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WHAT'S GOING ON

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Miss Earhart, First Woman to Fly Atlantic, Gives All Credit to Pilot.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

MISS AMELIA EARHART, Boston social worker, the first woman to make the flight across the Atlantic ocean, is being acclaimed queen of the air, or the "Lady Lindy." With Wilmer Stultz as pilot and Lou Gordon as mechanic, the young woman flew from Trespassey, Newfoundland, in the trimotored monoplane Friendship, heading for Southampton, England. After 20 hours and 49 minutes of flying through clouds and fog the aviators found their fuel supply was running low and they came down in the estuary off Burryport, Wales, 2,010 miles from the starting point. Taking on more gasoline there, they completed the flight to Southampton and after an enthusiastic reception there, proceeded to London, where they were vociferously welcomed.

Miss Earhart in newspaper articles and interviews asserts that she was in reality only a passenger on the momentous voyage, although she is an experienced aviator, and that the credit for the successful flight belongs to Pilot Stultz and Mechanic Gordon. Because of her sex it was natural that she should attract the most attention, but she resents this and insists that recognition be given the great work of her male companions, especially Stultz. Owing to the fog and clouds it was necessary to make almost the entire flight by instruments and this Miss Earhart could not do, so she did not handle the controls at all. Stultz says they never saw the sea after going into a fog an hour out from Trespassey until they came to a fairly clear patch 75 miles east of Queens-town. Part of the time they were in touch of land and ships by the radio set they carried. The plane Friendship was originally built for Commander Byrd's antarctic expedition. It will be brought back in a crate, for Miss Earhart, Stultz and Gordon planned to return by steamer after a brief visit to the continent.

Miss Mabel Boll and two companions have abandoned their plan to fly to Europe in Levine's plane Columbia. Thea Rasche, German stunt flyer, backed by Mrs. James A. Stillman, has been preparing to pilot a plane across the Atlantic but was delayed last week by court proceedings started by her former backers.

GEN. UMBERTO NOBILE and five of his crew of the lost dirigible Italia were located by Major Maddalena, Italian aviator, flying the seaplane Savoia. Small parachutes carrying food, rubber boats, guns, spirit lamps and other supplies were dropped, and Maddalena thought the marooned men might be able to work their way toward land with the rubber boats. Ten other members of the dirigible's crew still were lost—the three men who started afloat toward land after the Italia crashed, and the seven who remained with the dirigible and were borne away to the east when the gas bag rose again.

COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH may now be addressed as "Doctor Lindbergh," for the University of Wisconsin, which he attended for a time before he became famous, conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

HUBERT C. WORK, secretary of the interior, was made chairman of the Republican national committee and generalissimo of the Hoover-Curtis campaign, and Representative Franklin Fort of New Jersey was made secretary. Joseph R. Nutt of Cleveland succeeds W. V. Hodges as treasurer. The principal campaign headquarters will be in Washington, with branches in Chicago and New York.

DEMOCRATS from all parts of the country were flocking to Houston for their national convention which, it was generally admitted, was certain to

nominate Gov. Al Smith for the Presidency. Senator Jim Reed of Missouri, however, had not given up his fight and professed to be confident that Smith would be "stopped" and be himself put at the head of the ticket. Gen. Henry T. Allen of Kentucky, who was commander of the American army of occupation on the Rhine after the armistice, also announced he was a candidate for the honor, his chief plank being one for temperance. Governor Ritchie of Maryland, long considered a possible choice, withdrew from the contest in favor of Smith. Franklin Roosevelt was selected to put Smith in nomination. National Committeeman Norman E. Mack of New York, arriving early in Houston, created some excitement by a vigorous attack on Volsteadism, and it was taken by some as forecasting an attempt by Tammany to put a real wet plank in the platform. George R. Van Namee, pre-convention manager for Smith, gave out a much more tactful statement.

Potential candidates for the vice presidency were numerous. They included Jesse Jones, the pride of Texas; Senator Robinson of Arkansas, minority leader of the senate; Lewis G. Stevenson of Illinois, son of the late Adlai Stevenson; Evans Woolen of Indianapolis, Senator Kendrick of Wyoming, and last but by no means least, James Hamilton Lewis, former senator from Illinois.

THERE was great excitement in the Balkans following a murderous outbreak in the parliament of Yugo-Slavia, and grave results were feared. A radical deputy and government supporter, Raditch, fired six shots, killing two deputies and wounding four others. He was attempting to kill Stefan Raditch, leader of the opposition, and succeeded in wounding him in the stomach. The row was over the Nettune treaty which permits Italians to own land in the Dalmatian coastal plain and which was violently opposed by Raditch and his followers. It was predicted that the pact would be rejected, and also that as a result of the assassinations the conference of the little entente—Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugo-Slavia—would break up. This conference, in Bucharest, had planned to discuss Italy's penetration of Albania, Hungary's attempt to revise the treaty of Trianon and the Nettune treaty.

When the news of the murders reached Croatia ten thousand persons gathered in Agram to demand that the Croatian parliament be convoked for the purpose of decreeing the separation of that country from "Bloody Serbia."

CHINESE Nationalists, now victoriously established in Peking, are planning further consolidation of their control over the country. Their government has named two delegates to negotiate a compromise at Mukden by which the three eastern provinces of Manchuria, Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang, would become members of the Nationalist government without further fighting. It also was announced that the Nationalist government does not intend to push the military movement to Manchuria pending the outcome of the negotiations.

The Japanese have more than 12,000 troops in Manchuria and apparently seek to establish a protectorate there. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek withdrew his resignation as generalissimo of the Nationalist armies and chairman of the military council. Foreign Minister Wang has asked the United States to agree to the revision of all treaties with China. He considers America the best friend China has. Dr. C. C. Wu, who represents the Nationalist government in Washington, said Secretary Kellogg had taken the question of revision under consideration. He also said the capital of China would be moved immediately to Nanking.

PRINCESS HELEN of Rumania at last is legally freed from her union with Prince Carol, former crown prince. A divorce was granted her by the Bukharest courts on the grounds of "profound affronts offered and desertion." Helen was married to Carol in 1921 and their son Michael is now king of Rumania under a regency. Carol, who eloped with Magda Lupescu in 1925, did not contest the divorce.

SECRETARY OF STATE KELLOGG has invited all Latin-American republics to a conciliation and arbitration conference in Washington December 10. Mr. Kellogg and Charles Evans Hughes will represent the United States. The invitation pointed out in a resolution passed at the Pan-American conference at Havana last February. Conventions adopted would be submitted to the various governments for ratification.

my mother that I made the grade," she says. "When I came up for the consular examinations for the first time in 1924, I was deficient in French, as I had had no opportunity to speak it. "Mother then simply agreed to take me to the Ecole des Sciences Politiques at Paris, where I acquired the necessary French. Returning to the United States, I passed the examination in January, 1925, and in April entered the service in the State department at Washington. After six

where thirty were killed and more than one hundred wounded. General Pangalos, former dictator, who has been in prison since August, 1926, was carefully guarded, it being feared the strikers would try to release him.

D. R. CHARLES FRANCIS BRUSH of Cleveland, inventor of the arc light, has announced the establishment of a \$500,000 fund, the income from which is to be used to finance "efforts toward the betterment of human stock and toward regulating the increase of population." The fund, all of which was donated by Doctor Brush, is known as the Brush Foundation in memory of Doctor Brush's son, Charles, Jr., who died last year.

In a statement Doctor Brush declared that he established the fund because he believes: That the threat of overcrowding the earth is rapidly increasing; that science now preserves the unfit, and that science should improve the quality or reasonably limit the numbers of those born. "We are drifting rapidly toward the condition of China and India, where the people struggle, not for clothes, not for education, but for something to eat," Doctor Brush said.

COLD, rainy weather made last week rather unpleasant for President and Mrs. Coolidge at the summer White House on Cedar Island, northern Wisconsin. For several days they were compelled to content themselves within doors, and then Mr. Coolidge ventured out for some trout fishing in the Brule river. He caught six fish, and it was made public that he used flies, not worms. When the weather moderated the President made a trip to his executive offices in Superior. Mrs. Coolidge was recovering steadily from her recent illness but did not get out doors very often.

LOVERS of good literature are mourning the death of Donn Byrne, American-Irish novelist, who was killed near his home in Ireland when his automobile upset. Mr. Byrne, who was only thirty-nine years old, was considered one of the best writers of English of the day and his novels were especially popular in the United States. He was born in New York of Irish parents, was educated in America, Ireland, Germany and France, and was for a time employed on the staffs of two New York newspapers.

Edwin T. Meredith, who was secretary of agriculture in President Wilson's cabinet, died at his home in Des Moines, Iowa, after an illness of four months. Born at Avoca, Iowa, in 1876, Mr. Meredith began active life as a real "dirt" farmer and after leaving college he bought the Farmers' Tribune, a farm weekly, from his grandfather. Later he discontinued this and established Successful Farming as a monthly periodical. He was prominent in the Democratic party and more than once had been considered for nomination for the Presidency.

ONE of the worst earthquakes Mexico has experienced since 1912 occurred in the state of Oaxaca. It lasted 43 minutes and many small buildings and church spires were thrown down. It was feared the loss of life would be heavy.

Tornadoes were reported from many parts of this country, the worst being in Oklahoma, Indiana, Iowa and Ohio. Several persons were killed and the property losses were great.

INDIANS of Mongoloid Type. The Aymara-Quichua peoples are identified by many students of anthropology with the Tatar-Mongols in all the south American groups in Peru, Chile, Argentina, and ancient Colombia, and are of a type chiefly brachycephalic. The head is large, the face broad, and cheeks wide; the nose is large and salient, but never sharp; the eyes are small and usually black, the lips thick.

There are many indications that two very different civilizations succeeded each other at ancient Tiahuannacu. Many of the worked stones are only half finished, which induces the belief that some great catastrophe, natural or otherwise, compelled the workmen to leave their tasks uncompleted.

The character of the work itself denotes that the half-shaped and sculptured stones belong to the second phase of Tiahuannacu's history. Statues and monoliths are not of the same rock materials, nor of the same artistic style. Great menhirs, or monoliths, inclose an enormous quadrangle to the east of the present village. Dolmens, or stone tables, generally consisting of three or four large flat

BOLIVIA'S ANCIENT RUINS



Gateway of the Sun in the Kalasasaya Ruins of Tiahuannacu.

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

BOLIVIA has some of the oldest ruins, the highest navigable lake, and one of the oldest, most revered shrines in the Western hemisphere. On a pilgrimage to those historic treasures one must board a crowded car on the Gualaqu train in La Paz and climb behind an electric locomotive some 1,400 feet to the rim of that huge bowl which holds the picturesque capital city. From there the road leads westward toward Tiahuannacu, Lake Titicaca, Copacabana, and the Islands of the Sun and Moon.

The village of Tiahuannacu is situated near the ruins of the ancient city of Tiahuannacu, which, according to most chroniclers and Indian historians, did not bear that name during the Spanish conquest, nor even while the Incas were masters of the district. It is generally agreed that Tiahuannacu is a Quichua denomination bestowed only a few hundred years ago.

On what may be the true history of Tiahuannacu ruins one speculates fruitlessly, for its carvings and its characters have never been read with certainty. To attribute the structures to Aymara or Quichua peoples, races of yesterday, is incorrect. The Aymara tongue is the Sanskrit of America, and even older than Tiahuannacu; but the Aymara race itself, conquered by the language and taking name from it, is far younger.

Geographically considered, it seems well established that the ancient city, now situated on a spacious plain some 13½ miles from Lake Titicaca, once stood on the shores of a southern bay of the lake, for north of the ruins exist traces of a harbor mole. Lake Titicaca apparently having receded in the course of the centuries.

Tiahuannacu has been judged the product of two distinct and successive civilizations, the latter supposedly reconstructing, to some extent, ruins left by an earlier people. Some investigators attribute the reconstruction work to the Aymaras, whose descendants now dwell in the region, but the latter have no traditions or legends about such builders, much less of the primitive preceding civilizations.

Dr. Belsario Diaz Romero, formerly director of the National Museum of Bolivia, thinks we must seek for the origin of the primitive Tiahuannacotan in an ancient Andean race of Mongoloid source, the predecessors of contemporaries of the predecessors of the founders of the Mayan civilization in Central America. The resemblance of the present Aymara Indian inhabitants to the Asiatic Mongols is startling.

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stones, covered with another and larger one, like a table supported by its legs, are found in many places about this region, but more especially near the shores of Lake Titicaca and upon its many islands.

May Be Tombs of Heroes.

These may be the remains of what once were tombs of heroes and notables to whom the tribe wished to pay tribute. They are similar in appearance to those seen in Denmark, Germany, France, and other European countries. Covered galleries, with their openings always toward the rising sun or to the north, are occasionally found in the low hills near the Tiahuannacu ruins.

Other features of these monuments are the great statues hewn out of the raw stone, representing heroes and divinities, a class of sculpture said to be entirely lacking among European ruins of comparable culture.

Bolivian investigators have designated by their various Aymara names the different sections of the ruins. A stairway once led to the upper level, where a great basin of water stood. A part of the hill slopes near by have been sown to grain by thrifty Indian families without sentiment.

A canal of stone seems to have led down the side of this mound, for some purpose not now clear, and sections of the graystone trough conduits still exist in short pieces in one of the ruins below.

Temple of the Sun.

North of Akapan, a thousand feet or less from its base, lies what is generally considered the oldest of the ruins, Kalasasaya, or Temple of the Sun. It is a parallelogram about 400 feet square, marked on all sides by upright menhirs from 15 to 20 feet high. This ruin rises from a single terrace, about 10 feet above the surrounding plain, which is said to have been covered entirely with smooth paving stones at one time.

Monolith and statue bases, tops of great pillars, conduit sections, and pieces of doubtful origin still remain here and there. Pillars are deeply rooted in the soil and so cut and designed as to bear great slabs, platforms, and arches. They are from 16 to 20 feet apart.

In the northwestern angle of Kalasasaya the Great Portal, Sanctuary, or Gateway of the Sun, as it is variously known, is the most interesting single portion of the ruins to the east of the village. This famous door, like others of Tiahuannacu, was shaped from a single block of gray volcanic rock about 16 inches thick. Standing erect, it measures some 11 by 15 feet and faces toward the east. Its central doorway measures 4½ feet in height and 2½ in width.

This surprising facade is wonderfully ornamented in low relief upon the eastern side above the door. The motif consists in general of a figure of the Sun God, the rays about his head, some of which terminate in small heads of a jaguar, the Tiahuannacu God of Night and bearer of the moon in the sky. In each hand the Sun God bears a hoe-shaped scepter. He is flanked by forty-eight figures, twenty-four on a side, consisting of three rows of eight figures each, about a fourth his own size. These figures all face the god, are running toward him, in fact, and carry small scepters similar to his.

Upper and lower rows on either hand bear the likeness of a winged man, and all are crowned alike, being repetitions of a single figure. The middle row of figures on either side, consisting of sixteen, also a repetition of one figure, are like the others save for the head, which ends in a strong, curved beak, representing the condor, royal bird of the Andes, now appearing on Bolivia's coat of arms.



St. John's Episcopal Church, Richmond, Va., Where Patrick Henry Made His Famous "Liberty or Death" Oration.

Where Great Patriot Won Immortality

Lineal descendants of members of the Virginia convention of 1775, regardless of where they were living, went to Richmond, Va., to interpret the roles of their ancestors at the celebration of the one hundred and fifty-second anniversary of the historic stormy meeting in St. John's church, which took place there March 22, 1827.

The stirring scenes of the convention when Patrick Henry took his stand for "liberty or death" were reproduced with utmost care, the descendants in costumes of the day answering to the roll calls and voting on the various motions.

The little building stands in the center of an acre of ground given to the vestry by the second William Byrd, great landowner, founder of Richmond and ancestor of Commander Richard Byrd of Polar fame, and it looks today much as it did in the days before the Revolution.

The honor of having designed and constructed this first house of God in the new town, destined to become one of the most hallowed shrines of the Western world, fell, so the records declare, to Richard Randolph, gentleman, and he completed the work in 1741.

In those early days the church was only 60 feet long and 20 feet wide, and the pulpit was in the east end, where a door has been cut since in what is now the east transept.

Church is Enlarged.

This was done when the building was enlarged and the pulpit moved to the south end, for the young town on the banks of the James river proved to be more of a church-going community than the vestry had anticipated. Soon it was found to be far too small for the needs of Henrico parish, as the city of Richmond is called to this day in Episcopal parlance.

It was not an expensive structure, this tiny church, where some of the greatest patriots of the age gathered, the original building having cost \$317. This amount was paid to Richard Randolph through the sale of 20,000 pounds of tobacco, to be levied on the parish yearly and sold, until the whole payment was complete. The first service in the enlarged building was on Christmas day, 1772.

Then came the epoch-making Boston massacre, which so stirred the colonies toward concerted action against George III.

One convention to consider the matter had been already held in Williamsburg, the colonial capital of Virginia, and now that another was to take place it was considered desirable to hold it in Richmond as being at a safe distance from interruption by Lord Dunmore, the hostile royal governor.

Because Virginia at that time extended from the Atlantic to the Mississippi river, delegates from distant frontiers came on horseback bringing their belongings in saddlebags and were well armed against marauding Indians.

Bell's Historic Tolling.

After allowing a few days' grace for stragglers to arrive, the old bell—now in care of the Virginia Historical society—which had pealed for weddings, tolled for funerals and calmly called the reverent to service, rang out its challenging notes calling together the convention, and not even the wisest could know that it was announcing the birth of a nation.

Already Dabney Carr, eminent Virginian, had offered a series of resolutions for a system of intercolonial committees of correspondence which was to prove the first step toward the founding of the Union. At that time, however, there had been some opposition; but among the supporters of Carr were Patrick Henry and Richard Henry Lee, the latter soon to be one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

In addition to Henry, Lee and Carr, there were in that group of liberty-loving Americans George Washington

and Thomas Jefferson, Richard Bland Lee and Edmund Pendleton, Benjamin Harrison and Carter Braxton, together with many others.

It will be recalled that one of the first acts of the convention was to offer a resolution declaring that "it was the most ardent wish of the colony and of the whole continent of North America to see a speedy return to those hallowed days when we lived a free and happy people."

Patrick Henry promptly opposed the resolution on the ground that it would lull the public mind into confidence just when its liberties were endangered. He offered a counter-resolution calling for the signing of the colonies and, in turn, was immediately opposed by many of the leaders.

Liberty or Death.

An eyewitness in describing the scene, according to Mary Newton Stanard, distinguished Virginian historian, said that:

"Henry arose with an unearthly fire burning in his eye. He commenced somewhat calmly, but the smothered excitement began more and more to play upon his features and thrill in the tones of his voice.

"The tendons of his neck stood out, white and rigid, like whipcords. His voice rose louder and louder while the

PATRICK HENRY



I HAVE but one lamp by which my feet are guided; and that is the lamp of experience. I know no way of judging of the future but by the past.—Patrick Henry.

wall of the building and all within seemed to shake and rock in its tremendous vibrations.

"Finally, his pale face and glaring eye became terrible to look upon. Men leaned forward in their seats, their heads strained forward, their faces pale and their eyes glaring, like the speaker's."

It is the climax of this very speech that every school boy and girl in the land can recite:

"Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

According to the same eyewitness: "When Mr. Henry sat down every eye yet gazed entranced. Men looked beside themselves. . . . I felt sick with excitement."

But it is recorded that a Tory present received a very different impression, for he wrote to a friend, saying: "You never heard anything more infamously insolent than P. Henry's speech."

The resolution was adopted immediately and the name of Patrick Henry—the tongue of Virginia—was enrolled with the immortals, and the little church became a shrine in the hearts of a great people.

Revolutionary Army Pay

By a resolution, July 29, 1775, congress allowed privates \$6.66% a month. In September of the following year, yielding to force of circumstances, congress voted to give all men enlisting for the war a bounty. They were to receive land in proportion to the rank. Noncommissioned officers and privates were allotted 200 acres. After further debate, congress added to the latter a suit of clothing every year, or \$20 in money, if the soldier furnished it himself.

American Woman Has Made Good as Consul

Pattie Hockaday Field of Denver, the only American woman vice consul in Europe, is a familiar figure to every policeman in Amsterdam. She is fond both of horserback riding and driving a motor car.

Miss Field has been in Holland as vice consul since November, 1925. This is her first post in the foreign service, and she likes it.

"I owe it to the encouragement of