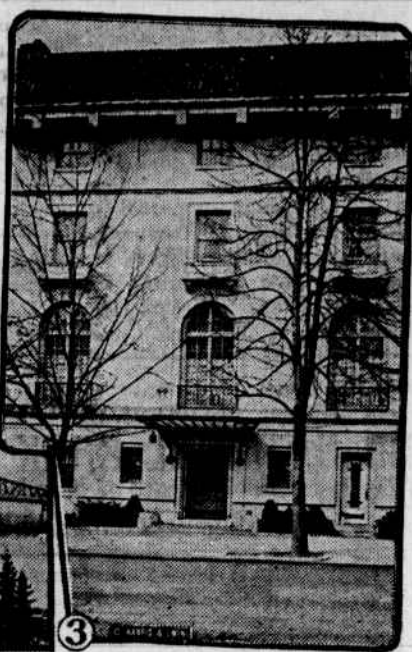


# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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1—Ruth Elder, aviatrix, helping christen two amphibian airplanes of the New York police which are stationed at the first air police precinct in the United States, at North Beach. 2—New bridge over the Columbia river between Longview, Wash., and Ranier, Ore., which has just been dedicated. 3—Fine home on R street, Washington, which has been purchased by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Taking of Fifteenth Decennial Census Under Way With New Features.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

UNCLE SAM is counting his nephews and nieces and finding out a lot about their prosperity or lack of it. In other words, the fifteenth decennial census is being taken. This big job will be finished in the cities within two weeks of the start, and in the rural districts within one month.

Besides population, this census includes unemployment, agriculture, irrigation, drainage, manufactures, mining, and distribution. The distribution census, which is a new feature, will be made up of statistics of goods sold by wholesale and retail merchants and dealers and of the number of persons employed in trade. Unemployment, considered as a separate subject of inquiry, also is new, although some of the previous censuses have included a single question asking the number of months in which persons have been unemployed during the year.

For the first time each family is asked whether it owns or rents its home, the value of the home or how much rent is paid. Another new question concerns the age of each individual at first marriage, and a third question, "Is there a radio set in your home?" Answers to these questions are expected to furnish valuable new information never before compiled in the United States.

It will be interesting to compare the results of the count with the figures given by the census clock, an ingenious piece of mechanism in the office of the director of the census in Washington. At one minute after midnight on April 1, when the census started officially, this clock gave the population of the United States as 122,186,893.

The enumerators actually began their work on April 2, and at one o'clock that afternoon President Hoover met J. Sterling Moran, supervisor for the District of Columbia, outside the White House and handed him a filled out family schedule. Everything in it was confidential, as is the case with the replies of every other person in the country.

Missouri, New Jersey and Idaho contested for the honor of having completed the first district in the census. Centertown, Cole county, Mo., which takes its name from the fact that it is the exact geographical center of the state, telegraphed its claim to being the first town to complete the task, to census headquarters. Contesting that honor was Kootenai county, Idaho, which reported the enumeration there completed at 9:30 a. m. Morris township, Morris county, N. J., finished early in the afternoon.

THOUGH wet and dry figures are not included in the census, those supplied by the Literary Digest's national straw vote are being given out daily and are apparently significant enough to give the supporters of prohibition in its present form considerable concern. Dry leaders protest that this poll is unfair, and Senators Jones and Dill of Washington asserted in the senate that the ballots were sent mostly to men. Mr. Dill asked the Digest editor whether women were being discriminated against and was told that the ballots were sent to the same persons who got them in a Presidential election poll in 1928.

Because of the consideration of the tariff bill on the floor of the house of representatives, the judiciary com-

mittee's hearings on the Eighteenth amendment were suddenly halted. Dr. F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, and four other dry leaders were permitted to insert their statements in the record, but the wets, much to their disgust, had no opportunity to cross examine them. The keynote of all the statements was sounded by Doctor McBride in this sentence: "Prohibition at its worst, even in the worst cities and in the worst places within these cities, is better than the old-time licensed liquor traffic at its best."

Doctor McBride declared that the wets have failed to prove their major contentions—that the Eighteenth amendment fails to contribute most effectively toward the solution of the liquor problem; that the people are asking for repeal, and that they, the wets, have a constructive program upon which they can unite.

FOLLOWING several hours of discussion, the house by a vote of 421 to 153 approved of a special rule to send the tariff bill to conference. The rule made no mention of the verbal understanding that before final action is taken by the conferees separate votes will be asked in the house on sugar, cement, lumber and shingles. The conferees appointed by Vice President Curtis and Speaker Longworth were the ranking members of the senate committee and of the house ways and means committee. They include none of the so-called radicals.

SENATOR NORRIS of Nebraska, sponsor of the pending resolution for government operation of the Muscle Shoals project, in a speech in the senate demanded that the American Farm Bureau federation repudiate Chester Gray, its Washington lobbyist, asserting that Gray had been exposed by the lobby investigating committee as a traitor to the farmers' cause. The Nebraska senator reviewed Gray's co-operation with the Tennessee River Improvement association, a lobby in behalf of the cyanamide bid for Muscle Shoals formerly headed by C. H. Huston, now Republican national committee chairman.

CONGRESSMAN SNELL'S resolution calling for the appointment of a joint congressional and executive commission to study the question of giving the President power to draft man power and capital in event of war was passed by the house without a record vote.

Approval of the measure after five hours of acrimonious debate was featured by a signal victory for labor interests opposed to the conscripting of workmen for industrial purposes in wartime. In its original form the Snell measure provided for the drafting of industry and man power in event of war. So much opposition developed to the labor phase of the inquiry that an amendment was finally adopted stipulating that the commission "should not consider and should not report upon the advisability of conscripting labor."

OVER production of wheat in the Northwest may be checked if the farmers take kindly to the plan put forward by Chairman Legge of the farm board at the suggestion of Dr. J. L. Coulter, chief economist of the tariff commission. The plan is for the farmers to exchange part of their seed wheat to the farm board for flax, barley, rye and oats for planting this year. Coulter, loaned to the farm board, started on a two weeks' tour of the wheat belt to try to put the scheme into effect. He hopes to cut the wheat acreage in Minnesota and the Dakotas by two million acres.

It is forecast by the Millers' National federation that the United States' carry-over of the present crop

into the new crop year on July 1 will be close to that of a year ago. The carry-over this year is estimated at 243,300,000 bushels, compared to 245,000,000 bushels on hand last July 1, the forecast states.

WHATEVER else comes out of the London naval conference, there is to be a three-power limitation agreement. It was officially announced at American delegation headquarters Thursday that the American, British and Japanese were in complete accord.

The Americans and British, at a meeting with the Japanese at St. James' palace, indicated acceptance of the Japanese reservations. The only points to be settled are details relating to Japanese reservations on the scrapping and replacing of ships in order to keep their dockyards working. It was said there would be no factor of difficulty in any of the Japanese reservations. The Reed-Matsudaira formula had previously been accepted by the Japanese government with four reservations which were considered merely technical.

With this highly encouraging basis to go on, the delegates went ahead with their negotiations designed to satisfy the security pact demands of France in the high hope that the French and Italians could be brought into accord with the other powers for the adoption of a five-power treaty. Italy was asked to join with Great Britain and France in a mutual security arrangement affecting the Mediterranean, and conversations were continued concerning how far the British should go in guaranteeing France against aggression. Prime Minister MacDonald has given parliament assurance that Great Britain will undertake no new military commitments, but it was hoped the French could be satisfied, nevertheless. The plenary session of the conference, scheduled for Friday, was indefinitely postponed so that Briand and Henderson might continue their search for a formula acceptable to both their governments, and also to Italy, which had not abandoned the demand for parity with France.

Nationalistic organizations of Japan staged a demonstration against the acceptance of the Reed-Matsudaira agreement.

WILLIAM T. COSGROVE, whose resignation as president of the executive council of the Irish Free State parliament was forced by an adverse vote, was re-elected by the dail eireann by a vote of 80 to 65. Eamon de Valera and T. J. O'Connell were first proposed for the place and were defeated decisively after a long and bitter debate.

DR. OTTO BRUENING, the new chancellor of Germany, has formed a ministry which has a good chance to last for some time, although it includes no Socialists. A motion of no confidence in the cabinet, proposed by the Socialists and Communists, was defeated, 252 to 187, because the Nationalists, who hold the balance of power in the reichstag, refused to support it. If the government had fallen Chancellor Bruening, with the consent of President von Hindenburg, would have dissolved the reichstag. He gained the friendship of the Nationalists by promising a generous farm relief program.

BY THE big majority of 530 to 55 the French chamber of deputies ratified the Young reparations plan and authorized President Doumergue to sign this final act for liquidation of the World war and for the evacuation of the Rhineland. The closing day of the debate was quiet, despite warnings of the Nationalists that withdrawal of French troops from the Rhineland would release another German invasion.

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## THE LAYETTE FOR THEIR JUNIOR

(© by D. J. Walsh.)

PEGGY CONNOR tapped her even white teeth with the stubby pencil and scowled at the sheet of figures. If she saved rigorously she might be able to do it. But it would be penny deals, with sometimes a dime or a quarter. Tim's salary did not admit of any more expense. And he must be fed properly. The way he worked he was entitled to good food at least.

Peggy was not yet the wonderful manager she meant to be some time, but she was learning—learning hard—slow but sure. Leftovers and stale bread bothered her. And now came this business of the layette.

Thirty-five dollars would buy a beautiful layette. Of course, the more you paid the lovelier were the articles. She had set her heart on the \$35 one. To that end she pondered and saved and sighed.

Before the \$35 was gathered in the little tin bank Tim Jr. arrived. When he was three weeks old, a pink, puckered, squirming little bundle of hope and promise, Peggy said to her husband:

"Tim, darling, I've got the money for Junior's layette at last! Cousin Alice sent me \$10 and Aunt Maria sent me \$5. That just makes it. But I can't go downtown and buy the things myself. You will have to do it, Timmy dear."

Tim scratched his russet-colored head. He looked down at his son, clad immaculately, but rather shabbily, in some things Cousin Alice had hastily assembled and sent. Yes, he'd do anything for Junior. And more than anything for Junior's mother. He stooped and kissed Peggy's cheek and looked love into her wide, brown eyes. Before the day was over he would certainly find time to buy the articles she wanted. Peggy said he could trust Miss Gordon to advise him. Miss Gordon was the saleswoman in charge of the department store Peggy designated.

Left alone, Peggy was wonderfully happy. She did the housework. She planned dinner for Tim. Then Junior—he had to be bathed and talcumed and dressed and kissed and admired and wondered at. All the time she was thinking of what Tim was going to bring home that night. The layette! She could picture it—the darling tiny things. It was just as well that Junior had had to wait for his first outfit, because she hadn't learned yet to sew so awfully well.

Tim usually bounded up the stairs, although he must be tired after all the work he had done. Tonight he was late and he did not bound. He entered a bit reluctantly. Under his arm was a package.

"Where's the box?" demanded Peggy.

"The—box?"

"Yes! The layette. It comes in a box. Tim! What have you there?"

Tim put the large parcel down upon the table. He looked miserable. His hands fumbled as he removed the wrapping. Out came a vase. An ugly vase, it seemed to Peggy. She stared at it unbelievably.

"You'll hate me," Tim said. "But I just felt I had to do it, Peg. I—well, it was put up to me, sort of. Rufus Page is selling out and quitting here. He is going back home. He did me a good turn once—that time I had typhoid. You remember I told you about it. Well, he's in hard luck. His wife's got to have an operation. I went in their apartment and looked around. It was full of queer things. All I saw I'd bring home with me was this vase—"

"How much did you pay for it?"

Peggy was tight lipped.

"Thirty-five dollars," he said.

Peggy went into the kitchen. She leaned against a cupboard door, her hand to her throat. Junior's layette! A wild impulse came to her to break the vase. After a few dreadful moments she calmed down.

"Dinner's ready," she called lifelessly.

She did not look at the vase or speak of it again. It stood there, a wretched reminder of Tim's thoughtless folly. Yes, it was that—thoughtless folly. Rufus Page—she knew all about him, working a little, painting a few pictures, marrying a girl with expensive tastes.

Days passed. The vase sat there. Peggy dusted round it. She would not lay a finger to it. She hated it. But she was determined that Tim should have it to look at until never again would he make that kind of error. Meanwhile, Junior was fairly bursting out of his charity clothes.

She plunged. She got materials and tried to make him a little frock. But it was not as pretty as she could have bought. She swept over the result.

One morning Tim wrapped up the vase and sneaked off with it under his arm. Peggy pretended not to see. That night he bounded up the stairs. He burst in, radiant. Under his arm was a box. He thrust the box into Peggy's arms.

"There's that thing you wanted—that layette. It cost fifty dollars. Look at it! See if you like it!"

Peggy, white with surprise and joy, opened the box, examined the contents. A fifty-dollar layette! Everything handmade, pink ribbons, rosebuds, stitchery. Joy brought color to her face, even brought tears to her eyes.

"Oh, Tim! It is perfect. But how did you do it, Tim? Tell me!"

"Rufus said that vase was a wedding present to his wife. I thought thirty-five dollars was steep, but the boy was strapped; he had to have cash. Well, I took that vase downtown with me this morning. I made up my mind I would get rid of it for something. I was so darned sick of seeing it standing around. I went into Windsor's. It was a real something-or-other. They gave me seventy-five dollars for it. I got the layette. And there's twenty-five dollars for you to do what you please with."

Peggy was laughing, yet at the same time wiping her eyes. With practically she counted the precious bills Tim gave her. Twenty-five dollars.

"This is going to start Junior's education fund," she said proudly. "He's going to have a great big chance in life. For I—I want him to be as great a man as his father!"

### The Supreme Test

A member of the advertising force was homeward bound, after a hard day on the links. He lived in one of those row houses so identical with each other that once you lose count you must return to the corner and start over again. He had lost count. But it was late and he took a chance. He entered the front door. Now for the supreme test. Placing a heavy handkerchief in double fold across his eyes he stood in the center of the living room and coughed. A step was heard on the stairs. Then—ping! Lights danced before the advertising man's eyes. He smiled happily. He had guessed right. It was his own home!—Pathfinder Magazine.

### Discretionary

His van had been badly smashed. The insurance representative called and said: "We are sending you a good second-hand van tomorrow in exchange, as the old one is not worth repairing."

The owner replied that he was not wanting the other van just now; he had not recovered from the shock and would rather have the money. "Oh, no," said the insurance man. "If you read the policy very carefully you will find that we can supply you with a van as good as you lost, or pay the money at our discretion."

"Well, then," said the owner, "if that is the case, cancel the policy on my wife."—London Answers.

### Many Harmless Sharks

There are 250 recognized species of shark, says Van Campen Helmer in Field and Stream. The largest of these, the basking shark and the whale shark, which reach a length of from 30 to 50 feet, are sluggish creatures, harmless as kittens. The big sleeper sharks of the Arctic seas are so heavy and stupid they frequently are stranded on mud flats by the outgoing tides, and have not enough energy to get out of the way of a person who attempts to kill them in the water.

### Tribute to the Fox

The fox is a being one cannot help loving. For he is, like man's servant and friend the dog, highly intelligent, and is to the good honest dog like the picturesque and predatory gypsy to the respectable member of the community. He is a rascal, if you like, but a handsome red rascal, with a sharp, clever face and a bushy tail, and good to meet in any green place.—From "The Book of a Naturalist," by W. H. Hudson.

### Asbestos Known to Ancients

The name "asbestos" is derived from the ancient Greek word meaning a fabulous stone, about which it was said that once set on fire the fire could not be quenched. The noncombustible character and spinning quality of asbestos fiber were undoubtedly known to the ancient world. Plutarch mentions "perpetual" lamp wicks used by the Vestal Virgins.

### Few French Banking Laws

The only French banking laws in force are those dealing with the Bank of France and organizations in the field of popular agricultural credit. For ordinary commercial banking there are no laws or regulations as to organization, management, reserves, audits or inspections to protect either the depositors or shareholders.

## DESERT CEREMONY



Death valley, Calif., has its Easter sunrise service, commemorating the time-honored pioneer dead of the great valley. Hundreds of persons gathered last year at Stove Pipe wells where a huge cross was erected on a sand dune around which the ceremony was conducted. In the congregation were old-time prospectors, miners and desert rats, many of whom suffered the hardships which were necessary for the opening of this vast territory to civilization.

## Easter

See the land, her Easter keeping,  
Rises as her Maker rose.  
Seeds, so long in darkness sleeping,  
Burst at last from winter snows.  
Earth with Heaven above rejoices,  
Fields and gardens hail the spring;  
Shafts and woodlands ring with voices,  
While the wild birds build and sing.  
—Charles Kingsley.

### Burden of Cross Must Be the Christian's Lot

Calvary dramatized the age-long conflict between love and force, between freedom and oppression, between the life of the spirit and its material environment. Rome stood for the satisfaction of man's lusts with the possession of things and the exercise of the power such possession conferred; Jesus stood for the satisfaction of man's soul with the knowledge of God and the exercise of the power which comes through right relationship with God. Rome could not understand Him, so it crucified Him. He was a disturber, and Rome disliked disturbers.

So far as His disciples appreciated the significance of the drama they were witnessing, they realized that to adopt the ideal of Jesus meant conflict with the forces which Rome represented. His way ran counter to the world's way, and where the opposing conceptions of life intersected, the cross was made which every follower of Him must bear.

## HOLLYWOOD EASTER



Many thousands attend annual Easter dawn services at Hollywood bowl. The advent of dawn, marking the start of the sunrise services, is heralded by the blast of a trumpet.

### Brings Message of Life

All nature seems to dance on Easter day, in harmony with the all-pervasive spirit of joy. And why? Because it tells of life. Because it dispels the terror of the grave. Because it banishes the chilling fear of death. Because on a trumpet sounds throughout the universe the tidings of eternal existence.

## EASTER TIME

By Katherine Edelman



Everything associated with Easter speaks of joy and hope. There is a radiance about the day that fills every heart with happiness. The new-born beauty that proclaims spring is awakening seems to re-echo the gladness and promise of the festival and to speak in clear and unmistakable language of glorious resurrection, of triumph and victory over death. In the soft winds that are whispering abroad you can hear this message, you can feel it in the wonder of budding tree and flower, and thrill to it in the joyous bird songs that fill the woodland. All speak of lasting beauty, of resurrection, of immortality. The gloom and the darkness of winter have departed; the fields and trees that seemed dead and lifeless have awakened into new life and beauty; hope and joy seem to be everywhere. The promise given to man has come true. The One that lay broken and bruised and cold has come forth from the darkness of the tomb, glorious, triumphant. He has proved that there is no lasting death; that the grave does not mean the end; that a greater and a more beautiful existence awaits mankind. All this the Easter day brings to us; a happy, beautiful message that must thrill every heart with its joy.

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## WORLD'S EASTER

When Easter sings across the world,  
I think that every sea  
Reflects the blue that danced upon  
The waves of Galilee.  
I think that every bit of sky  
That holds a hint of shower  
Is like the sky that grieved above  
Gethsemane in flower!

When Easter sings across the world,  
I like to think men build  
New dreams in memory of One  
Whose dreams were never killed.  
I like to think that kinder words  
To weary folk are said,  
Because Christ toiled up Calvary,  
With tired, down-beat head!  
—Margaret E. Sangster in Good Housekeeping.

## SPIRIT OF EASTER



Following the six weeks' period of penitence, Christians throughout the world rejoice on the anniversary of the resurrection of Christ on Easter.

### Easter's Triumphs

Easter tells us that right will win, that truth shall ultimately reign, that man shall be what God intended he should be, a son of the Infinite, a little lower than the angels.

Gone the old tribal life. Gone the law of blood revenge. Gone the midnight orgies when human beings were burned as torches in the gardens of heartless monarchs. Gone the days when woman was but a beast of burden. Gone the days when virtue was mocked, and vice held forth in high places.

Easter is radiant with these triumphs, new hopes, new aspirations, new life. The soul is immortal. It is God's masterpiece. The new day dawns. The shadows flee away. Man's hope has bridged the chasm between a mortal world and eternal destiny.—Grit.

### English Easter Custom

An ancient custom, connected originally with ceremonial religion, is the kiss of peace given at Easter, Hungerford, in Wiltshire, England, being one of the few places where it still lingers. On Easter Monday two beddies march through the town taking a kiss from every woman. In the case of men, this Easter offering or tax, is commuted for a payment of one penny. When the beddies have been around the parish any man is permitted to embrace any girl he meets.