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1—Scene at the formal opening of the \$2,000,000 Mount Carmel highway tunnel in Zion national park, Utah, with governors of fourteen states participating. 2—Burial of Maj. Gen. W. C. Neville, commandant of the marine corps, in Arlington national cemetery. 3—Laying the famous mosaics of flowers on the principal street of Genzano, Italy, for the Corpus Christi festival.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Progress of Senate Battle Over Ratification of the Naval Treaty.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

OPponents of the London naval treaty, seemingly aware that there are enough of its supporters in the senate to bring about its ratification, spent last week mainly in devising and offering reservations to the pact. Senator Norris, as well as many others, was still deeply concerned about the secret documents which the President refused to give the senate, and Senator Borah visited the White House, to tell Mr. Hoover it might be necessary to accept the Norris rider which says ratification is to be with the understanding that there are no secret agreements.

President Hoover was highly indignant over the implications in this Norris reservation. Since he had given the senate his word that no secret agreement existed, he felt that the rider was a reflection on his good faith. Borah said that if the reservation were rejected he could not answer for the fate of the pact. He did not think it likely that the treaty would be rejected, but he regarded it entirely possible that the supporters of the Norris reservation, if defeated, would be able to prolong the fight indefinitely, if not to bring about a postponement of final action until autumn.

THEN Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee came forward with a reservation under the terms of which Great Britain would be required to dismantle her naval bases off American shores.

McKellar offered yet another reservation providing for freedom of the seas, because, as had been admitted by Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, the delegates to the London conference failed to obey the instructions of congress to consider this question before or at the parley. Both these reservations were opposed by the administration senators.

Senator Watson of Indiana, majority leader, in the effort to speed up action on the treaty proposed a unanimous consent agreement that beginning Tuesday, July 22, debate be limited to ten minutes on each amendment and reservation and on the treaty itself, and that each senator be allowed to speak but once on each. He declared that if this plan were rejected cloture would be revoked, and a petition for this was prepared.

The fact that this petition was signed by not only the 16 names required for its submission, but nearly the two-thirds majority required for its adoption made it certain that the treaty would be ratified with votes to spare.

MERELY for recreation and a much needed rest, President Hoover will start August 15 on a vacation trip that will last only about two weeks. This was announced at the White House, and it was added that the President would make no speeches or public appearances in the various cities he passes through. It is his intention to visit both the Glacier and Yellowstone National parks, but the itinerary has not yet been made out. It was considered likely he would travel by train to Chicago, take a boat from there to Duluth and make the rest of the trip by railway.

Representatives of the Interior department, at the direction of Secretary Wilbur, have selected a number

of camping sites in the national parks for the use of the Presidential party.

SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER of Kansas wants the farm board to buy 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, in addition to that already purchased, and he put his plan before President Hoover. The Chief Executive, however, had just had a talk with Secretary of Agriculture Hyde who had returned from a trip to the wheat belt and who was understood to be opposed to such a scheme as Capper proposed. So the President declined to approve the plan, though he told the Kansas he was anxious to do anything desirable to relieve the plight of the wheat growers.

Chairman Legge of the farm board made public his correspondence with Governor Reed of Kansas who criticized the board's plan for reduction of wheat acreage and criticized its activities, or inactivities. In his letter Mr. Legge makes it plain that the grain stabilization activities of the board have undergone no appreciable change in policy in spite of the governor's charges of its having broken the market and caused a record-breaking slump in wheat.

SENATOR Nye of North Dakota, chairman of the special senate committee to investigate campaign expenditures, was in Chicago last week holding hearings all by himself on the expenditures in behalf of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, Republican nominee for senator. Nye and Mrs. McCormick haggled a lot concerning the factions and organizations that supported her against Senator Deneen, and various witnesses testified to their contributions to her campaign fund. But it was not apparent that anything was brought out discreditable to Mrs. McCormick.

That lady while on the stand demanded that the committee summon her Democratic rival for the senatorship, James Hamilton Lewis, and ask him to explain a statement he made in Springfield to the effect that it cost \$1,000,000 to win the Republican nomination. She said Lewis "must have knowledge of expenditures of well over \$700,000 more than I have included in my accounting. He should be subpoenaed if he has any knowledge of that sort."

ACTIVITIES of Communists in the United States are being investigated by a congressional committee which was busy last week in New York city. Most important of the witnesses heard was Charles G. Wood, commissioner of conciliation of the Department of Labor. He said the Communists at work among the labor groups were chronic trouble makers, and described strikes in Passaic, New Bedford and Gastonia, N. C., each of which was either started or influenced by the Reds. He declared the strikes, like other activities of the Communists, were but a means of attacking the government of the United States.

FRANCE and Italy last week reached a "gentlemen's agreement" to take a naval building holiday for six months, and there was great relief in European diplomatic circles. The agreement means little from a naval standpoint, for neither nation intended to lay down any more vessels this year, but it was of immense importance psychologically. The statements of both countries now hope to settle most of their problems before the six months are up.

GREAT BRITAIN, still struggling to settle the row in India, has a new trouble on her hands. This is in Egypt, where the Wafd or nationalist party, supporting Nubas Pasha, former premier against King Fuad, is stirring up revolt. The first outbreak

was in Alexandria, where a fanatical mob of Wafdists staged a great riot, attacking Europeans and looting shops. Before native troops and police had regained control of the situation 13 civilians, all Egyptians, had been killed, and at least 60 were wounded by gunshot. About 100 others, including 50 police, were injured in other ways. The British battleships Queen Elizabeth and Ramilies were hurried to Alexandria.

Latest developments in the Indian affair indicated that Mahatma Gandhi, head of the passive resistance revolt, would be released from prison and invited to participate in the London round table conference that is to open October 20. As a preliminary, Gandhi is expected to call off the civil disobedience campaign.

It is also reported in London that though Prime Minister MacDonald and his colleagues are eager to shelve the Simon report they may be forced to face it at the round table because of the determination of certain Indian delegations to have the report accepted as a basis of discussion.

MAKING use of dictatorial power conferred on him by President von Hindenburg under the German constitution, Chancellor Brüning put into effect the "emergency finance law" by decree. The reichstag had refused to approve the measure and the government lost patience. The law, which is expected to end the government's deficit, includes an increase in income tax, enforcement of a tax on bachelors and spinsters, a head tax and a special tax on food and liquor served in inns and restaurants.

GERMANY'S reply to the memorandum of French Foreign Minister Briand proposing a European federation indicates a general acceptance of the plan, though it has almost as many reservations as the Italian reply. The Germans, like the Italians and some others, insist that Russia and Turkey be included in the union, and they make it clear the federation should in no way be directed against the United States. They subtly suggest a revision of the war treaties, but say little of disarmament. The German reply agrees heartily with Briand on the necessity of subordinating economic to political aspects—a view which may prove to be the fatal weakness of the whole scheme.

A "purely tentative" reply from Great Britain was not so encouraging, expressing the opinion that the proposed union is "unnecessary and possibly a dangerous institution." It suggested that the plan be placed on the agenda of the next assembly of the League of Nations.

Greece, Austria and Poland also have accepted the Briand plan, and Russia seems to be fishing for an invitation.

AS USUAL, you can make your own choice as to which faction in China is winning the civil war. Just now things look none too cheerful for the Nationalist government. Dispatches from Peiping say fifteen leaders of the Kuomintang signed a manifesto formally ending the long dispute between the right and left wings of that party, and calling a national conference within a month for the purpose of establishing a government "to succeed the false government which Gen. Chiang Kai-shek usurped." It is predicted Gen. Yen Hsi-shan will be head of that new government.

DEATHS of the week included those of Brig. Gen. H. C. Smith, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral A. H. Robertson, U. S. N.; Henry Snyder Harrison, novelist; Judge Jesse Holdom, dean of the Chicago bench; James M. Lynch, veteran leader of the International Typographical union, and Leopold von Auer, eminent violinist.

COULDN'T HELP HIS INTEREST IN BIRDS

(By D. J. Walsh.)

JIM CRAMER was an ornithologist—not of the long-faced, wild-eyed type; nor did he wear the inevitable dun-colored duster that men of his ilk usually affect. He made on occasion long trips into the country, climbing trees and browsing around in his eternal quest for birds in their native haunts.

Jim was just as personable as any of the other tellers in the bank; a loving husband and a generous, indulgent father. No one accused him of being queer. Nevertheless, there was that quirk about his mental makeup which made him like birds—birds of every description, starting with hummingbirds and running the gamut; sparrows, crows, night-faring hawks, eagles.

There was a canary that belonged to the president of the bank. Jim wheedled this gentleman out of the bird and placed it in the bank window so throughout the day he could have by his side something he loved.

We all knew this obsession of Jim's, this peculiar predilection. And as a rule we forebore to remark about it, to twit him about it.

At times we took an irresistible fling at him. "Them birds o' yours," I heard one of the boys say, "do they have rheumatiz an' such ailments, same as we do?" And, really, I think he was half sincere in his query.

For this man, Jim Cramer, possessed a knowledge of the feathered world that was really uncanny. It made us creep at times.

"Sure thing, they have ailments. I've seen an old crow—an' a crow is old at five years—I've seen an old, decrepit crow limp along th' ground, dragging a no-account leg. Rheumatiz—sure."

Jim Cramer had been with us three years when the old man called him into his office and closed the door. Jim told me the conversation that ensued.

"Jim, old man," said the usually affable George Binford, our president, "Jim, old man, you've been with us nigh three years now."

Jim told me of his elation. He expected a raise, possibly a promotion. "It's hard for me to do it, but this is one of the disagreeable duties of an executive. The board of directors have requested your resignation. Your peculiarities—we have had some complaints. You don't seem to fit in just right."

To the three hungry little mouths that crowded about Cramer's table had recently been added another and a more ravenous one. "Babies' funny," Jim had said to me. "They never get enough; want to eat every 30 minutes. Lord, when an eater it'll be when it grows up."

Well, the long and the short of it was, Jim was canned. And Jim went silently from the presence of the old man. No one ever talked back to the old man and got away with it. It just wasn't done, that's all.

Some days later the bank was held up in broad daylight and the details of this affair are so commonplace that I shall not repeat them. The bandits got away with something like \$40,000, mostly in currency.

Some one had given the alarm and out on Central avenue one high powered car was followed by another and there was fireworks aplenty as these cars dashed down the street.

The robbers took to the woods at a rough and rocky point. Later in the day they were captured. Meantime the sack of money had disappeared.

For several months the hills were searched, tree trunks undermined, rocks turned over, the earth made like a plowed field, as if with a huge stick some giant had harried the soil. The whole town had searched the hills, every mother's son of us large-eyed and expectant, thinking momentarily that we would overturn the sack of bills and claim the \$5,000 reward which was posted on tree and barn and fence the country over.

Finally interest in this strange quest abated and only occasionally was a remark made about the robbery.

Jim Cramer was working in a store as head bookkeeper and for a larger salary than he had drawn in the bank. Jim was a very capable fellow, I assure you.

Meantime Jim's dream life had never ceased to function. Always on Sunday and holidays he was questing over the hills. Birds and the nests of birds. The peculiar ways of birds.

"Every one has a hobby," said Jim to me. "Some go in for golf. Others

baseball an' tennis. Some for women. Mine's birds."

Late in the autumn, when tree leaves were growing yellow and frost lay heavy on the roofs of buildings in the early morning, Jim Cramer, at the end of a short vacation, started the town with the news that he had found the sack of money. Found it and turned it over to the bank. Placed it in the pudgy hands of George Binford, the president.

Jim told the story in this manner: "I was tearin' down a crow's nest, big as your hat and quite as round, when I noticed something that looked like a greenback showin' through the side.

"When I had dismantled th' nest I found a \$20 bill held in place with twigs.

"I began immediately to scour around, and within an hour, under an old stump, the mouth of the sack protruding, I found the money. It had been unearthed by hogs huntin' for acorns and roots.

"I ran all th' way to th' car an' hurried to town. Without examining further the contents of the sack I turned it over to Binford. He had considered me such a numbskull that I wanted to show him that there was some good in ornithology."

A few days later, going to the bank to deposit, I saw Jim Cramer back at his old job.

"It's no better'n th' store in a way," he said, "but I feel more at home here, an' I got the canary back, too."

Early American Dentistry

Among the ancients the desire to preserve teeth, to retain loose teeth and to disguise dental disfigurement gave birth to the art of dentistry. Until well into the Nineteenth century apprenticeship afforded the only means of acquiring a knowledge of dentistry, but in November, 1840, the Baltimore College of Dentistry was established. This was the first college in the world for the systematic education of dentists. The charter of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery specified that there should be at least one annual term of instruction of not less than four months in length. The first academic year opened on November 3, 1840, with five students. Instruction was continued until the latter part of February, and the first class of two students graduated on March 9, 1841.

Mostly Gratitude

Maxine is a truly "grown-up lady" although her years are not many, so when Mr. S—, a neighbor, invited her to take lunch with him one day when Mrs. S— was out of the city, she gave thanks. The fare was cold meat, crackers and milk, for Mr. S— does not eat a heavy noonday meal.

"Will you say grace, Maxine?" her host asked.

"Dear Lord," the child responded, "bless this food and fill our hearts with gratitude."

"You said that mighty well," Mr. S— observed.

"Yes, I did, but there isn't much food, is there?" commented the guest of honor.

When Mastodon Lived

Naturalists have always supposed that the American mastodon has been extinct for at least 50,000 years. Dr. W. B. Scott, professor of geology at Princeton university, told the National Academy of Sciences at Washington that the elephant-like animal may have lived in the state of New York only a few hundred years before the time of Columbus. He arrives at this conclusion from fossils in northeastern North America and the fact that a complete skeleton of a mastodon found near Quito, Ecuador, supplied convincing proof that the animal had been killed by Indians not later than the Fourth century A. D.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Miraculously Useful Plant

The country about Natal in British Africa is the home of the carabuba palm, remarkable in that all of its parts are useful. Wax from its leaves is made into candles; fiber from the leaves utilized for making hats, baskets, mats and brooms; its stem is employed for rafters, joists and building material; the palmetto of the carabuba is eaten as a vegetable, fermented to make wine and vinegar; the fruit is fed to cattle, and the nut is used as coffee; in the stem is a pith used as cork and a sap which is drunk as a beverage, and even the roots are used, brewed as a medicinal tea.

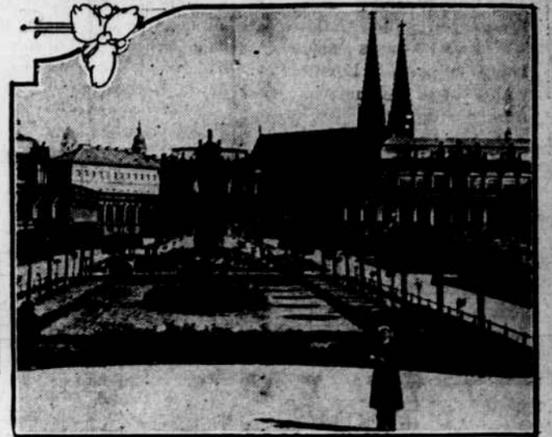
Won Fame as Aviator

The aviator known as the Flying Parson was Belvin W. Maynard. He was born September 25, 1892. He served with the A. E. F., was discharged from the army May 3, 1920, was appointed a reserve officer June 5, 1921. In 1924 he was killed at Rutland, Vt., in an airplane accident.

Satan and Black Cats

According to an old legend, Satan's favorite form of disguise was a black cat, and this probably gave rise to the superstition that a black cat brought bad luck.

TWO ART CAPITALS



Galleries and Gardens of the Zwinger, Dresden.

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

TWO capitals of German states, Dresden in Saxony and Munich in Bavaria, are capitals, as well of art, and annually draw their thousands of art-loving tourists.

Dresden is filled with artistic wonders. Its picturesque setting, astride a beautiful bend in the Elbe river, about 110 miles south of Berlin, caused Herder, the poet, to call it the Florence of the Elbe.

From an approaching river steamer, the Saxon capital is a city of graceful spires and huge domes and cupolas, but inside the Altstadt (old city) on the left bank of the Elbe, the picture changes to one of artistically embellished buildings, handsomely sculptured monuments, galleries of famous paintings, numerous museums with choice collections of all sorts, spacious squares and parkways, and canyonic streets where Kunst (German for "art") is heard among the throngs nearly as often as some of the common verbs.

A large portion of the Altstadt lies near the Augustus bridge, one of the five spans that connect the old town with Neustadt, on the other bank of the river. The Hof-Kirche, facing the bridge with its 272-foot tower, is a huge structure, whose parapets are topped with 50 statues of saints and, inside, Raphael Mengs' "Ascension" looks down upon the high altar. A covered passage connects the church with the old Saxon palace, whose walls are decorated with fine mural paintings; and in the various rooms, large collections of Chinese vases and Dresden china are on display. Even the stable adjoining the palace is embellished with a cavalcade of Saxon princes, in porcelain tiles.

Treasures in Many Buildings.

Within a few blocks of the palace numerous buildings contain the collections that have made Dresden famous as the German art center. Between the church and the palace the Grunes Gewolbe (Green Vault) contains a dazzling array of jewels—diamonds, rubies and sapphires—and works of art in gold, ivory, bronze and Limoges enamels. On a single ivory tusk one artist has carved 142 angels and another ivory piece depicts an organ grinder fighting a robber. The Saxon crown jewels, a 40-carat green diamond, jeweled trinkets of all kinds, a golden tea service and the largest known onyx are displayed. Bronze work includes statues, pedestals and vases. A striking bronze piece depicts Charles II of England fighting off a dragon.

Across the street, surrounded by gardens, the Zwinger, built by Augustus the Strong and intended to house banquet and dance halls, promenades and gardens befitting royal life of the Eighteenth century, is a treasury of art. The building is a fine example of Italian Renaissance, adorned with figures of Greek deities, vases and flowers. Once in the court which the Zwinger incloses, the traveler feels that the rose gardens and promenades should fulfill the most regal whim.

The Zwinger museum contains a half million engravings, many drawings, mathematical instruments, and a picture gallery where some of the finest works of the most eminent Italian, Spanish, Dutch and German artists are on exhibition. Raphael's "Sistine Madonna" occupies a prominent place in the collection. It was purchased in 1754 from Italian monks and smuggled out of Italy by painting a landscape over the canvas. There are also works of Rubens, Van Dyck, Rembrandt and others.

The Johanneum museum, formerly stable buildings, contains an interesting collection of war material and more than 20,000 pieces of Chinese,

Japanese and Dresden porcelain, and Italian majolica, a glazed pottery.

The Albertinum, once an arsenal, now is a sculpture museum with many historical and modern pieces. Delicately painted limestone reliefs dating back to 2700 B. C. are displayed there, while a mummy still reposes in a coffin it has occupied for 2,500 years.

These and numerous other exhibit places, including the Municipal museum with a fine collection of etchings; the Academy of Art; the School and Museum of Industrial Art; the Zoological and Ethnographical museum, containing a large collection of stuffed birds and ethnological specimens; the Mineralogical and Prehistoric museum with interesting fossils; draw art lovers from all parts of the world and earn for Dresden the right to be called one of the world's important art centers.

Among the churches the Frauen-Kirche, a Protestant edifice, is the largest. It can accommodate 5,000 worshippers. The church occupies a whole city block. The lantern above its huge dome is 312 feet from the pavement. A magnificent organ and numerous statues are interesting features of its interior.

In point of population Munich (Munich) is exceeded only by Berlin and Hamburg among German cities. With 680,000 inhabitants it is somewhat larger than San Francisco and smaller than Boston.

Munich is Magnificent.

In physical aspects Munich is one of the most impressive of modern cities. Its royal palaces, its magnificent national theater, its great royal library containing 1,100,000 volumes and 50,000 rare manuscripts; its broad thoroughfares, particularly the Ludwigsstrasse and Maximilianstrasse, bordered by the great office buildings of the Bavarian government, and its famous university which ranks first among the German institutions of learning in the number of its medical students and second only to Berlin in the number of students of all classes—all these and many other buildings and institutions make the municipal one of the chief prizes of the Teutonic people.

Most of the modern improvements and practically all of its architectural splendor Munich owes to Louis (or Ludwig) I and his art-loving successors. Louis came to the throne in 1825 and ruled for more than 20 years. One of the impressive monuments of his reign is the beautiful Propylaea, modeled after the gate to the Athenian Acropolis, and the reliefs which decorate this structure quite fittingly tell the story of Greece's war of independence and the events transpiring in that kingdom during the eventful reign of King Otho I. Louis' son who was elected to the throne of Greece in 1832 but was finally expelled after 30 years. Another beautiful Munich gateway is the Siegestor (Gate of Victory), modeled after the Arch of Constantine in Rome.

One Munich gallery exhibits such works as Titian's "Christ Crowned with Thorns," Rembrandt's "The Descent from the Cross" and a Raphael "Madonna," and contains works of Rubens, Van Dyck, Holbein the Elder, Perugino, Botticelli and Fra Filippo Lippi, from which it will be seen that Louis did not hesitate to acquire the masterpieces of other nations.

Louis II saw Bavaria gradually absorbed in the Empire, but, before madness drove him to suicide, he furthered the art development begun by his grandfather. His reign was notable for his encouragement of Wagner's development of the music drama, and to his royal generosity, which would add more to his fame had it not been for the oppressive taxations it imposed and its later excesses, were due the Bayreuth productions.