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DOINGS OF THE WEEK

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

More Marines Sent to Nicaragua-Government's **Policy Attacked.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

THAT rebellion in Nicaragua whose head Uncle Sam cut off last year is still wriggling its tail vigorously enough to cause the United States government a lot of trouble. The tail consists of General Sandino and his band, who are holding out in Nueva Segovia, where the leader has set up a new "republic," A few days ago the American marines, in conjunction with the Nicaraguan constabulary, fought these rebels for several days and took the town of Quilali, but six marines were killed and many others wounded. Washington was aroused not only by this encounter but by adverse criticism of the administration's conduct of the Nicaraguan affair, and after the President had discussed it with the cabinet orders were issued for the immediate dispatch of 1,000 more marines to the scene of action. The reinforcements were gathered at Quantico, Paris island, San Diego and Panama. At the same time it was an-nounced that Brig. Gen. Logan Feland had been, ordered to proceed to Nicaragua and take over command of operation's there. The additions bring the force of marines in Nicaragua up to 2.415 men.

Secretary Kellogg, following luncheon conference with the President, issued a formal statement announcing the government's intention to "co-operate with the constabulary of Nicaragua effectively to establish order, throughout that country and make possible the holding of a free and fair election which we have un-dertaken to supervise."

The secretary reiterated that this government and Nicaragua consider the Sandino forces as bandits. "It will be recalled," Mr. Kellogg said, "that both sides agreed to lay down their arms and that they did so with the exception of a comparatively small body of men under Sandino, which has since been augmented by lawless elements."

When congress resumed its session on Wednesday the Democrats and some others at once opened their attack on the administration's Nicaraguan policy. Senator Heflin of Ala bama offered a resolution in the senate denouncing that policy and requesting the President to withdraw the marines immediately. Senator Nye of North Dakota presented another, deelaring against the protection by the American government of investments of American citizens in foreign countries; and next day Senator Wheeler of Montana introduced a resolution for the appointment of a senate committee to investigate the

American Nicaraguan policy. In the house Bloom of New York offered a resolution calling on the secretary of state and the secretary of the navy to supply information over the zone where the marines and concerning the recent bloody fight and the rebels are fighting. His route then the reasons why marines were sent to Nicaragua. Begg of Ohio defended the administration and engaged in a warm debate with Garrett, Huddleston and others. Quilali was Sandino's base, and its loss was a severe blow to the bandit leader. He is said to be concentrating his forces at El Chipote, a mountain stronghold, and the marines and Nicaraguan troops probably will at tack him there.

any treaty binding this government never to go to war ander any circum-stances. Foreign Minister Briand promptly replied, asking for clarification of certain details of the Kellogg proposal, especially as to what would happen if the United States senate refused to ratify an arbitration award. He did not make serious objection to the idea of including all other nations, but that plan did not arouse his enthusiasm. He pointed out that the treaty must leave France free to execute its obligations to the League of Nations. European press comment on Kellogg's proposal was generally

unfavorable. PRESIDENT COOLIDGE transmitted to congress a letter from Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, which he indorsed, asking the appointment of a commission of experts to investigate the disaster that befell the submarine S-4 and to make recommendations looking to the avoidance of similar accidents in the future. Identical joint resolutions carrying out the administration's recommendation were introduced by Senator Hale, chairman of the senate committee on naval affairs, and Representative Butler, chairman of the house committee. It was provided that the commission should consist of three civilians and two retired naval officers. Representative La Guardia of New York spent 36 hours on a submarine last week, and then announced that his experience had convinced him the navy had done everything possible in the S-4 disaster and that he would rise to the navy's defense in congress if the need arose.

Divers are beginning to recover the bodies of the victims of the S-4, although their operations are hampered by the extreme cold. Wednesday the first three bodies were brought to the surface and taken to the naval hospital at Chelsea, Mass. They were identified as those of Lieut. Commander R. K. Jones, Lieut, Joseph McGinley and Chief Machinist's Mate Aaron A. Hodges. At the Charlestown navy yard the naval court of inquiry was hearing testimony concerning the sinking of the submarine and the efforts to rescue the victims.

A LL doubt concerning the authen-ticity of the Mexican documents published by the Hearst papers was removed when handwriting experts employed by Hearst himself told the senate committee that the papers were undoubtedly spurious. They were sure the alleged signatures of President Calles were forged. Former Ambassador Sheffield testified that the embassy had not purchased or considered purchasing the documents offered it, and Miguel Avila, the halfbreed, who procured the papers for Hearst, gave conflicting testimony.

COLONEL LINDBERGH'S air tour of Central America continued with great success and eclat. He made a wonderful landing on a tiny field at Belize, British Honduras, and after a day there flew on to San Salvador. Two days there, and thence to Tegucigalpa, Honduras. On Thursday he hopped off for Managua, Nicara gua, avoiding so far as possible flying

and the World wars, and is now enrolled in the reserves. He was cited for gallantry in action in the Spanish American war. While Mr. MacNider gave, as his reason for quitting, the need of looking after his personal business affairs, some of his friends in Iowa think he may seek the Republican vice presidential nomination this year or try for the United States senate in 1930.

WHEN Gov. AL Smith delivered his annual message to the New York legislature-a long document declared by him to be his last-he took the opportunity to set forth his position on prohibition and law enforcement for the benefit of those of his fellow countrymen who are con-sidering his possibility as a Presidential candidate. Ostensibly confining himself to New York state affairs, he discussed also water power, budget reform, agriculture and structural governmental changes. As for pro-hibition, he insisted it was the "sacred duty" of the state to sustain the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act and reasserted that, so far as it was within his power, he would remove from office any public officer guilty of laxity in enforcement of the law. He said the failure of the Republican legislature of 1919 to submit to a popular referendum the question of ratifying the eighteenth amendment was "the direct cause of the unrest, uneasiness and dissatisfaction apparent in large portions of the state. It has gone further and been the prime cause of creating disrespect for the law among citizens who give the limit of obedience to every other regulatory statute ever enacted in the state or nation."

O RDERS entered by the United States Supreme court allowed the lake states, which seek to enjoin the diversion of Lake Michigan wa-ter at Chicago, 13 days in which to prepare and file briefs supporting their exceptions to the findings of Charles Evans Hughes, the court's special master in the lake level controversy. Thereafter, under the or-ders, the Chicago sanitary district and the state of Illinois, defending the water withdrawal for sanitary purposes, are to have 20 days in which to respond with reply briefs. As a result, it is practically certain that three months will elapse before the court hears oral arguments in the case.

THREE noted figures of the amuse-ment world passed away last week. First of these was Lole Fuller, the famous dancer and friend of Queen Marie of Rumania. She died in Paris after an illness of two months. The others were Miss Emily Stevens, an actress, who had played leading roles in many plays, and Miss Dorothy Donnelly, actress and playwright. Charles M. Kittle, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co. and former vice president of the Illinois Central railroad, died in Chicago following an emergency operation. He was only forty-seven years old and had had extraordinary success in business.

DLANS just announced by the governing board of the Pan-American that, he had not been old? Santo Domingo of the largest lighthouse in the world as a memorial to Christopher Columbus. It is to cost \$4,000,000 and architects of all nations are invited to compete for the honor of designing it. Prizes totaling \$50,000 will be distributed among the architects. Albert Kelsey of Philadelphia has been authorized to go to Santo Domingo to select the site and plan the competition. The Dominican government already has subscribed \$300,000 to the fund, and other governments have indicated their willingness to participate. the time Miss Rogers plloted the IF AMERICANS thought they had a hard time during the week of extreme cold weather that prevalled over almost the entire country, they should contemplate the plight of the British. Over there they had a cold snap that was, relatively, as severe as ours, and then the deep blanket of snow that covered the island began to melt rapidly and much of the countryside was speedily under water Cities and towns were flooded, communication was interrupted and there was widespread suffering.

THEIR REMODELED GRANDMAS

(C by D. J. Waish.)

TANNY PITCHER had wandered out into the sunshine and first bloom of the garden that morn-

ing simply because she could not stay in the house another moment. Her granddaughters, Peggy and Betty Chalmers, were giving a breakfast. Breakfast at ten o'clock ! Fanny had had her cupful of tea, slice of toast and dish of prunes at seven, having prepared them herself. She was allowed that liberty in her daughter's

It was the second week that Fanny had been living in her daughter's house. She had come because it was considered unsafe for the old person to live alone any longer. In fact, Julia Chaimers had set her foot right down and the only way to make her take it up was to do as she said. Julia had always had her own way, even when Fanny had been able to spank her, and as that was quite out of the question now Fanny gave up to her all the more quickly. Not but that she believed herself perfectly able to live alone in her four small rooms whither she had gone when her husband died and where she had been so lonely if cozy for a great many years. In spite of a tiny attack of indiges-tion, which had brought the doctor and Julia both in the night, she felt quite strong and capable of taking care of herself. And her second week at Julia's had convinced her that she was right and Julia wrong. She was much better off in her own abode than here in this large house, where some sort of upheaval was forever going

on. Last night there had been danc-ing and she could not sleep; this morning the breakfast party was very nolsy. And she was too old for such things, and the one thing she would do was to keep out of sight.

Youth-youth everywhere. Girls of assorted colors and sizes, swarmed through the house. Julia, too, had her coterie, all trying to be as young as their daughters. The neighbors on either side were young married people eager to be in the Chalmers' set Fanny had nearly fallen over a spooning pair on the back stairs last night when at eleven she stole down for a magazine with which to while away the time until she could sleep. Youth was wonderful, unless one happened to be the one old thing about. That was disagreeable for youth and agon-izing for the one old thing.

Hyacinths, narcissi, were opening Fanny strolled between the rows low ing them with her eyes. They were young, though. And the robins were mating. A world of youth. She sighed and drew the little white shawl closer about her shoulders.

The flick of a lavender frock acros the hedge made her start a bit. She had not known anybody was there. She hoped she had not been talking aloud as she sometimes did and had been caught at it. Just yesterday Betty had laughed at her when\she was repeating a bit of poetry to herself-"The best is yet to be." Had Browning known what he was talking

about? How could be when, writing

nand stood a siender girl. Her back

was toward Fanny and she was sing

ing clearly something that sounded tike "In the gloaming, oh, my dar-

ling!" Only it could not be that, of

course. A girl of today was so much more likely to warble "Sprinkle me

with kisses if you want my love to

grow." as Peggy was doing last night. This girl's lavender frock was dainty

and her wide-brimmed hat with a scarf of the same hue touched her

shoulders as she stood arranging her nosegay. More youth. Fanny sighed

ngain. She felt indescribably old and

unnecessary amid that radiant spring

time rapture, and she was about to sit down upon a garden bench when the girl on the other side of the hedge

"Good morning, neighbor !"

called gayly. "Come on over!" Well, that was friendly! Fanny's lonely heart warmed a little. "I'd like to, but I don't know how," she re-

"Come here and I'll show you."

She parted the thick foliage and

there was a little hole in 'the hedge.

Fanny crawled through and rising came face to face with her new ac

quaintance. She gasped and her eyes

flew wide open. For the face under the wide-brimmed hat, though charm

ing, was that of a woman every bit

"Good land I" she exclaimed. "Why

"Did you think I was a girl like

those captivating granddaughters of

"I did-when you back was turned

you are an old woman, too!"

The other woman saughed.

as old as berself.

saw ber.

"Have some hyacinths and let's alt lown and talk." The other woman upon a garden seat. ank "I'm so glad." Fanny said tremu-lously, "to find something that isn't

If you can't have a thing young. ourself, you can't help buting to see everybody else have it." "But you have had youth, Mrs. Pitcher.

Pitcher. By the way, my name is Mrs. Driscoll. The trouble is, you didn't keep it, or any semblance of it. Why didn't you?" "You can't stick the petals back ou

a rose after they have fallen off," answered Fanny mournfully. "I have raised children and lost my husband and had trouble, and now I am merely an old woman whom young people don't care for."

"You don't care for young people, either, do you?" returned Mrs. Dris-coll quickly. "I do like to have them in my house at all times."

"You don't have to live with them." Fanny said.

"Don't 1? I'd like to know how I'd live at all if it wasn't for my married granddaughter. That is her house, this is her garden. Oh. I've got some money of my own, and I spend it for lavender frocks and hats and creams and assunging powders. And Bernice's friends call me a good sport because I can beat them at bridge. Sometimes I forget I'm not as young as the rest of them-and then I am !" Fanny stared at her in actonish-

ment. "Look here," Mrs. Driscoll said, tapping Fanny's hand with her emphatic

linger. "You rip off that old black dress and crimp your hair and massage your face and-and act as if you didn't have a pickle in your mouth and mold on your soul, and see what comes of it. Why, only yesterday your Betty was saying to my Bernles that she wished you would fix up the way you could if you'd a mind to."

"Did Betty say that?" Fanny had flushed, not altogether with pain. "You don't think I'm too old-"

"No woman is ever too old to look her best," replied Mrs. Driscoll promptly. "See here, "if you wan. I'll take you shopping now. I'll call a taxi. You won't need a hat. Do, my dear! Why, your folks will be pleased to death."

Half an hour later Fanny tele phoned from a downtown store to say that she wouldn't be home to lunch: she was going to a tearoom after doing a bit of shopping.

It was indeed half-past four when she emerged from the cab at her own door. She walked straight around to the garden; she wanted a little time before presenting herself to the fam lly. But to her amazement the girls were in the garden rending under the silver birch. They dropped their books and stared at sight of her. No wonder! She wore a silver gray gown with touches of blue, a close-fitting gray hat with touches of both blue and pink, and high-beeled, brilliantly buckled shees in which she had not yet learned to walk. Her hair had been marcelled and the color of ex citement tinted her cheeks and bright ened her eyes.

"Why, it's grandmother-our grand mother !" shrieked Betty.

They ran to her, they kissed her, they admired her, they made her cry with their praise.

"Why, you are a regular beauty grandmother," Peggy breathed. "You'rloveller than Bernice's grandmotherand we have always envied Bernice. "Oh, I'm not as nice as Mrs. Dris anny disclaimed earn



A Cliff on Middleton Island.

land in the North Pacific.

limitless sen and sky.

her errand.

ing.

year.

Middleton Island lies 160 miles off

the southern coast of Alaska, almost

due south of Cordova, a town of 1,000

inhabitants. From no point in its area

of a little less than eight square mlles

is there anything to be seen except

The Indian name for the island

Achaka or Achatsoo (which sounds

very much like a sneeze) means "The

Harborless." It is a descriptive title.

for in all the shore line there is no

safe anchorage for boats of any sort.

Stenmers having business at Mid

dieton must stay well outside of the

dead line of crashing surf which sur-

rounds it nearly every day of the year.

and take the hazard of sending in a

(Prepared by the National Geographie Society, Washington, D. C.) 'N THESE days of congested popunually, and produce skins of great beauty.

The blue for has a long-haired fur, of a soft gray tone at the ends of the lation, rapid transit, telegraph and radio connections, it is hard to bairs, shading to a duil blue cione to the pelt. An average price in the London market is \$175, while excep-tionally fine skins may bring \$375. imagine people living in solitude like that of Robinson Crusoe. Yet this hero, so much admired by youthful readers of an earlier decade, was no farther from neighbors than are the The chief duty of the fox farmer is dwellers of today on a certain is-

to provide and daily distribute fresh food for his charges, at stations scat-tered about the island, especially dur-ing the winter months. Besides a small proportion of vegetables, rational consist of rabbits and the flesh of the hair seal when it can be obtained. The last requires expert marksmanship, at head in order to float ashore; other wise it sinks and is lost.

In summer the foxes will leave the ford in the feeding boxes and go for-aging for themselves, running along the beach in search of fish eggs and small fish washed up in the kelp or climbing the cliffs to rob the sea-pigeons' nests of eggs and squaba. The animals are seen at close range only in December, when they are lured into box traps.

small boat. Rarely can the occupants of such boats reach the shore withou: Climatic conditions on Middleten thorough drenching, if nothing are agreeable on the whole, except for the strong and almost constant winds which sweep it. The lowest temperaworse happens to them. More than once a schoener, after a day or more of standing by, has been obliged to ture recorded is 20 degrees below zero, the highest 110. There is an annual rainfall of about 96 inches wigwag a disappointed farewell and depart without having accomplished and from 2 to 4 inches of snow Callers at the island are few and winter. The succession of seasons in not unlike that of New England, alfar between, however, as it is off the course of boats bound for Seward. though the summer is much Nome, and the Arctic. Once in a Spring on Middleton begins with the blue moon, one of the fishing beats which ply along the Alaskan coast reappearance of plant life, about the n.lddle of February. From this time turns off the beaten path to pay the on, the sun shines warmer and longer island a friendly visit, and is lucky if its dory is able to make a landeach day until the summer solstice Between May 1 and August 15 there are from 15 to 20 hours of sunlight No postman makes an unfailing daily, and during June and July no darkness at all. But the islanders pay for this luxury in the long nights of daily call upon the Islanders, no telephone bell tinkles its welcome sum mons to communication with the outer winter, when they get hardly more than a glimpse of Old Sol during the world. Not even a trall of smoke or

entire month of December. One of the natural beauties of the island is a chain of lakes, clear as crystal and large enough to afford the pleasures of boating. Scattered along the shores of the lakes are the only trees which the place possesses small spruces, battered and bruised

Since 1800 Middleton has been by the winds, but refusing to give leased by the government private concerns as a breeding farm for blue foxes, and in consequence there has been a succession of Crusses in charge of the place. The present one is by birth a Bostoniau, who emigrated to the Yukon during the Kiondike rush and thence crossed back to Uncle Sam's territory on the trail of another "big strike." Like many another in those beetle

a sail on the horizon is sighted for

twe, three, or even six months at a

time, yet in this utter isolation two

voluntary exiles live in comfort and

contentment for eleven months of the

Raising Blue Foxes.

SECRETARY OF STATE KELLOGG has answered the French note sug-gesting that France and the United States sign a treaty forever outlawing war between the two nations with a counter-proposal that the United States and France join in an effort to obtain the adherence of all the principal powers to a declaration renouncing war as an instrument of national policy in favor of the pacific settlement of international disputes. Mr. Kellogg's note makes it clear that the United States cannot consider the Briand proposal if it is confined to France and America, and that the United States will not enter

was to Costa Rica and Panama, his arrival at the latter city being ex-pected on Monday. Everywhere he was, as usual, welcomed by officials and enthusiastic populations and his collection of decorations was largely increased. An extraordinary honor was the issuance of a million special Lindbergh stamps by the Panama government.

Miss Ruth Nichols, a society girl of Rye, N. Y., made the first nonstop flight from New York to Mlami. She was accompanied by Harry Rogers and Maj. M. K. Lee, and they covered the 1,200 miles in 12 hours. Half of

plane. HANFORD MACNIDER has re-signed as assistant secretary of war, effective January 12, and another Iowan is to succeed him. The President appointed Col. Charles Burton Robbins of Cedar Rapids to the post. Colonel Robbins is a close personal friend of MacNider and a former commander of the Iowa depart-ment of the American Legion. He served in both the Spanish-American

Customs of Alaskan

Indians Are Changing If the languages, beliefs traditions and customs of the Alaskan Indians are not to go the way of those of so many other native American tribes and be forever lost to human his-tory, ethnologists will have to work double time in the next few years. This is the warning brought back from the back from the Yukon by. Hert W. Krieger, ethnologist of the National museum under the Smithsonian institution.

Mr. Krieger found that the younger Indians have become thoroughly Americanized. For them the potlatches-once ceremonial events of latches—once certonian propint of great importance for the propitiation of those spirits who could insure good hunting or good fishing—are merely opportunities for a good time. They have forgotten their own mage and their tribal folklore. Only the old people remember these things. If they are to be preserved these old people must be interviewed before they die.

Mr. Krieger's most interesting discoveries are considered by scientists to have been made far from the mouth of the Yukon. It comprised examples of the carvings of a coast tribe un known before last year when both Dr. Ales Hrdlicks and the Canadian archeologist, Doctor Jennings, found spe cimens of these carvings, indicating the existence of a tribe on St. Law rence and Nelson Islands. They are done in old ivory and are

examples of an art unlike anything else, known from Alaska.

a spiky bunch of hyacinths in her Sudden

"Yes, you are-lots nicer." ly Betty's cheek was against Fanny's Because you are our very own," she whispered.

He Was Annoyed

The great personage had paid his first official visit to the Indian prison. had noted with approval the excellent organization, and had interviewed many of the convicts.

Before leaving, however, he re marked to the native governor There is one thing I cannot under stand. All the convicts appear con tented and happy-except one. That is the man I spoke to last."

"Ah," replied the governor, "I should have explained beforehand. That is Lapat Rab. He is to be hanged tomorrow. And he is inno-cent. That's what makes him pee-ish."

Amusing His Daughter

"One way to detect a fraudulent diamond," said Audrey's father, "is to mark the stone with an aluminummark will readily rub off with a moist cloth, but if it is glass it will not wash off even with acid.

this for she knew her father had neither a diamond nor an aluminup pencil.-Kansas City Times.

Leading Food Fishes

The herring ranks as the world's most (upportant economic fish, with the cod taking second place. The cod averages from 7 to 40 pounds weight. but several exceeding 100 pounds and one of 100 pounds have been recorded.

days, he made and lost fortunes, trav eled and prospected over many hup dreds of miles of that vast country and acquired what your true Alaskan always possesses-the ability to turn his hand to any occupation which

comes along and to make it go. Unlike Defoe's famous hero, this modern Crusoe brought an exceilent partner to share his solitude. Mrs. Crusse was a Boston school teacher until her exodus to the far North west ten years ago. Some years ago these two sold a prosperous restaurant, business in Cordova, Alaska, and left that thriving little town to be gin their experience in fux farming on Middleton, out in the ocean.

Fur Brings a Good Price.

The breeding of blue foxes in cap-tivity is not an easy undertaking owing to the extreme shyness of the fox family. They do not readily grow accustomed to man, but generally have the attitude of wild animals on the defensive. A mother fox, when alarmed, has been known to kill her offspring on the instant, and the constant pervousness of the animals even affects the quality of the fur. On the Island the foxes are unaware of being prisoners, as they roam free-iy; so they rear their young in the natural way, double their number am

the fight. Grass of 12 varieties fight ishes everywhere, sometimes growing six or eight feet high.

Gnats, but No Mosquitoes,

There are no enemies of plant tife on the island. Picture the joys of horticulture without sphis, cutworm or potato bug. The mesquito, that teralso absent. Evidently it was not on Middleton island that the Indians used

to the a man naked in the woods in mosquito time as a form of capita ounishment.

However, for three weeks in August life is made miserable by the iny gnat called by the Indians "No-sce-ums," which will go through any net-ting yet devised by man, and there-fore cannot be kept out of the house entirely.

During the last week of June great quantities of wild strawberries ripes all over the Island, and for a month the residents revel in them. Then, in August, the salmonberry bushes heavily laden with ripe berries, an any one of which would fill an offer-dinner coffee cup.

Delectable strawberry preserves and salmonberry jelly are two of the iter-uries which Mrs. Crusce provides for the winter mena. The staples, in large quantities, are brought in from Con-deva yearly.

When the islanders need error to go to the great chaik clims at north end of the island, where the pigeons nest. Stretched flat on cliff top, with a hook-and-ing control tion, they fish up the error from ledges below. They are a tride with than hand error and at the

Little Audrey laughed heartily at