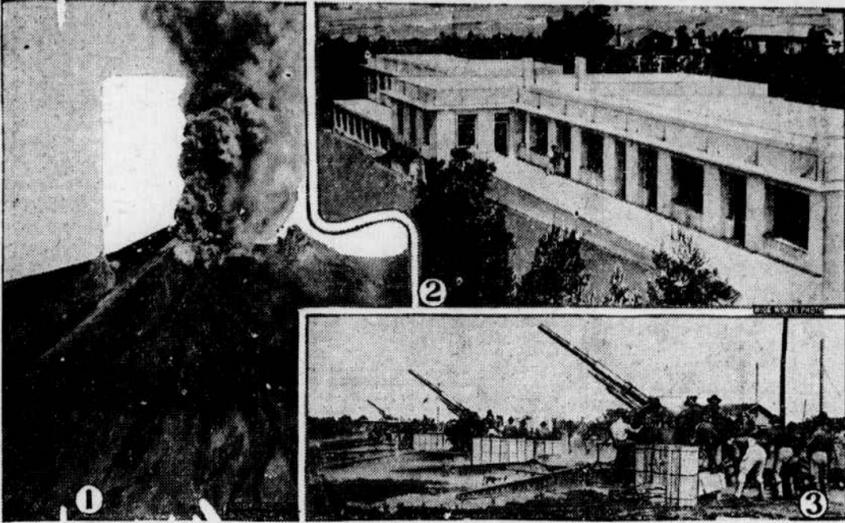


# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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1—View of the Stromboli volcano, north of Sicily, which broke out in violent eruption. 2—Modern hospital for tuberculosis patients just opened near Athens, the gift of American philanthropists to Greece. 3—Testing the new three-inch mobile anti-aircraft guns at the proving grounds of the United States army at Aberdeen, Md.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Philip La Follette Defeats Governor Kohler in the Wisconsin Primaries.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WHAT'S in a name? A great deal, up in Wisconsin, if the name happens to be La Follette. Philip F., second son of the founder of the dynasty and brother of Robert who holds the senatorial seat the father held for years, decided he wanted to be governor of the Badger state, so the Republicans in their primary refused to renominate Walter J. Kohler and gave the nomination to young Philip by a majority of about 110,000. Mr. Kohler has been admittedly an excellent chief executive and as a large employer of labor he is notably philanthropic; but he is a moderate conservative, is quite wealthy, and his name is not La Follette.

Politicians in Wisconsin held that, besides the great drawing power of the family name, a big factor in the La Follette landslide was the drive made for the factory vote, for Philip and his campaigners laid particular stress on unemployment, bringing in the economic situation in the country generally. In his factories at the town that bears his name Mr. Kohler has kept his full forces at work on full time throughout the period of depression, but Philip made capital out of the fact that Kohler in 1928 campaigned on the Hoover and prosperity keynote. The young man seems to have inherited much of his father's ability as a political orator and the labor vote went to him in imposing numbers. He carried 63 of the 71 counties, and the La Follette group nominated congressional candidates in nine of the eleven districts, gaining one seat.

La Follette is opposed by Charles E. Hammersley, Democratic nominee, but in Wisconsin Republican nomination is considered equivalent to election.

RESULTS of primaries and conventions in other states were evidently influenced by the unfavorable economic and employment conditions, the new tariff law and dissatisfaction of the farmers with the doings of the federal farm board. As for the prohibition question, the dregs had some chances to cheer, though leaders of the wets thought Tuesday was "really a very damp day." In Massachusetts William M. Butler, dry, obtained the Republican senatorial nomination, defeating Eben S. Draper, a wet; and the Democrats put up Marcus A. Coolidge, wet, for the senate. Delaware Democrats nominated Thomas F. Bayard, wet, to oppose Senator Daniel O. Hastings, renominate by the Republicans. The Republicans of Connecticut chose Lieut. Gov. E. E. Rogers, a dry, as their candidate for governor and adopted a platform calling for restoration of liquor control to the states. In November Mr. Rogers will be opposed by Dr. Wilbur L. Cross, the wet Democratic nominee.

Wets in the Republican party in New York didn't do so well as they had expected in the congressional primaries, but they did score some notable victories, and it was certain there would be a hot fight over the liquor question in the impending state convention. United States Attorney Charles H. Tuttle, leading possibility for the gubernatorial nomination, created something of a sensation by resigning his office and declaring himself in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth

amendment. Prohibition leaders said if he were nominated the state Republican dry vote would "just stay at home" on election day. The liquor question did not enter into the Democratic primary contests in the Empire state.

SENATOR NYE's committee on campaign expenditures wound up its hearings in Chicago with several hectic sessions in the course of which the chairman denied flatly that the committee or its agents were in any way responsible for the tapping of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick's telephone wires or for other espionage which she charges to their account. He therefore refused to listen formally to her accusations. However, photographs showing the wire tapping were shown the committee by T. B. Thompson, publisher of a Rockford newspaper which Mrs. McCormick controls, and he also managed to get into the record the charge that this was the work of the committee or its investigators, coupled with the warning that the incident would be kept in the public mind.

PRESIDENT HOOVER named three more men to be members of the new tariff board. They are Prof. John Lee Coulter of North Dakota, at present chief economist of the tariff commission, and E. B. Brossard, chairman of the outgoing board, Republicans; and Alfred P. Dennis of Maryland, Democrat.

Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi indicated that the Democrats would oppose confirmation of all three, as well as of Henry P. Fletcher, previously appointed chairman of the commission. He had nothing to say against Thomas Walker Page of Virginia, Democrat, also named some time ago.

SECRETARY of the Interior Wilbur went out to Nevada and formally inaugurated work on the \$165,000,000 Boulder dam by driving a silver spike into a tie of the railroad that will be used to haul material. As he wielded the sledge he said: "I have the honor to name this dam after a great engineer, who really started this greatest project of all time—the Hoover dam." Officials from six Colorado river basin states—Nevada, California, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Wyoming—attended the ceremony.

GERMANY, and with it all the world, was startled by the remarkable victory won in the parliamentary elections by the so-called Fascists, the reactionaries led by Adolf Hitler who organized the Bavarian "putsch" in 1923. When the votes were counted it was found that in the new reichstag of 576 deputies the Hitlerites had captured 107 seats, making them second only to the Socialists with 143. The Fascists had announced they favored a stern dictatorship, and many of them are really monarchists. For this reason it was suggested they might merge with Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's Nationalist party. Such a coalition would have 148 seats and could claim the task of forming a new ministry.

The present cabinet unanimously decided that Chancellor Bruening should keep office and present his program to the new reichstag which convenes on October 13. Bruening's Centrist party has only 68 seats and must rely on help from the Socialists and some of the many minor parties. President Von Hindenburg doesn't wish to let the Socialists form a cabinet. The Fascists announced they would adopt only legal means of obtaining places in the government.

There is no expectation of a revolutionary change in German foreign policies, but France was disturbed by the Fascist victory and Italy was some-

what elated. The French nationalists foresaw the end of the Locarno pact and of Briand's policy of conciliation with Germany. The Italians felt strengthened in their military and other disputes with France, and it was admitted generally that the result of the German elections might retard the disarmament parleys and prolong the unsettled condition in Europe.

GETTING down to business, the assembly of the League of Nations in plenary session adopted a resolution that a special committee should be named to study Briand's scheme for a federation of European states, and that non-members of the League be asked to assist in the parleys. The plan was thus removed from the agenda of the assembly for one year. Guatemala, Norway and the Irish Free State were given seats in the council, but the request of China for a re-election to that body was turned down.

Frank B. Kellogg, former American secretary of state, was elected to the World court to fill out the unexpired term of Charles Evans Hughes. Mr. Kellogg received 30 votes of the 47 cast. It is believed he will be chosen for the full term when the full bench is elected.

OFFICIAL announcements have been made that the United States, Great Britain and France would recognize the de facto government of Argentina. And the United States also has accorded recognition to the new regimes in Peru and Bolivia. Secretary of State Stimson said: "In reaching the conclusion to accord recognition to these three governments, the evidence has satisfied me that these provisional governments are de facto in control of their respective countries and that there is no active resistance to their rule. Each of the present governments has also made it clear that it is its intention to fulfill its respective international obligations and to hold in due course elections to regularize its status."

Yrigoyen, deposed president of Argentina, still held prisoner on a battleship, urged his followers to accept the situation peacefully, and the leaders of his party signed an agreement to co-operate with the provisional government in keeping peace and order.

Uruguay has severed diplomatic relations with Peru, charging the military junta in control at Lima with treaty violations and other offenses.

CANADA'S new government, seeking relief for unemployment and business depression, has put into effect high tariff protection against the whole world and the United States in particular. The new schedules went into effect immediately, but must be formally acted on by parliament. The major tariff increases in the bill are aimed against farm machinery, automobile parts, fresh meats, butter, gasoline, boots and shoes, iron and steel, cotton and woolen textiles, machinery and paper. The jettisoning of the late Liberal government's countervailing duties against America in favor of rigid duties of about the same proportions is but a forerunner. Premier Bennett said, to complete upward revision next session.

MILTON SILLS, one of the best of our screen actors and also a veteran of the legitimate stage, was stricken with heart disease while playing tennis and died in his home at Santa Monica.

Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, who will be remembered as the naval attaché of the German embassy in Washington during the first years of the World war, was killed in Germany by a fall from his horse. He was expelled by the American government for his propaganda activities.



### THE BARNYARD

"Gobble, gobble, gobble," said the little turkeys. "This is the time of the year we begin to be well fed, for people are thinking that some fine holidays will come in a few months.

"Hurrah for Thanksgiving Day and hurrah for Christmas Day! Gobble, gobble, gobble."

"I wouldn't be so happy at the thought of being eaten," said Mrs. Goose in her shrill voice.

"We wouldn't expect you to be," said Mr. Turkey. "All the world knows you're a goose, and we can't expect you to know so much about great matters."

"Now don't be rude to Mrs. Goose," said Mr. Gander in a shrill voice. Both Mr. Gander and Mrs. Goose had very shrill voices.

"Ha, ha, gobble, gobble, gobble, gobble," laughed the turkeys. "We can't expect you to know so much about great matters such as food, or about any great matters. You're only a gander."

"Quite as fine to be a gander as it is to be a turkey," said Mr. Gander to Mrs. Goose, and she answered:

"Quite. In fact, it is better to be a gander than a turkey."

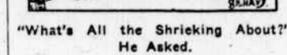
Just then old Billy Goat came along. "What's all the shrieking about?" he asked. "Has there been a fuss of any sort?"

"Only an argument, only an argument, gobble, gobble, gobble," said the turkeys.

"Only an argument," shrieked Mrs. Goose, and Mr. Goose added:

"Only an argument. We don't agree with each other—the turkeys have such strange ideas."

"Of course, as they are turkeys it may be all right, but from our way



"What's All the Shrieking About?" He Asked.

of looking at it, it is certainly very queer."

"Grunt, grunt, grunt," said Porky Pig. "Let's enjoy life while we may."

"Let's enjoy our food and our barnyard and have a nice, lazy, eating time."

The other pigs gathered around and squealed and grunted that they felt the same way about it, and the turkeys and the geese laughed.

Perhaps, they decided, after a little while, the pigs were right.

And at this moment the farmer arrived with some food and they all had a splendid meal.

They didn't argue about the meal. They all agreed that it was good.

And after it was over they all went to sleep and had pleasant dreams—dreams of food!

They awoke feeling so refreshed and so happy and they did not argue again for quite awhile.

Subtracting Easy

The mind reader, who can tell your name by merely seeing your initials on a paper, has nothing on the person who is able to pull this clever subtraction stunt. Barely can an audience tell how it is done, and when you work it they'll all think you have a magical mind.

Show the group you wish to play the stunt on how they must do their subtraction problem. Write a number on a chart or blackboard and underneath it the reverse of the number. It may be anything less than a thousand, but should have three digits. Should the reverse be larger than the first number, put it above. At any rate, subtract the smaller from the larger.

Then tell each in the group to take a different number, subtract the reverse and then tell you the last digit in the number, which is the answer. You will immediately be able to tell them the entire answer.

Here is the solution to the trick: When a reverse number is subtracted from its original the middle digit of the answer is always nine. The sum of the first and last digits also is nine. Given the last number, you can easily tell by subtracting what the first is. Try some numbers and you'll find it always works.

## Memories of Columbus in the Nation's Capital



Landing of Columbus

Painting by John Vanderlyn in the Capitol

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

ON OCTOBER 12 we celebrate the four hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary of the landing of Christopher Columbus on the shores of the New world, and insofar as the daring voyage of this Genoese sailor led eventually to the foundation of the United States, it is appropriate at this time to inquire how, in addition to the annual celebration of Landing Day, we honor his memory. What memorials to Columbus, for instance, are there in the Capital of the nation which bears his name in its personification of "Columbus?"

The visitor to Washington, who goes by train, sees one of the greatest monuments ever erected to the memory of Columbus the moment he steps out of the Union station there. On the plaza in front of the station is the nation's formal tribute to the Italian navigator—the magnificent Columbus fountain by Lorado Taft. The outstanding feature of the fountain is a stone shaft about 45 feet high, surmounted by a globe which forms the background for the statue of Columbus, who stands upon the prow of a vessel, with arms folded in an attitude of meditation. The figurehead of the ship is a beautiful female figure typifying the spirit of discovery.

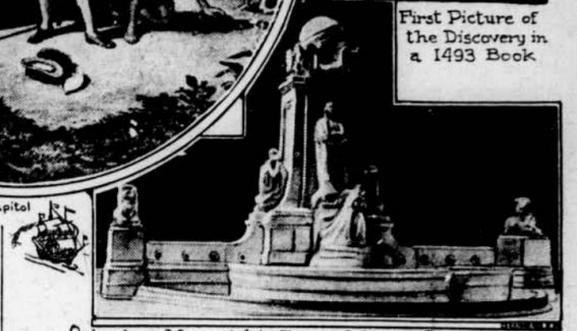
On each side of the shaft are massive figures representing the New and Old worlds. The New world is an American Indian, reaching over his shoulder for an arrow from his quiver. The Old world is typified by a patriarchal Caucasian of heroic mold and thoughtful mien. The globe at the top of the shaft suggests the influence of Columbus on the growth of man's knowledge of the shape of the earth. It is supported by four American eagles, standing at the corners of the top of the shaft, with wings partly extended. On the rear of the shaft is a medallion representing Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, the patrons of Columbus' voyage of discovery, and the group of figures is completed by two enormous lions which crouch on pedestals at the ends of the balustrade.

The plan for erecting this memorial was started by a fraternal order, the Knights of Columbus, who solicited contributions from the various councils of the order throughout the country. To the large amount of money which this organization raised was added an appropriation of \$100,000 by congress and the work of erecting the memorial was given to a commission composed of the chairman of the senate and house committees on the library, the secretary of state, the secretary of war and the supreme knight of the Order of the Knights of Columbus. The commission selected the plaza in front of the Union station as the site for the memorial and adopted the design submitted by Daniel H. Burnham, architect of the Union station and member of the National Commission of Fine Arts, and Lorado Taft, sculptor, both of Chicago.

The Capitol contains two striking reminders of Columbus. In the rotunda is the magnificent painting by John Vanderlyn, an American artist and pupil of Gilbert Stuart, which depicts "The Landing of Columbus." This picture is so well known that it needs no further description here. In the lobby of the senate gallery is the



First Picture of the Discovery in a 1493 Book



Columbus Memorial in front of Union Station

painting of another scene in the life of Columbus by another American artist. It is "The Recall of Columbus" by A. G. Henton, a descendant of the famous painter, Rembrandt Peale. This painting, completed in 1883 from studies made in Spain, was sold to the United States government and copied by engraving on the 50-cent stamp of the Columbian series, issued to commemorate the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago in 1893.

This painting represents the historic scene on the Bridge of Pines, two leagues from Granada, when Columbus, having been refused the financial aid of King Ferdinand for his expedition, was riding sadly away from the capital, only to be overtaken by a messenger from Queen Isabella, who had decided to give her aid even though her husband would not. In the picture Columbus, sitting on a little white mule, has just been given the queen's letter by the richly-dressed messenger who has dismounted from his fine steed and is bowing impressively as he hands the all-important document to the future discoverer of the New world. It was the turning point in the career of Christopher Columbus and as such, the preservation of this historic scene in a painting deserves a place among the other pictured "great moments in American history" which adorn the walls of the Capitol.

In addition to these memorials to Columbus in Washington, there is in the Library of Congress a collection of original documents and rare books relating to the discovery of the New world which are of almost incalculable value and which form the most direct link of the United States with the valiant sailor who made it possible for this nation to be. They constitute a unique "literary memorial" to Columbus and the headlines of them all is the Columbus Codex which has been characterized as a "document of the highest historical importance and which will be better appreciated as time goes on."

To understand the historical importance of the Codex is necessary to review briefly certain facts about the stormy life of Columbus, especially those which brought this document into existence.

In 1499, while he was on his third voyage to America, his enemies at home in Spain were doing all they could to bring about his downfall. They succeeded in turning King Ferdinand, who from the first had not been nearly as enthusiastic concerning the venture as was his queen, Isabella, against Columbus. And even the queen seemed either disinclined to defend him, or was helpless to do so.

So Columbus, who had returned in 1493 from his first voyage as a national hero, now came home in Irons and in disgrace. But almost as soon as he had arrived, Ferdinand and Isabella experienced a change of heart. Columbus was immediately set free and received an invitation to visit the king and queen, which he did and was warmly received. He told the royal pair of his adventures abroad and received commendation.

However, he was not so successful

in gaining restitution and property to which he was entitled. The best he was able to do was to secure a declaration from the throne fixing the extent and manner of restitution. The result was disappointing. More complications continued to pile up.

On January 5, 1502, he called into consultation two alcaides, or city judges, and several notaries. They drew up and had transcribed a statement of the explorer's rights. Several copies were made, these to be deposited where they could be safely preserved. Thus Columbus hoped to protect himself against his enemies.

Thirty-five documents were included in this Codex. They were the discoverer's charter as an admiral, viceroy and governor general, his warrant, granted by Isabella, authorizing him to equip ships, to share in the expense and profits of the voyage to India, to adjudicate and distribute lands, and letters from various dignitaries.

Of the four copies of the Codex made in 1502, three are known to exist today, including the one in the possession of this country. One went to the republic of Genoa. Today it is highly treasured by the municipality, being contained in a bronze bust of Columbus in the municipal palace.

The other copy was misplaced after 1670. But in 1880 it turned up in Paris. It is believed to have found its way there when Napoleon ordered all archives deposited in the French capital in 1806, and documents were sent from all parts of Europe. Restitution was later made, but the Codex apparently was overlooked. It is in Paris today.

The fourth copy, which is unaccounted for, was on paper rather than parchment. It went to Don Alonso Sanchez de Carvajal, who soon after left for Hispaniola. The documents disappeared and may have been destroyed, for they have never yet been brought to light.

The story of how America came into possession of its copy of the Codex is a romantic one. In 1818 Edward Everett, the gifted New England orator, was rummaging through an old book shop in Florence, Italy, when he came across the manuscript of about 80 pages in characters which appeared to be those of Columbus' time.

In 1823, the Codex at Geneva was published and Everett discovered that the manuscript in his possession coincided precisely with those in the Genoese volume.

After Everett made this statement in 1824 the manuscript again dropped from public notice and apparently was forgotten by all concerned. About 1880, Justin Winsor, engaged in his monumental "Life of Columbus," wrote to Dr. William Everett, whose father, Edward Everett, had died, asking whether he might inspect the relic. Doctor Everett was unable to locate it at that time, but in 1887 it came to light in the locked lower part of a bookcase. The Codex was finally sold to the Library of Congress by Doctor Everett for a sum which was nominal compared with what it would have commanded in the open market.

(By Western Newspaper Union.)