

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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1—Telephoto picture of wreckage of big passenger plane which crashed at Oceanside, Calif., killing sixteen persons. 2—Frau Dorothea von Velsen of Germany, Mrs. Tsune Gauntlett of Japan, Miss Kathleen D. Courtney of England and Mme. Marie Louise Puech of France, principal speakers at a public meeting held in Philadelphia for the furtherment of international peace. 3—Henry Wharton Shoemaker, historian, appointed American minister to Bulgaria to succeed H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Naval Parley Starts With Good Chance for Success —Young Plan Signed.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

EVERYTHING except the physical atmosphere of London was auspicious for the opening of the naval limitation conference on Tuesday, and every one connected with the parley seemed optimistic concerning its results. King George, making his first public appearance since he fell ill on Armistice day, 1928, started the proceedings with a warm but brief address of welcome to the delegates gathered in the royal chamber of the house of lords. He was followed by the heads of the five delegations, all of whom made appropriate speeches, full of generalizations and hope.

Significant extracts from these five addresses are:

Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain: "If we are not careful we shall be once more involved in feverish competition such as heralded the outbreak of the war in 1914. . . . The way of Great Britain is on the sea. The stock of its people came from the sea; its defense and its highroads have been the sea; its flag is a flag of the sea. Our navy nowhere is superfluous to us. It is us."

Secretary of State Stimson of the United States: "I feel it is more important to emphasize the fact that we do not look upon this effort toward disarmament as final. Naval limitation is a continuous process. We regard disarmament as a goal to be reached by successive steps. . . . We sincerely hope that increased feeling of security may enable still more drastic reduction in the future."

Premier Tardieu of France: "Our needs are determined, as Mr. MacDonald has justly observed, by our geographical position, our historical position, our economic, maritime, colonial, political and defensive situations. Taken altogether they define what is called a nation."

Reijiro Wakatsuki of Japan: "It is the unanimous desire of the Japanese people that peace should be lastingly established. . . . I see no insuperable obstacles in our path."

Dino Grandi of Italy: "The fascist government is desirous of securing real and tangible results in the fields of disarmament and security. . . . The problem is one calling for courageous action. . . ."

FROM their public expressions and the information that came from their private conversations with one another, it appeared the representatives of the five naval powers had at least reached a unity of opinion on five broad principles. They were agreed upon the necessity for a naval holiday in the sense that competitive building of war fleets should cease. They admitted that the public opinion of the world demanded economy in naval expenditures and relief for the peoples from financial burdens. They believed it advisable that any agreements arrived at by the conference should be for a comparatively short period so they might be revised and improved in later years. As to the last point, it was said the British and probably the Americans favored revision of agreements in 1936 and the French wished the term to be about twice as long.

The three highest hurdles the conference will have to surmount probably are the British determination to bring about a sharp reduction in battleships

with their possible elimination in the future; the contest between France and Italy for control of the Mediterranean and the Italian demand for parity with France on that sea; and the desire of the French that any agreement reached shall be advisory to the League of Nations' disarmament commission.

When the question of the method of limitation comes up, the Americans and British, who prefer restriction by categories, will probably make concessions to the French and Italians, who advocate the theory of global restrictions, and offer to accept an arrangement of global limitation by which 10 per cent of tonnage may be transferred from one category to another on one year's notice.

Business sessions of the conference began Thursday, but it was the opinion of Mr. MacDonald that it would be two weeks before the delegates got to the point of putting their sea strength estimates into terms and figures. In formal meetings he urged them not to be too hasty in getting down to statistics and categories and lists of tonnage, believing the problem should be attacked slowly and piecemeal. The three hundred journalists gathered in London from all parts of the world were bitterly disappointed when it was announced that the "plenary" sessions of the conference would not be open to them for the present. Their exclusion, however, did not prevent their sending many columns of speculation and gossip to their papers every day. It is good reading but the wise reader accepts their statements with reservation.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE LAMONT announced that, on the basis of statistics compiled by the new construction division of his department, it seemed certain there would be in 1930 an expenditure of almost seven billion dollars on construction and maintenance of public works and public utilities. This total, Mr. Lamont said, does not include residences, commercial and industrial structures and other private operations which last year totaled more than three billion dollars.

Programs for betterments to plant and equipment, announced by public utilities, railroads and telegraph companies represent expenditures of \$3,250,000,000, divided as follows: Class A railroads, \$1,050,00,000; electric, gas and street railway companies, \$1,400,000,000; American Telephone and Telegraph company, \$700,000; independent telephone and telegraph companies, short line railroads and privately owned waterworks, \$100,000.

The Young plan as modified and accepted requires Germany to pay about \$9,282,000,000 from April of last year through 1966. The system of annuities is little changed. The sanctions clause that was added implies that military occupation can ensue if The Hague tribunal holds that Germany has wilfully defaulted. The international bank will be merely a clearing house for the payments.

CONGRESS has elevated the American legation in Poland to the rank of an embassy, and President Hoover has nominated Alexander P. Moore of Pennsylvania to be ambassador to Warsaw. Similar action, of course, was taken by the Polish government, Tytus Filipowicz, the Polish minister in Washington, being named ambassador. The nomination of Edward E. Brodie of Oregon to be minister to Finland was also sent to the senate by the President. The senate confirmed the nominations of four ministers. They were Gilbert Baker Stockton of Florida, to Austria; John Motley Morehead of New York, to Sweden; Ralph H. Booth of Michigan, to Denmark, and Henry Wharton Shoemaker of Pennsylvania, to Bulgaria.

If ANY citizens still thought the Wickersham crime commission intended to take up the question of the desirability of prohibition, they were undeceived last week by Mr. Wickersham himself. In a radio address to the nation the chairman of the commission made it quite

Mrs. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, widow of the "Commoner," died of arthritis in Los Angeles at the age of sixty-eight years.

Other deaths of the week included those of Stephen T. Mather, former director of the national parks system; James Dahlman, mayor of Omaha; George Le Maire, well known comedian; D. A. Boddy, one of the veteran brokers of Wall Street, and Viscount Esher, one of the most influential of British peers.

(C. 1930, Western Newspaper Union.)

UPON THE HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS OF THE LAND

(By D. J. Walsh.)

AFTER graduating from college at the impressionable age of twenty-three Lee Barton threw off the restraining garments of convention with a grand flourish, and with serene confidence set out upon the highways and byways of the land, ever cherishing a sublime faith in a romance that lurked just around the next corner. A merry vagabond was Lee, ready to embrace golden fleeces, lady loves, troven treasure, holy grails, or whatever delectable gifts the gods of chance deigned to bestow upon him.

Heedless of his father's desire that he enter the commercial lists and establish a branch office of the Barton Plate Glass company in a distant city, Lee took the road. And now, after four months, he found himself on a park bench in a hustling midwestern city, penniless and rather seedy in appearance. It was the same city, he reflected, in which his father desired him to open a branch office.

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On a nearby bench an attractive girl of about twenty sat reading a newspaper. After a while she dropped the paper, and as it fluttered to the ground Lee saw her daub furtively at her eyes with a small handkerchief.

"Why, the girl's crying," he muttered to himself. "A fair damsel in distress. To the rescue, Sir Galahad."

He strode across the walk and seated himself on the bench beside the girl. "Pardon this unseemly liberty," he said, "but something in the paper has apparently distressed you. Tell me what it is and I'll go over and challenge the editor to a couple of duels."

"I was reading the want ads," answered the girl. "Looking for a job."

"A job?" repeated Lee. "You mean a job-of-work?"

"Of course," replied the girl. "Work."

"Work—what a vulgar word," proclaimed Lee. "What an uncouth word. Work? Why, the idea is—"

"If you just came over to make fun of me," sobbed the girl, "please go away. Perhaps, if you were hungry and tired—as I am—you'd—"

Now Lee had an honest face, backed by personality plus. He set himself diligently to the pleasing task of winning the girl's confidence, and in a short time they were chatting amiably. Across the park was a small restaurant, and, with charming politeness, Lee invited the girl to dinner.

"I'll go on one condition," answered the girl. "Providing that as soon as we've finished dinner you'll let me go my way unmolested. Your only reward will be the happy thought that you've done a kind deed."

Lee consented, smilingly, to these terms. They entered the restaurant and were soon enjoying a tasty and ample meal. The girl proved a most agreeable dinner companion, and Lee skillfully drew out her pathetic story.

It was the old tale of a working girl with an invalid widowed mother to support. Her name was Rose Fraser and she was an expert stenographer. Although her story moved him deeply, Lee took a huge delight in studying her face and found a vast pleasure in her company. The meal came to an end all too soon for Lee.

"Now we'll stick to our little agreement," he announced, "so you just run along. But here's my last request. In a few days you will see a want ad in the local papers, in which the Barton Plate Glass company advertises for a stenographer. If you're still afflicted with the vulgar impulse to work please answer that ad in person. Remember—the Barton Plate Glass company."

As soon as the door closed behind the trim figure of the girl Lee rose and sauntered back into the kitchen. Here he calmly removed his coat, rolled up his sleeves and headless of the astonished stares of the cook reached nonchalantly for a white apron that he spied hanging on a peg.

The proprietor of the restaurant, a rather corpulent Greek gentleman, had deserted his post at the cash register and came bustling back into the kitchen.

"Here, what's this?" he blustered. "What's going on? What—"

"Please calm yourself, my dear sir, I beg of you. Be careful of your blood pressure," admonished Lee. "That poor girl was hungry, perhaps starved, hadn't eaten for ages. So I brought her in here to eat, perhaps saving her sweet young life. Very noble of me, I'm sure. I congratulate myself. Now to business, for I perceive you are a business man. How many hours must I work in order to pay for those two excellent meals and

also earn a nice, bright, shining dollar in United States currency?"

At first the proprietor was quite taken aback by Lee's glib defense, but he soon smiled and entered into the comedy spirit of the situation.

"Don't know what your game is, young feller," he affirmed, "but if you wash dishes, help the cook and bus boy and make yourself generally useful until 9 p. m., you can have supper and I'll slip you the dollar."

At 9:30 Lee was in the telegraph office writing a message to his neglected and much worried father.

"Am ready to open branch office at once in this city," he wrote. "If O. K. wire expense money and send—"

At 10 o'clock he was curled up for his night's slumber on the sawdust pile of a lumber mill. For sawdust is clean and easy to brush from one's clothing.

Four days later he was sitting in a swivel chair in a spacious office located in one of the city's principal business buildings, watching a sign painter embellish the outer door with "Barton Plate Glass Co." Also he appeared to be waiting for some one. Three young ladies had already applied for the stenographic position in response to his ad, but had been summarily dismissed. Then the well-remembered figure of Rose Fraser appeared in the open door. Recognition was immediate.

"You—you?" she gasped. "Why—"

"You're hired!" shouted Lee. "Take off your hat and coat."

Holstein Cattle Winter in Luxurious Quarters

Speaking of the winter care given the famous Holstein cattle by the dairymen of Friesland, Holland, the National Geographic society says: "Barn and dwelling are under one roof, which rises high into the sky in order to provide loft space for the immense amount of hay needed as cattle feed during the long winter. The whole gives the appearance of a one-story cottage pushed low into the earth by weight of an immense pointed roof, which reaches above the tops of the tall trees lining the roadway."

"A hall separates the living quarters of the farmer's family from space set aside for cows, which as a rule is the larger portion of the house. Visitors testify that these barns are spotless and odorless. Each stall is sanded and has a window of its own, inevitably decorated with a fresh white window curtain. Every cow has a bath daily and many of their tails are tied up with ribbon."

Cheerfulness Wins in Life's Strenuous Game

Cheerfulness is a wonderful tonic.

If you are enjoying yourself thoroughly, how much you can do. It is hard to tire out a happy person. It has been proved, too, that gloom is wearing. You can exhaust yourself worrying and while you are lying abed and not moving a muscle. If you worry, you seldom do good work, because you have not energy enough to go around. You use it up in worry, and there is not enough left for your work. It follows logically that if you wish to make the most of life, you must cultivate cheerfulness and discard gloom. If you forget your trouble in helping some one else, however, you will find that you can always put gloom to flight and get the mastery of fear. It is your only chance for happiness. Lee skillfully drew out her pathetic story.

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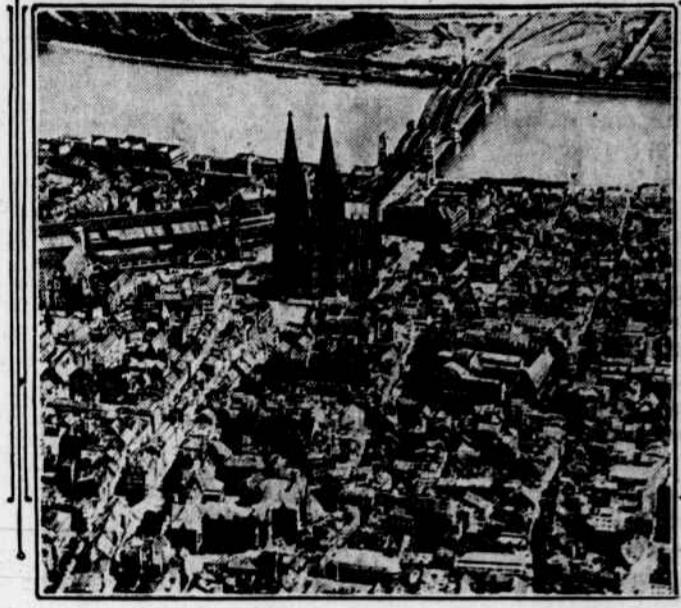
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Cities on the Rhine



Köln Seen From the Air.

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

THE varied group of towns and cities linked together by the Rhine form a New England of Germany, of prime importance

in the republic's drive for international trade. Barely 50 miles inside the German border lies Duisburg, gateway to the busy Ruhr, premier mining and manufacturing district of Germany and one of the chief industrial regions of Europe. Duisburg has a population only a little below a quarter million.

Ruhrort, the part of Duisburg situated where the Ruhr river meets the Rhine, far from being an unimportant town, takes at least one world honor. It is the most extensive river port in the world. When the quays of the older part of Duisburg and those of the little town of Homberg across the Rhine are added, the wharfage facilities of the Duisburg district are fairly staggering in extent. They stretch for more than five miles along the Rhine; and many branched basins have been constructed leading from the river and the Ruhr as though giant hands had been pressed into the earth again and again, leaving a channel for each finger.

A constant stream of tugs, barges and larger vessels moves in and out of the channels under normal conditions, and the craft of Ruhrort are to be found in all parts of the Rhine. Down the Ruhr valley come coal and some iron, though the larger part of the iron needed in this great industrial region is shipped in from German Lorraine, Luxembourg, Sweden and Spain. A considerable part of this is brought on the Rhine. Other raw materials and food products are imported, according to the commerce, and coal and manufactured products are shipped out in great quantities.

Near the water front in the Duisburg district are situated innumerable factories and industrial establishments—collieries, steel and iron plants, rolling mills, blast furnaces, foundries, machine shops, chemical works, saw mills, shipyards, and various other enterprises.

"Village on the Dussel."

Cities are strewn thickly in heavily populated Germany. Dusseldorf is only 20 miles up the Rhine from Duisburg, and 24 miles down stream