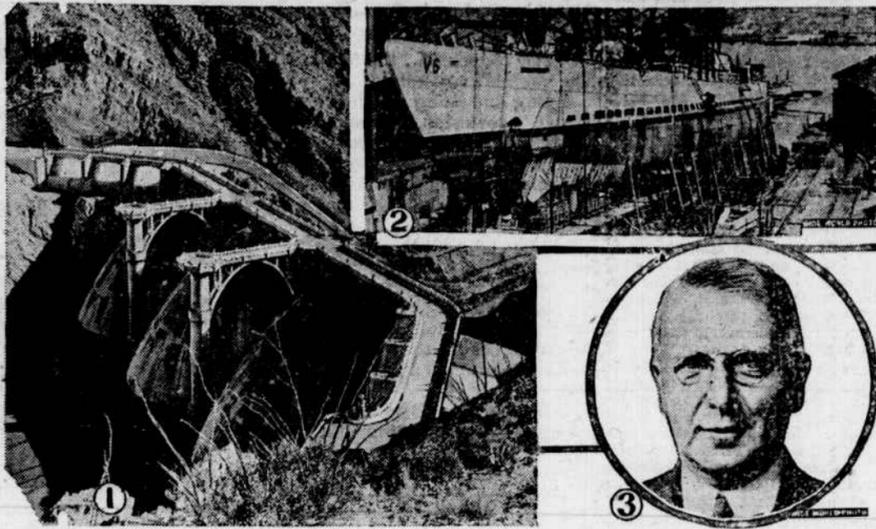


THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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1—Coolidge dam, in Arizona, which was formally dedicated by former President Calvin Coolidge for whom it is named. 2—Submarine V 6, latest addition to the American navy, ready for its launching March 15 at Mare Island navy yard in California. 3—John North Willlys of Toledo, Ohio, new American ambassador to Poland.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Hoover's First Year Is Both Praised and Attacked.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WHETHER Herbert Hoover's first year as President is to be considered successful depends largely on the political bias and economic convictions of the one who does the considering. The varying views on the matter were expressed in the senate by Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, speaking for the administration party, and Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, speaking for the opposition.

Senator Fess especially praised the President's efforts to combat business depression, saying: "I regard the handling of the economic forces that were playing toward disaster by the President as the most outstanding accomplishment in the history of the government of which I have any knowledge on economic lines." He said he was not entirely sure that it was possible to avoid the cycles in business in which a high business level is followed by a depression. "If it can be done," continued the Ohio senator, "we have the leadership in the White House that will do it; for the President has been working on the problem eight years."

In dealing with other features of the administration record during the year Senator Fess discussed farm relief, the tariff, the naval armament conference, other international questions, and prohibition.

Senator Harrison said he wished to congratulate Senator Fess "on his audacity and nerve in speaking explanations of the mischievements of the administration during the last year."

"If the failure to solve big problems is an achievement, then this administration for the last year is a success," said Senator Harrison. "If disgusting the farmers of the land is an achievement, then this administration is a success. If dissatisfying labor is an achievement, then this administration is a success. If indecision upon the part of a President is an achievement, then President Hoover's first year is a great success."

UNEMPLOYMENT is of course one of the immediate concerns of the government and furnishes ammunition for the opponents of the administration.

Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, following a cabinet meeting at which the industrial situation was discussed, asserted that as a result of the President's activities unemployment has been held to less than one-half that of previous financial crashes. Other administration leaders expressed confidence that unemployment would be materially relieved within the next few weeks through the federal agencies called into action by the President.

OPONENTS of our prohibition laws closed their case before the house judiciary committee on Tuesday with the statements of a number of witnesses, the best known of whom were Breckenridge Long, former assistant secretary of state, and Dr. Stewart Paton, psychiatrist of Johns Hopkins. Three women also took the stand. Mrs. Robert W. Lovett of Boston, Mrs. Cortlandt Nicoll of New York and Mrs. Carroll Miller of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Lovett sounded the keynote of the testimony of all three with a declaration that the anti-prohibition women are seeking the same objectives as

the dry women, namely, protection of children, a decrease in crime, and abolition of the commercialized liquor traffic.

"But what have we today?" she demanded. "Drunken children, crime on the increase by leaps and bounds, and an illicit liquor traffic infinitely worse than the open saloon."

Mrs. Miller struck out at the W. C. T. U., which, she asserted, is corrupting legislative bodies with its political tactics.

Next day the dries began the introduction of testimony with the first of some fifty witnesses from all parts of the country and from all walks of life. They led off with Samuel Crowther, a writer who has been gathering information on the liquor question for a magazine; Edward Keating, former congressman from Colorado; Dr. Daniel A. Poling, president of the World's Christian Endeavor union, and Henry M. Johnson, Louisville lawyer.

Mr. Crowther said he had asked Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford to attend the hearing but they were unable to do so. However, both sent telegrams warmly endorsing prohibition and the Eighteenth amendment.

It is noteworthy that so far most of the dries emphasize especially the economic benefits the country has derived from prohibition, while most of the wets dwell particularly on the alleged break down of morals resulting from it.

NOT at all to the surprise of those conversant with the grain trade, conditions in the grain market became such that the federal farm board found it necessary to modify its activities in bolstering up wheat prices through the Grain Stabilization corporation and the Farmers' National Grain corporation.

The change in policy, as announced by Chairman Alexander Legge of the farm board, consists in abandonment of the arbitrary loan price basis established by the board last fall. No more grain will be bought on that basis. Mr. Legge said, though loans will be made to co-operatives on the present crop until July 1. Prices for wheat during the week were unsettled and generally lower.

Later Mr. Legge was quoted as declaring that a real embargo against shipping wheat from farms to terminal markets will be put into effect unless farmers hold their stocks until storage facilities become available. He said the board is endeavoring to avoid such drastic measures during the present grain emergency, but that if railroads are unable to unload cars of grain at terminals an embargo would become imperative.

Officials of twenty-five grain and other farm commodity exchanges held a secret meeting in Chicago and gave out the word that so far as they were concerned the verbal warfare with the farm board was ended.

"We have decided to shut up and get back to business as best we can under the situation, despite what politicians and governmental spokesmen may say or do," said one of the Chicagoans who attended the conference. The general opinion of the meeting was reported to be that the grain trade was satisfied with the modified policy announced by the federal farm board, withdrawing the fixed prices for wheat paid to co-operatives only.

SECRETARY OF STATE STIMSON sprung a surprise on the world with a statement in London that the United States is willing to reduce its naval armament by more than 200,000 tons, if the fleets of the other naval powers are reduced accordingly. He said this in reply to reports that the naval conference was likely to result in an increase instead of a reduction in the tonnage of the navies of the world, and said his plan seemed to be acceptable to America and Great Britain.

France was still holding up the proceedings of the conference although Premier Tardieu obtained a good majority in the chamber of deputies. The French continue to demand a tonnage of at least 700,000 tons. If they are given this, Italy demands the same total. But Great Britain's fixed policy is to have a navy as large as those of any two continental powers, and to have 1,400,000 tons she must add 200,000 tons to the figure on which the agreement with the United States is based. That in a nutshell is the situation, though there are many complicating side features.

The subcommittee of the conference to which was referred Mr. Stimson's resolution on the limitation and "humanizing" of submarines reported it could do nothing until the French delegates resumed their part in the negotiations. Premier Tardieu sent Briand, Dumessil and others over to London Thursday and went himself on Saturday, so there was a prospect of progress.

THURSDAY was denominated "International unemployment day" by the Moscow Communists and parades and other demonstrations by the unemployed were held in many cities in Europe and America. In some places there were bloody encounters with the police and in others there was no disorder worth mentioning.

Among the activities of the Communists should be recorded the instigation and management of a rebellion of 14,000 high school pupils in Manila. They struck nominally because of alleged insults by a woman teacher, and the Reds incited them to sanguinary encounters with the police.

ALFRED VON TIRPITZ, who was lord high admiral of the German navy during the World war and father of his country's submarine warfare, died in Ebenhausen of bronchitis at the age of eighty-one years.

Cablegrams from Japan told of the death in Kobe of Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, president emeritus of Yale university. He succumbed to pneumonia at the age of seventy-three years. Doctor Hadley was educated in Yale and Berlin universities and joined the faculty of his alma mater in 1879. Twenty years later he was elected to the presidency, retiring in 1921. He was considered one of the world's leading economists.

Other deaths included those of D. H. Lawrence, noted English novelist and poet, and Viscount Herbert Gladstone, youngest son of William E. Gladstone.

OIL, lumber and sugar combined in the senate last week and brought about a vote of 47 to 39 in favor of an increase in the duty on Cuban sugar from 1.75 to 2 cents per pound. Nine senators, most of whom are interested in either oil or lumber, switched their votes, and the resulting combination smashed the Democratic-Radical Republican coalition that has been having its own way in formulating the senate's tariff bill. During the exciting debate Senator Caraway and others charged that a deal had been entered into, and there were warnings that the oil, lumber and sugar trade would be made a campaign issue. The house bill increased the rate on Cuban sugar to 2.4 cents per pound, so an increase in this duty is virtually certain when the senate and house conferees fix up the final draft of the measure.

JOHN NORTH WILLYS of Toledo, Ohio, automobile manufacturer, is the new American ambassador to Poland. His name was submitted to Warsaw for approval, which it received, and the appointment was then announced by President Hoover. The senate had no objection to the selection.

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AMANDA AND THE ESCAPED CONVICT

(© by D. J. Walsh.)

AMANDA STOCKTON handed her husband his dinner pail, presented an apple-like cheek for his good-by kiss and opened the back door to let him out. A chill, raw wind swept through the kitchen and swirled around her skirts as she stood in the doorway. For seventeen years, regardless of weather, their parting was the same.

"Be careful about opening the door to a stranger," he invariably warned. Her answer was a good-natured laugh. Not that Amanda ever took his warning seriously. It was a pleasant part of the morning's program, and because it came from Tim, she loved it.

Just as he passed through the alley gate Tim always turned, and he and Amanda lifted, simultaneously, a hand toward each other in farewell.

Though Amanda's teeth chattered with the cold, it did not occur to her to go inside until the moment of Tim's turning the corner at the end of the alley.

Amanda poured herself a post-breakfast cup of coffee. Its aroma filled the kitchen. A sudden knocking at the door surprised her.

"I wonder who it can be? It's pretty early for callers," she puzzled, as she opened the door.

The man who stood there was shockingly shabby and he shook as though he had the ague.

"I smelled your coffee clean out to the alley, ma'am," he mumbled, apologetically. "Could you give me a cup?"

"Come in," she said, with swift pity, flinging the door wide.

She piled a plate high with fried potatoes and thick slices of bacon. She set the plate on the table and indicated a chair. Pouring a cup of coffee, she added cream and sugar, and set it beside the plate.

"If you'd like more," she said, placing the coffee pot on a china stand before him, "help yourself."

Then she tactfully busied herself at the kitchen sink while the stranger ate. Except for the rattle of dishes and silver as she lifted them from the hot suds to the drain, and the occasional creak of his cup as her unknown guest settled it in its saucer, there was silence in the small kitchen.

The man's chair scraped on the hardwood floor. He rose to his feet. Amanda lifted her hands from the dishwasher and, drying them on her apron, turned and faced him. "Have enough?" she asked.

The man nodded. He held out his foot and eyed, moaningly, the perforated shoe with its flapping sole.

"Your mister wouldn't have an old pair he wouldn't need, would he?"

"That he has, sir," she said cheerfully. "They're nothing extra, but I've been saving them for some one who might come along, and you may as well have them. I'll bring them."

In a moment she returned with them in her hand. A flush had crept into the man's face. He glanced at the shoes, then at her, and he was shaking violently, as though the coffee and food, despite the color in his face, had not warmed him.

"They'll do nicely," he told her, "but I'm so cold, ma'am, and so stiff I can't bend over. Would you mind putting 'em on for me?"

Without hesitation Amanda got down on her knees and pulled off the shoes. Then, the stranger assisting with his feet, she deftly pulled on Tim's old ones over the ragged socks.

As she tied the final knot, Amanda looked up.

Her eyes were discs of terror and her hands fluttered vaguely to her breast, her forehead, and the color drained from her face. The man's hands were high above her head and they were bound together with heavy steel handcuffs! His eyes were half shut and his face was working terribly.

How long she waited thus for him to strike, Amanda did not know. A sick numbness filled her. Her mind waited blankly, conscious only of the pounding, hammerlike staccato of the alarm clock.

The unshaven lips of the stranger began to move without sound, his manacled hands still held above her menacingly.

Finally he opened his eyes. Amanda swayed before him.

"It's the first time I've prayed in years," said the man, with a sob, his face twisted like a gargoyle. "I was asking God to bless you, ma'am. You make me think o' my mother. If you could do one more thing for me?" His eyes questioned, implored, as he held

out his bound wrists. "I can't get far with these bracelets," he half muttered, with a grim smile.

Amanda, blinking with the sharp rush of restrained tears, struggled to her feet, managed finally to force the locks and removed the bands from the dirty, swollen wrists.

With that he snatched his battered green derby from the floor and was gone. Amanda watched him go out the back gate and face west down the alley.

Five minutes later three policemen came up the backsteps. One of them tapped on the door with his club.

Cautiously Amanda opened it a crack. "An escaped convict has been traced to your yard, missus," said one.

"Do you know which way he went?" asked another.

"A convict!" exclaimed Amanda, in well-simulated amazement. As an afterthought, in a dumbfounded tone, she demanded, "What did he look like?"

"He'd get a booby prize in a style show, all right, for he robbed a scarecrow. He had on a green derby and a has-been, swallow-tailed coat."

Stepping to the stove, Amanda bent over an imaginary cake in the oven. She closed the iron door deliberately and, as she straightened her face registered mingled indignation and fear.

"Yes, I did see him," she cried excitedly, "twenty minutes ago. That man ran through my yard to the street and turned east."

The officers rushed down the steps and around to the front of the house. "I hope," Amanda called after them, "I certainly hope you catch him!"

Few Andirons Left

Very few examples of medieval andirons have been preserved, although there is every reason to believe that during that period they were used in great numbers, writes G. Bernard Hughes, in the Boston Transcript. Their scarcity probably is due to the fact that, while in use, they were subjected to destructive influences, such as intense heat, moisture, rust, warping, breakage, etc., which, after a time, would render them useless, and, consequently, they would be discarded.

The important place they occupied among the furnishings of the house, may be surmised from the well-known inventory of Cardinal Wolsey's furniture at ampton court, where 47 pairs of andirons were made of brass and the others of wrought iron, and all of varying designs. Many of these were specially made for Wolsey, for they bore his coat of arms.

First Form of Plant Life

Millions of years before the first tree existed, long before man walked the earth, or any land animal lived, the rocks show us that early forms of plant life were in existence. Some, says Forests and Mankind, are remote but recognizable ancestors of trees, and among them are the great club mosses and the older fern-like plants.

Species of our older trees have become less numerous. Once the sun never set on the liroliodon, that magnificent tree we variously call tulip tree, tulip poplar, yellow poplar, and white wood. It grew, says Forests and Mankind, in all parts of the globe, and at least nine different species have been found. Now there are only two species, one in America and the other in far-off China.

Proper "Education"

Providence bestows its gifts variously, but none of us is unendowed.

A wise system of education would aim at leading out (which is the precise meaning of "education") that talent and making the child a success in his own line.

Children should never know they are dull, and parents should never despair. A dull child may be a bright man and a bright child a dull one.—Exchange.

Resourceful Girl

We're a resource nation. An American girl in Paris once halted her millionaire father before a jeweler's shop in the Rue de la Paix and pointed to a tiara surmounted by a coronet.

"Pa, buy me that!" she said. "Buy you that?" her father chuckled. "Why, girlie, you've got to be a duchess to wear that."

The girl tossed her head. "You buy it," she said. "I'll find the duke."—Chicago Tribune.

The Pastor Says:

Many hear the call to preach, but few hear the call to prepare. . . . In the old economical days, ladies made a single complexion last them a lifetime, and mere girls in their teens managed to keep themselves in the pink of condition with no expense whatever for pinking materials.—John Andrew Holmes.

Old-Time Toys

But do all the complicated and elaborate toys of today bring any more pleasure than did the rag dolls and simple toys when they were the only ones that most children knew?—Kansas City Star.

THREE INDIAN CITIES



In the Palace of the Mirrors, Lahore.

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

THE movement toward the independence of India has thrown into prominence three of the pivotal cities of the peninsula. From Delhi, capital of India, the British officials are keeping close watch of developments; in Lahore met the All India Nationalist congress which issued the declaration of independence; and in Calcutta, greatest of the Indian cities, there was recently a huge demonstration in favor of independence.

If one spot were singled out in history-steeped India as most historic of all, probably it would be the city of Delhi, for both written records and oral traditions extending back for ages tell of power wielded from Delhi's site. New Delhi, constructed to be the seat of the Empire of India, has been built on ground where cities have risen and passed away through the centuries, and about which are situated beautiful and striking monuments of one of the world's most powerful empires of the past.

Though legend makes Delhi a place of importance from earliest times, history takes no account of it until about 1050 A. D., when it was the seat of a Hindu ruler. It was captured by Mohammedan invaders from Afghanistan in 1193, and from that time onward was the capital of a Mohammedan Indian empire. Delhi, in the days of the Mohammedan conquest, lay to the south of the present city, and there where the new power was set up, the first Mohammedan ruler, Kutub-ud-din, built in celebration of his conquest a tower of victory, the Kutub Minar, which stands today and has been called "the most perfect tower in the world."

Capital of the Great Moguls

Timur the Lame (Tamerlane), the Tatar scourge of Asia toward the end of the Fourteenth century, swooped down from Sarmarkand in 1398 and sacked Delhi; and in 1526 his lineal descendant, Baber, took the Tatar hordes again into India, captured the city, and founded the Mogul empire, through the fame of which Delhi is best known to western ears. In 1638 Shah Jahan, the Augustus of the Mogul emperors, built the present Delhi to the north of the old city and embellished it with mosques and palaces of great beauty.

Because of its rich history as the fountain-head of power in India, Delhi—not Calcutta, which was then the capital—was chosen in 1877 as the site of the Durbar, or gathering of native kings and princes, at which Queen Victoria was proclaimed empress of India. Again in 1903 Delhi was chosen when a Durbar was held to crown King Edward VII emperor, and once more in 1911 when George V assumed that title. On the latter occasion the new emperor announced that this ancient city of emperors would be restored as the capital of India and its 250,000,000 subjects.

The following year the viceroy and his administrative council moved into temporary quarters a few miles north of the city walls of Delhi. It is to the south of the Delhi of recent decades, near the site of the more ancient Delhi, however, that the new permanent capital, planned on an imperial scale, has recently risen.

Lahore is the capital of Punjab state, and one of the important crossroads of India. Not many curious travelers are found there, for the city is off the beaten paths of tourist travel. Most tourists visit Calcutta and Bombay and perhaps the interior cities between them, but Lahore, lying about

200 miles northwest of Delhi, is a bit out of the way. Yet trains from important southern Indian cities connect with lines to the city; railroads from the foothills of the western Himalaya mountains touch it; there is a line from Lahore to the Afghan border on the north; and from the west come trains from Karachi, popular landing field for Europe-Asia aviators.

Lahore Is Colorful

Lahore is about as old as the Christian era and in some old, walled portions of the city there has not been much change since the city was first built. Some of the streets are so narrow that sightseers who engage elephants for a tour watch the natives scurry into doorways and, as the elephants pass, flatten themselves against the wall of unattractive houses that flank these byways.

Every house has at least one enclosed balcony or bay window and no two adjoining houses seem to have them protruding from the same floor. And no two balconies are the same size. This feature of Lahore house construction, and the further fact that Lahore's early builders apparently gave no thought to an even building line, make the native thoroughfares a jumble of uneven masonry and wood.

There are few women on the streets of Lahore but no matter how many windows a house has, nearly all of them frame a bronzed feminine face. Some of the women wear shawls, others adorn themselves with trinkets—stone-encrusted disks pierce the left sides of their nostrils, beads nearly cover the bright waists and bronzed necks of the wearers, and earrings dangle from the ear lobes to the shoulders.

At the bazaars, the travelers mingle with a colorful horde who watchcrafty merchants drive home sales of hammered metalware and earthen vessels of all shapes and sizes, jewelry, and many other products of local manufacture.

Calcutta Huge and Busy

Calcutta is one of the most progressive cities of the East, with all the modern devices to handle its tremendous commerce and entertain its native and foreign population. In less than 250 years it has become the largest city in India and second only to London in the British empire.

When Job Charnock of the East India company set up a trading station at Kalkuta in 1690 the insignificant native village occupied a narrow stretch of dry land on the left bank of the mud-laden Hooghly with fever-infested swamps surrounding it on the three other sides.

Charnock knew the products of the rich Ganges and Brahmaputra valleys could be routed through Kalkuta and the swamps would protect his station from unfriendly Indian neighbors, but his wildest imagination, perhaps, did not lead him to vision the Calcutta of the Twentieth century.

Today three important railroads converge at Calcutta. The treacherous shifty channel of the Hooghly is a parade ground for commercial vessels of all sizes, flying flags of the world. Nearly ten miles of modern wharves and warehouses, equipped with all modern devices, receive and export many millions of dollars worth of jute, tea, hides, oil seed, lac, cotton, coal and other products of Bengal and surrounding provinces. And many acres of the old swamp land have been reclaimed, forming beautiful parks and sites for government buildings, and palatial residences of "jute kings" and "tea kings."