

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

VOL. LV.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY NOVEMBER 21, 1929.

NO. 42.

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Reduction of Income Tax by One Per Cent Proposed by the Administration.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

IF CONGRESS is agreeable, and it almost certainly will be, our income taxes for this year will be reduced by about \$100,000,000. This is the plan of the administration, the announcement of which was made in advance of the President's budget message to congress in the hope that it would serve to ameliorate the stock market situation.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, Undersecretary Ogden Mills and Roy Young, governor of the federal reserve board, conferred with Mr. Hoover, and Mr. Mellon then issued a statement which said in part:

"While the final detailed estimates of revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year 1930 and 1931 have not been completed, the secretary of the treasury considers the estimates have reached the point where tax reduction should be recommended to the congress at the coming sessions.

"The indications are that business profits, dividends, interest, and wage payments in 1929 will considerably exceed those of the year 1928. Our estimates indicate that the government should close both the fiscal years 1930 and 1931 with a surplus. Taking all factors into consideration, the secretary of the treasury, with the approval of the President, will recommend tax reduction to the congress.

"The form of relief to the taxpayers which the treasury's recommendations will probably take will be a 1 per cent reduction of the normal tax on the incomes of individuals and corporations applicable to 1929 incomes and payable in the calendar year 1930.

"The total reduction of taxes to be collected during the calendar year 1930 will amount, it is estimated, to approximately \$100,000,000.

"The reduction, it is hoped, will take the form of a joint resolution of congress, thus permitting prompt action by both houses by avoiding a general revision of the revenue law.

"The proposal has been discussed with the Republican and Democratic leaders of both houses of congress, who have tentatively approved the proposed recommendation."

It was believed in Washington that enactment of the necessary legislation will come early in the regular session of congress, which opens on December 2.

COMMENT on the stock market situation seems superfluous, for every one in the country has been reading the financial columns with avidity if not with dismay. Day after day prices continued their downward way and it seemed as if the market had no bottom. Even the bears were surprised, and one of their leaders, Jesse Livermore, was quoted as saying that prices of many of the good stocks had fallen too low. But the amateur speculators were panic-stricken and refused to listen to reason. Many of the highest-priced industrialists fell to new low records for the year, and lots of bargain hunters of the previous week were caught in the jam. The New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday took steps to ferret out the undercover selling that had foiled all efforts to stabilize the market. Every member was called on to give at once the following information:

A list of stocks borrowed and from whom and for whose account; a list of stocks loaned and to whom; intra-office borrowings and for whose accounts; a list of all stocks which they have failed to deliver, and for whose account.

This action, together with the tax reduction news, brought on a flood of buying orders, and prices began to move upward.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S Armistice Day address at Arlington National Cemetery was hailed in America and Europe as one of the most important statements ever made by him, and it

was given general approval. Briefly, he challenged the other powers to a radical reduction of naval armaments, declaring that the United States would reduce its naval strength in proportion to any other, that it remained for the others to say how low they would go and that "it cannot be too low for us." He suggested the exemption of merchant ships, carrying food exclusively, from seizure by belligerents as the first step in solving the "problem of the freedom of the seas. He proposed amplification of the Kellogg anti-war pact by provision of automatic machinery for investigation of disputes involved in violation of the pact, subjecting the aggressor to the "searchlight of public opinion." And he suggested the need of additional arbitration treaties and of an authoritative system of international law.

Throughout his address Mr. Hoover revealed himself as an ardent advocate of world peace and the reduction of preparations for war, but asserted the latter must be by agreement only. "I have no faith in the reduction of armaments by example alone," said the President. "Until such time as the nations can build the agencies of pacific settlement on stronger foundations; until fear, the most dangerous of all national emotions, has been proved groundless by long proof of international honesty, until the power of aggression has had many years of test, there will not have been established that confidence which warrants the abandonment of preparedness for defense among nations. To do so may invite war.

"I am for adequate preparedness as a guaranty that no foreign soldier shall ever step upon the soil of our country."

It should be noted that Mr. Hoover said his suggestion concerning food ships in war times would not be discussed at the London naval reduction conference.

ONE of the many interesting events on Armistice day was the dedication of the Ambassador bridge, the first to be built across the Detroit river to Canada. It is the longest bridge of its type in the world and cost \$20,000,000. Its free span is 1,850 feet long and its total length is one and eight-tenths miles. The ceremonies included military parades in both Detroit and Canada and addresses lauding the structure as an aid in perpetuating the 114 years of peace between the United States and the Dominion.

SIR RONALD LINDSAY, British under secretary of state for foreign affairs, has been selected as ambassador to Washington to succeed Sir Esme Howard, who retires from the diplomatic service early next year. Sir Ronald is well known in this country and his wife is an American, a daughter of the late Colgate Hoyt of New York.

Nelson Johnson, assistant secretary of state in charge of far eastern affairs, was appointed by President Hoover to be minister to China to succeed John Van A. MacMurray, resigned. He is a "career" diplomat who has served in China and is remarkably well posted on the entire far eastern situation. William Phillips has resigned the post of American minister to Canada, to the deep regret of President Hoover and the State department. He was offered another diplomatic post, but wished to return to the United States on account of his children.

SENATOR BINGHAM'S theory that the senate lobby committee was packed against the Republican tariff bill received a measure of substantiation when its chairman, Senator Caraway, asserted that its labors would soon be concluded. For of all the lobbies operating in Washington, little or no attention has been paid, by the committee to any others than those whose concern is the tariff. Joseph R. Grundy, veteran lobbyist for Pennsylvania interests, was recalled by the committee last week and Mr. Caraway demanded that he name the senators from "backward" states who, he contended, have too much voice in fixing the policies of the nation. Mr. Grundy said that on reflection he had decided this would be improper and unbecoming, and Mr. Caraway called

him a welsler and yellow. But a moment later the senator retracted this, shook Mr. Grundy's hand and said that, after all, he liked him. In a report to the senate, Chairman Caraway dealt with the testimony given by William Burgess of New Jersey, representative of pottery and other interests. The senator flatly accused Burgess of perjury and slander and said he was a paid lobbyist who had "no regard whatever for his reputation."

DELEGATES to the conference to establish the new Bank of International Relations signed the statutes, charter and trust agreements of the institution and departed from Baden, Baden. The statutes, as published immediately, fix Basel, Switzerland, as the seat of the bank and describe its purposes as:

"To promote co-operation of the central banks, provide additional facilities for international financial operations and to act as trustee or agent in regard to the international financial settlements entrusted to it."

So long as the Young reparations plan is operative the bank will not only "observe provisions of the plan in administration of operations of the bank," but also will "conduct its affairs with a view to facilitating execution of the plan."

During the Young plan's operation the bank is vested with the functions of receiving and distributing the German reparations and supervising and assisting in commercialization and mobilization of certain parts of the German annuities.

NADIR SHAH, the new king of Afghanistan, has issued a proclamation saying that strict prohibition is to be enforced in that country. The rights of the people are to be equal, with no distinctions as to nationality, caste or birth excepting those prescribed by the Shariat—sacred law. A recognized national army has been established and equipped with the latest implements of war. A military school is to be founded at Kabul, the capital, where officers will be trained in modern scientific warfare. King Nadir also says he hopes to conclude a trade treaty with the United States.

REDUCED to poverty and without desire to live longer, the former Princess Victoria, eldest sister of the ex-emperor of Germany, died in a hospital in Bonn at the age of sixty-three years. Wilhelm was estranged from her when she married Alexander Soubkoff, a Russian refugee, and gave her no assistance when she was forced to sacrifice all her possessions to pay her husband's debts. She had applied for divorce from the disolute Soubkoff, who was expelled from Germany and has been working as a waiter in Luxembourg.

Other deaths were those of James A. Robb, finance minister of Canada; Dr. E. A. Allen, chief of the experiment stations of the Department of Agriculture; Dr. Frederick Mosen of California, eminent anthropologist, and James J. Hordan, New York banker and close friend of Al Smith, who committed suicide.

WHAT is believed to be the largest embezzlement in the nation's history was revealed by a statement of the officers of the Union Industrial bank of Flint, Mich. It shows that within the last few months ten or more of the bank's employees have stolen from it money and securities to the amount of \$3,592,000. Charles S. Mott, president of the institution, has deposited cash enough from his private fortune to guarantee the depositors against loss.

SOCIETY along the Atlantic seaboard was provided with a sensation when it was learned that William W. Willcock, Jr., of New York had married Adelade Ingebert, a recent immigrant from Norway who had been his mother's chambermaid. The young groom is the son of W. W. Willcock of the social register and former vice president of the Jones & Laughlin Steel company, and his mother was the daughter of the late B. F. Jones. The family fortune is reputed to be more than one hundred million dollars, but how much the son will get is questionable. He and his bride were found in a \$5 a week room in Oyster Bay. (© 1929, Western Newspaper Union.)

Progress of Culture Made Scientific Study

Indians of prehistoric America constitute rare material for the laboratories of science, Dr. A. V. Kidder said in a lecture at the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Doctor Kidder spoke of the oldest known inhabitants of America and their importance to science. Two factors, he said, combine to create an unparalleled opportunity in the Southwest for study of the growth of early human culture.

The first is the favorable climate of the Southwest, where shriveled mummy-like bodies of Indians who lived before the time of Christ have been preserved in the dry, hot earth. These burials and possessions of the Indians found with them and in the shelters enable archeologists to study the progress of their culture in the greatest detail. The other favoring factor is the scarcity of water in the Southwest which caused the Indian groups to congregate where water supplies were

good and to inhabit the same places, generation after generation. Thus the remains of their habitation have accumulated in the soil in successive layers and scientists can use principles of stratigraphy in determining the relative age and the order of development of various groups. These remains are tremendously worth study because they reveal to the scientist the course of progress which was made when human beings succeeded in taming a wild grain to insure a cereal crop.

IN THE LONG AGO



It must have been a wondrous thing In early days, long years ago, To see a Pilgrim led and hunt The wild game in November's snow; To seek Thanksgiving dinner where Wild turkeys call and pheasants drum, In spite of dangers menacing; Where trackless forests lured me on And reddens lurked with murder's bow, Thanksgiving days of long ago.

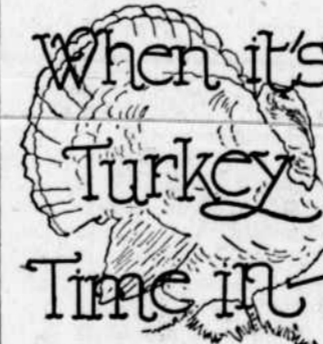
It must have been a wondrous thing To shoulder up an ancient gun And leave the settlement behind, As from the ocean climbed the sun, Setting the snowy world aglow, Stretching your shadow on the hill; To glide along the forest trail With cautious step and lightning skill Matching the eye of bird or doe, Thanksgiving days of long ago.

It must have been a glorious thing To carry back to Plymouth town A big Thanksgiving turkey cock, From shouldered flielock hanging down, With widespread wings and bobbing head; To wear a smile of proud content As home with widened step you trod The main street of the settlement, A treat for Pilgrim maids, you know, Thanksgiving days of long ago. —Michigan Farmer.

Turkey America's Own

Since the nationalization of Thanksgiving as a holiday and religious festival in these United States, the turkey has occupied the center of the table as the traditional and most delicious dish of that dinner. This self-same turkey is one of our typical national birds. When the first white explorers visited the New world they found wild turkeys ranging a spacious range from rock-ribbed New England to sand-swept Mexico. The turkey is indigenous to North America, and from this country as its home was introduced to the rest of the world.

Nobody knows how the turkey was named. It might as appropriately have been called a canary or a guinea, except that the piping cry of the mother bird calling her young together sounds like "Tur-r-k, tur-r-k." As for coming from the land of his sultan majesty—some report Turkey as the origin of the kingly appearing fowl—the turkey might just as well be reported to come from Kamchatka or Kalamazoo.



The pumpkin pie are cooling, And the fife's all are done, And there's berry sauce—no fooling— Yes, and apples by the ton.

On each face a broad grin's growing, As they hum a silly rhyme, For the whole town now is knowing Fall has brought the turkey-time.

Special Favors

Thanksgiving can easily leave us worse off than it found us. We get to thinking how well off we are in a dozen ways when comparison is made with many others—health, or children or money—and the feeling grows that these are special benefits that are denied others. I see no warrant for any such view. There is no denial to others that puts us in a favored class. I know lovable souls that are wholly dependent upon charity—a part of what I squeeze out of myself for charity goes to such a person. The one who has some material prosperity is not in a class set apart for material favors. It is better to stay humble and not think any such thing. We can be thankful that we have what we have, and let it go at that.—Ohio Farmer.

Thanksgiving

O give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good; for His mercy endureth forever. Let the redeemed of the Lord say so, whom He hath redeemed from the hand of the enemy; And gathered them out of the lands, from the east, and from the west, from the north, and from the south.

They wandered in the wilderness in a solitary way; they found no city to dwell in. Hungry and thirsty, their soul fasted in them.

Then they cried unto the Lord in their trouble, and He delivered them out of their distresses.

And He led them forth by the right way, that they might go to a city of habitation. Oh that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men!

For He satisfieth the longing soul and filleth the hungry soul with goodness.

Such as sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, being bound in affliction and iron; Because they rebelled against the words of God and contemned the counsel of the Most High:

Therefore He brought down their heart with labor; they fell down, and there was none to help.

Then they cried unto the Lord in their trouble, and He saved them out of their distresses.

He brought them out of darkness and the shadow of death, and brake their bands in sunder.

Oh that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men!

For He hath broken the gates of brass, and cut the bars of iron in sunder.—107th Psalm.

WON'T BE LONG NOW



Getting ready in a little "soaking" party with Mr. Turkey, for Thanksgiving. The as and the turkey seem to be on edge, and Mr. Turkey is interested in the proceedings.

Day's Spiritual Side

American citizens enjoy the greatest material benefits of any people on earth. A war which nearly destroyed European civilization left her comparatively unscathed. Her destiny lies in the future. Her greatest concern, however, should be the retention of that faith which is at once the recognition of human frailty and a firm confidence in the ability to conquer that which lies ahead. There is no better time to express it, to lay a more firm hold upon it, than on occasions such as Thanksgiving, which, without a definite spiritual anchor, would become little better than the orgies of boasting and indulgence of pagan days.—Chicago Journal.

Turkey, Japanese Style

Theodore Roosevelt, while President, received a request from the Japanese ambassador to permit his chef to prepare the prize turkey sent the President. When it appeared, its golden brown plumage, its red head adornments and its claws had been spared. A slight movement removed all of these and the bird, browned to a turn and seething in rich gravies, was disclosed. It was boned and within the turkey had been placed a capon, within the capon a pheasant and within the pheasant a grouse. One serving consisted of four delicious meats.—Farm and Fireside.

JOHNNY KNEW



"Can any of you children tell me what other thing we all ought to think of on Thanksgiving day besides turkey?" "Yes, ma'am, turkey, I can, and berry sauce."

North Ireland



View of Londonderry, North Ireland.

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

IRELAND'S north coast, shared by counties belonging to the state of Northern Ireland and by territory of the Irish Free State, is a picturesque portion of the Emerald Isle. Parts of the region have been bones of contention between the two states, and the former Ulster counties of Monaghan, Donegal and Cavan have been added to the Free State.

Ulster, in the northeastern corner of the island, is in the odd position of being a part of Ireland which is in large part not Irish. Three hundred years ago the British king, James I, with the desire to Anglicize a part of Ireland, decided to "plant" a colony of English and Scotch. What is known as the Ulster Plantation followed.

The original plan of the king was to have English settlers dominant in Ulster; but he also permitted the Scotch to participate. English settlers were not easily interested, however, while the Scotch flocked in, making the Plantation dominantly Scottish. By 1600 the population of Ulster consisted of some 80,000 inhabitants of Scotch blood, 5,000 of English ancestry, and 40,000 Irish. Altogether probably about 100,000 Scotsmen moved to Ulster. The English were soon merged with the Scotch but the Irish and Scotch strains remained almost entirely independent.

Ulster differs economically from the rest of Ireland. Either the Scotch immigrants had a greater propensity toward industry or their economic conditions were more favorable. At any rate Ulster has become the marked industrial region of Ireland while the remainder of the country, save in the larger cities, has not followed this line of development.

There is a religious difference, too, between North and South Ireland. Ireland, including Ulster, was Catholic. The Scotch immigrants brought their Presbyterian religion with them and it became firmly rooted. The English government favored the established Church of England and this is also strong in Ulster. The Presbyterians and the Episcopalians combined today tip the scale in Ulster to the side of Protestantism. But the margin is not great.

Along the Border.

The present border between the Irish Free State and the State of Northern Ireland, created in 1920 and 1921, extends through a rather rough country. Dundalk on the east coast, is just south of the line. Near this city is one of the passes through the hills used since earliest times in Ireland; and because of this situation Dundalk's neighborhood has been the scene of numerous battles. Farther west the boundary touches the long deep valley in which lies Lough Erne, the longest and the second largest lake in Ireland. The island's largest lake, Lough Neagh, lies in the heart of Ulster east of Belfast.

Formerly Ulster consisted of the northern tier of counties from coast to coast. When the two self-governing states were formed, however, Donegal largest of the Ulster counties, occupying the northwestern corner of Ireland was attached to the Free State. The boundary of the State of Northern Ireland, therefore, does not now reach the Atlantic but turns at its southwestern corner a few miles short of the coast and runs northeastward between Donegal on the west and Fermanagh, Tyrone and Londonderry on the east to Lough Foyle, an inlet at the very top of the island. The State of Northern Ireland, therefore, occupies only a small segment in the northeastern corner of Ireland. Readjustment of the boundary as desired by the Free State would concentrate the northern division still closer into the northeast corner.

Donegal Warmed by Gulf Stream.

Although in the same latitude as northern Labrador, Donegal, the northwest county of the Free State, enjoys the temperate climate of Virginia. This freedom from severe cold Donegal owes to one of the pleasant little pranks of the Gulf stream which washes its rocky coast and sends warm winds.

Although slightly smaller than Delaware, Donegal was in ancient times the kingdom of the clan O'Donnell. Scattered throughout the county are many interesting ruined castles of the days of the Irish kings and later struggles with the Danes and the English. Parts of the county were not subjugated until the last years of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

The county is a land of wild mountains and lakes, less than half of the surface being under cultivation. Its streams are noted for salmon and trout fishing. The coast is rocky and indented, bold headlands jutting out into the sea. Though boasting nearly 200 miles of coast line there are no good harbors from Killybegs in the south to Lough Swilly in the north. Rye, oats and potatoes are the chief crops of the valley farms. In Donegal cottages are woven some of the homespun tweeds for which Ireland is famous.

Attempts have been made in recent years to give impetus to the fishing industry along the coast. Fishermen still use the ancient coracle or skin boat without keel or rudder. They are easily handled in fine weather but become extremely dangerous when surf pounds against the rocks. These primitive boats probably represent the next step in navigation after the raft and have not changed during many centuries of use. Now fine seaworthy fishing craft are being introduced.

On the north shore of Donegal are several modern summer resorts with luxurious hotels frequented by Irish and English holiday makers because of the excellent golf and sea bathing to be had there. Two of the best known of these gathering places are Rosapenna and Portlaoine. Further south Bundoran, with its scarred and weather-beaten cliffs, offers a splendid view of the sea. Here three galleons of the Spanish Armada, staggering homeward from the famous defeat in the English channel, were washed ashore in a storm and completely wrecked. Only a few antique cannon and anchors were recovered. When Philip of Spain learned of the destruction of his supposedly invincible fleet he is said to have philosophically remarked that he had sent them against the English, not the elements.

Seat of the O'Donnells.

Donegal town from the dawn of history has been the seat of the O'Donnell family. Their ruined castle, whose shell has been remarkably well preserved, is still the most interesting sight of the countryside. It remained in the hands of the O'Donnells until the days of Charles I when their line ran out and the castle passed to Sir Basil Brooke, an English Catholic supporter of the king. Donegal town is now chiefly noted for the Irish tweeds and soft steamer rugs which it exports.

Inhabitants of County Donegal are noted for their courtesy and quick intelligence. Though the district is poor, hospitality is universal and beggars are rare. Country customs hark back to ancient times. It is a common sight to see women riding pillion fashion on horseback, behind the men, and bare feet are not unusual. Though lying in the far northwest Donegal forms a part of the Free State, its population being largely of Celtic origin.

The United States has more than an academic interest in all that affects Ireland. Two of the most important streams of immigration that have reached America came from the island: one the so-called Scotch-Irish from Ulster; the other, the Irish from south of the Ulster line. The Scotch-Irish early felt the weight of repressive English laws both in the religious and economic fields. They began emigrating to America in large numbers during the latter part of the Eighteenth century and it is estimated that they made up one-sixth of all the colonists by the time of the American Revolution. They were prominent in that struggle and later became the frontiersmen, playing an important part in winning the Middle West and the West.