

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### Hoover Moratorium Plan, With French Modifications, in Effect—Great Britain Calls Conference to Work Out Details.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



Julius Curtius

MUTUAL concessions by the United States and France, obtained by clever negotiation, resulted in the acceptance of the Hoover moratorium plan in principle by the French government. All other important nations already had accepted, so President Hoover announced that the plan might be considered as in effect as of date of July 1.

Briefly summarized, the agreement provides that debtor governments shall be relieved of payments due between July 1, 1931, and July 1, 1932, aggregating approximately 800 millions of dollars. Germany will be relieved of reparations payments to the former allied and associated governments totaling nearly 400 millions of dollars.

Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and other debtors will be relieved of war debt payments approximating 400 millions.

The greatest sacrifice will be made by the United States, which will forego war debt receipts totaling 260 millions.

Beginning July 1, 1933, the deferred reparations and war debt payments will be paid in installments during a ten-year period, in addition to the regular current payments.

Payment by Germany of conditional reparations totaling 243 millions will be unreservedly suspended. Germany will be required, however, to pay the unconditional reparations, amounting to \$130,000,000, with the understanding that this amount in full will be loaned back to Germany.

A loan of about 25 millions will be made to Central European countries if necessary by the federal reserve banks of the United States and European central banks.

The accord reached was entirely satisfactory to both the Americans and the French. President Hoover gained his chief point, the gist of the whole plan, for Germany does not have to pay any international debts for one year. The French statesmen congratulate themselves because the accord calls for the moral support of the signatories in getting a private loan for France's central European friends, and lays upon Germany moral responsibility for not using her moratorium saving for armaments.

Foreign Secretary Julius Curtius and Chancellor Brüning of Germany, of course, are pleased beyond expression, and the former paid warm tribute to the work accomplished in Paris by Secretary Mellon. The German press, however, professes to be disgusted with the compromise, several influential papers declaring that it wrecks the plan entirely.

In concluding his announcement of the agreement, President Hoover touched on the question of world disarmament, which he considers the second feature of his program for restoring economic prosperity.

HAVING ably seconded Mr. Hoover's effort to bring about the moratorium, the British government called a conference of the powers to work out the details of the plan. The premiers and foreign ministers are to meet in London, and it is expected Secretary Stimson will participate as an official observer when he reaches England.

This conference will meet from time to time for several months, it is understood, and may continue to function for several years.

### VICE PRESIDENT

Curtis came out in the open in earnest opposition to the policies of the federal farm board, and in company with Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, went before Chairman Stone and Carl Williams of the board to urge that it change its stand concerning its wheat holdings. The two Kansans argued for hours that this wheat should not be put on the market until the price reached 85 cents, but Mr. Stone refused to make any such pledge. He did state, however, that the board would not offer any of its wheat at the present low prices. But he made



Charles Curtis

it plain that the board would abide by its policy enunciated July 1, which was that it would feel free to sell up to a cumulative maximum of five million bushels a month for the next year.

Mr. Curtis' activity in the controversy over the board's wheat holdings has been interpreted as indicating a desire on his part to avoid re-nomination for the vice presidency and to run for the Kansas senatorship which he formerly held. When asked about his political plans, he replied "They'll not get anything out of me for at least three months."

Senator Watson of Indiana, Republican leader of the senate, also has been trying to influence the farm board, arguing for 92 cents, which is said to be the average price paid by the stabilization corporation for its wheat, as the figure below which the board should not sell. Senator William E. Borah, insurgent Republican of Idaho and chairman of the agricultural committee named at the "progressive conference" last March, has insisted that the board defer all sales until wheat goes to \$1.25.

### SECRETARY OF STATE STIMSON

Is having a pleasanter time on his European vacation than has fallen to the lot of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. Starting too late to get mixed up in the moratorium negotiations, Mr. Stimson arrived at Naples Tuesday on the steamship Conte Grande, accompanied by Mrs. Stimson. He was met by Ambassador Garrett, and, following a visit to Pompeii and Herculaneum, went to Rome by automobile. Thursday evening he called on Premier Mussolini at the Palazzo Venezia and later met him at a dinner given by the American embassy. In Mr. Stimson's honor the ruins of the ancient Roman Forum, just beyond the Capitoline hill, were brilliantly lighted up at night.

The secretary's European vacation will last two months and he will devote considerable time to an investigation of conditions on the continent.



Dr. J. I. France

DR. JOSEPH I. France, for mer United States senator from Maryland, evidently was in deadly earnest when recently he announced that he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1932. Already he has started on his summer campaign, and his many friends are helping to the extent of their powers. The doings began with a public meeting at Mount Ararat farms, the doctor's country estate in Cecil county, Maryland. Very soon, it is expected, he will make a tour through the grain states of the West.

Assisting France in getting his campaign under way are Jonathan Bourne, former senator from Oregon and head of the Republican publicity bureau during the Wilson administration, and Lyle Rider, who is described as "a prominent New York chemist and Bible speaker."

Doctor France says that on his trip in the West he will give his reasons for seeking the Presidential nomination and will discuss "the grave world crisis and its remedy through the application of the principle of righteousness to economic, social and international problems."

### THOUGH IT IS UNDERSTOOD IN ROME

that Pope Pius and Premier Mussolini have both decided to avoid any precipitate action in their controversy, they continue to hammer at each other with encyclicals and newspaper articles. The pope steadily maintains that the church is suffering persecution at the hands of the Fascist rulers of Italy, but for the present at least he will not consider the withdrawal of the papal nuncio to Rome. Mgr. Borgoncini-Duca. The nuncio, for his part, has been doing all he could to bring about a peaceful settlement of the quarrel.

The pope's latest encyclical dealt severely with the Fascist position on the education of youth, and was

characterized by the Italian press as a return to the medieval conceptions about the respective authority of the church and state. Copies of the document were not only distributed in the churches of Rome, but also were sent out of the country by special couriers—which action drew Fascist ridicule.

BEFORE the convention of the Great Lakes-Hudson Waterways association in Albany, N. Y., Senator Copeland and Representative Hamilton Fish of the Empire state and various others attacked the proposed St. Lawrence ship canal and urged that congress begin as soon as possible the construction of all-American waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic seaboard by way of the Mohawk valley and the Hudson, as a means to relieve unemployment.

It was declared by the speakers that the St. Lawrence canal was considered only because the farmers of the Middle West wanted it for an outlet for their surplus grain, and Mr. Fish said the Russian wheat situation "now makes the building of a ship canal through Canada a fantastic myth."

MAYBE there will be another war in South America before long. Dispatches from Asuncion, Paraguay, said that Senor Guachalla, minister from Bolivia, sent a note to the foreign office declaring he had been ordered by his government to suspend diplomatic relations between the two nations. The Paraguayan government replied with the announcement that it had ordered its minister to Bolivia to return home. Don't ask what it's all about.

Peru has been having a little war of its own—government versus revolutionists. The other day the rebels were defeated at Huambuto and the city of Cuzco, their headquarters, was taken. The revolutionists fled to the jungle, and probably little more will be heard of them.



Bishop Valencia

MEXICO'S quarrel with the Church of Rome is now centered in the state of Vera Cruz, and the prospects of a peaceful settlement are growing more and more remote. In protest against the recently enacted law of the state limiting the number of priests, Rt. Rev. Rafael Guizar Valencia, bishop of Vera Cruz, has instructed all Catholics of the state to abstain from attending dances, theaters and other festivities until the conflict between the church and government is ended. The bishop also has instructed his priests to keep their churches open, even if the state forbids services conducted by priests.

JOSEF STALIN has made public the new policy of Soviet Russia in dealing with the bourgeoisie and the kulaks of well-to-do farmers. These classes, hitherto suppressed, persecuted and exiled, are now to be conciliated to an extent if they will consent to co-operate with labor for the Soviet regime. The rulers of Russia have discovered that the brains and skill of the old order are needed to meet the growing demands of agricultural and industrial development.

As part of the new order of things Stalin also presented a program entailing radical changes in the government's policy toward labor and industry to insure the success of the five-year plan.

### BILLY BURKE of

Greenwich, Conn., "professional golfer whose real name is Burkowski—he is a Pole—is the new open golf champion of the United States, wearing the crown which Bobby Jones laid aside. In the tournament on the Inverness course at Toledo, Ohio, Billy Burke and George von Elm of Detroit tied for first place with cards of 292. Next day they undertook to play off the tie at 36 holes, and again tied. So on Monday the second play-off was staged and Burke won by a margin of one stroke, finishing the longest tourney in golf history. Burke had a total of 589 strokes for the 144 holes played in the five days of their battle, and Von Elm had 590. This was slightly over an average of 4 for each hole.



Billy Burke

NOTABLE among the deaths of the week was that of John Brisbane Walker in Brooklyn. For many years he was often in the public eye as a soldier, business man, writer and editor and crusader for world peace. The duke of Aosta, cousin of the king of Italy, also passed away, to the great sorrow of the Italian people. He won considerable fame in the World War.

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## DRABNESS THAT LIES WITHIN

By FANNIE HURST

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THERE is an all too large proportion of human beings who find life a dull business. Certain definite conditions of our civilization contribute to that pathetic end and help bring about the sin and the shame of it. Life, so short at its best, should be, if the little god-of-things-as-they-ought-to-be is at all merciful, an interval crowded with light. But we go ahead and cram man into it; sometimes too tightly fitting shoe of civilization, cramp him mentally and physically into routine work, stultify his imagination by crucifying him on the cross of day-by-day stark reality and unless the individual develops the power and glory of resistance to mere externals, the result is dangerously apt to be drab.

Nor is this quality of drabness necessarily confined to special social planes. It can hang in a pall over the rich and poor alike. Conspire as all these eternal conditions of society may, against the individual, it is undoubtedly a matter which lies within his power whether he will succumb or resist the deadliness of finding life drab. As a matter of fact, even though so many of our lives seem tinned and classified, the way out is via the intellect, more than through release from routine. But the difficulty lies in its obviousness.

There is a certain experiment which is commonly practiced on college classes in psychology. The professor holds up a chart containing various pictures, sentences, figures, objects, characters and colors. The class is permitted to gaze upon the chart for the period of a moment or two and at the end of that time each member recites what he has seen.

The almost invariable result is a fine commentary upon the varying degree of thoroughness with which individuals observe. The majority of the class usually observes minimum. Some few have been alert to most of the objects, colors and characters, but only a select minority really sees in detail and with power of observation the contents of the chart.

Life can be drab because most of us are so busy missing the most of it, the aspect of it that is free for all. The adventure of life, the excitement of curiosity, the desire to know. Intellectual curiosity, meaning the desire and the vitality and the interest to delve into every minute aspect of life that presents itself, is the gateway to experience. Practically all the great figures of history have been blessed with it. To Caesars, Napoleons, Roosevelts, life cannot be commonplace, because so little appears to them as commonplace. Vigorous, seeking minds are not easily bored.

It is fair to assume that just as much of life is lying about us in our daily routine, as there is compressed between the leaves of books. Anyway it is worth seeking, and the way to seek is to take nothing for granted.

A subway jam contains enough of the possibility of adventure to blow up New York harbor. Scratch the cuticle of your desk neighbor and you will find the mystery of a pulsating, desiring, planning, scheming human being. Intellectual curiosity about people, places, street scenes, books, and above all, the desire to study and know the people who happen to be inhabiting this planet called earth, during your same interval here, simply will not permit life to become drab.

That must be why the sort of human beings in whom you are impelled to confide your difficulties, problems, amours, seem always so filled with a certain power and strength. They are interested in people. They command confidence by wanting it. Nobody is just a person. Men and women are people! Exciting, problematic, subtle, dangerous, appealing, provocative, magnetic, repellent, alluring and human. And in the midst of this melee of the excitement of being human among humans, each of us is privileged to live his life. Just around the corner is no more to me, than it is to you. The unknown lurks there for one and for all. Intellectual curiosity is a magic carpet which can whisk you out of yourself, and yet how appalling, when one stops to consider, the lethargy toward life that falls to the lot of so many. The books that are never opened. The confidences that are never given or received. The friendships that are never made between two particular human beings

had not the curiosity to want to know!

When it is said of a man that he is a good mixer it usually means that his life is crammed with interests of various sorts. Who wants to know people, because he knows that within them lies the secret of keeping life quick with interest. He does not find life drab, chiefly because he is not drab. The same applies to the light that lies in the eyes of the bookworm. Strange thrills are his, strange reactions to beauty, because he has had the curiosity to go seeking them.

It is not only to those destined to walk high places or to roam the world that excitement of life can come. On the contrary, if the drabness lies within you, for those who see not, it is as equally boring to roam the world as it is to ride daily in the subway toward your job.

If not, then you are one of those to-be-envied persons who sees with joyous, alert eyes the color, the shape, the significance of every object on the professor's chart and it requires no genius nor special equipment to do so. Just a deliberate love of life and a will to live it for all it is worth (and to such a person it is worth a great deal) and since we are all of us occupied with the business of living it, how joyful to be living it joyfully!

There is great deal of bubbling optimism which manifests itself in the so-called drab places of life; one is inclined to think just as much, if not more, than there is in the make-up of the synthetic kind of joys manufactured by the rich. Men digging ditches look no more oppressed with the heaviness of life than men sitting in opera boxes. No one can fairly blame his internal drabness upon externals, at least if we are to judge by the interchangeableness of human reactions. The rich can be drab; the poor can be drab and both can be drab.

Dull days come more readily to some than to others. You hear people say they are never bored. They cannot be drab inside. What they find in life may make them suffer as easily as it may bring them joy, but the unhappy medium is boredom. To be neither pained nor surprised; delighted nor depressed with life because the interior is a vast moor—gray—unlighted with interest or intellectual curiosity, is to be dead on your feet.

Boredom is the emotion of a vegetable.

### Episcopal Altar Vestments

In altar vestments in the Episcopal church white is used on all feasts and at all seasons relating to our Lord, such as Christmas, Epiphany, Easter, etc.; to the Blessed Virgin, and to those saints who were not also martyrs; at dedication and harvest festivals; at wedding and confirmations, and generally at the burial of infants. Red is used on the feasts of martyrs and at Whitenside. Green is used after the Epiphany and for the long summer season of Trinity and on all days which are not feasts or fasts. Violet is used throughout Advent, Septuagesima and Lent and on Vigils, Ember days and Rogation days. Black is used only on Good Friday, on All Souls' Day and at Offices for the dead.

### Ancient Well Discovered

The discovery of an ancient well during excavations for the terminus of the London Tube railway extension from Finsbury park has revived stories of the notorious ghost of Sir Geoffrey de Mandeville, earl of Essex, who, according to local legend, was drowned in a well at Barnet, in 1144. Sir Geoffrey's ghost is said to haunt the district every Christmas. Frequent attempts have been made to discover this well, at the bottom of which, the legend says, is a heavy iron chest containing precious stones. At this spot is laid the scene of the murder of Lord Dalgarno in Sir Walter Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel."

### Foolish Worry

To worry is merely to waste energy on the unknown. Until you know what tomorrow has in store for you, you are wasting your time by worrying. It would be much better to do some solid thinking, some constructive planning. Worry is a negative sort of thing. A crisis needs something positive, and hope is always a better standby in time of trouble than despair. Hope at least prepares us to be ready to greet the unknown tomorrow with a willingness and a preparedness to turn to advantage whatever may turn up.—Exchange.

### Dancing Pavilion at Sea

A dancing pavilion at Elnore, Calif., is constructed on the lines of a boat and when the party is assembled the boat moves out to sea on a track which has been laid under the water, but the "boat" never leaves the rails. The dancers get the romance of the sea and the moon and all that as well as the refreshing breeze from the water. The experience answers all the purposes of a moonlight excursion.

## Alaska's Panhandle



Geographic Harbor on Southern Coast of Alaska Peninsula.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.) PLANS of Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh to fly to the Orient and their first reported intention to fly westward focuses attention on the air route to Asia along Alaska's southeast "panhandle," the great Alaska peninsula and the Aleutian islands, all under American jurisdiction; Kamchatka, a part of the Soviet Union; and the Kurile islands, northern extension of Japan.

The route is an ideal one as far as landing places are concerned for planes fitted with pontoons, for while most of the ground is rough, there are innumerable coves and harbors among the islands and in their indented coastlines. The route was first shown to be practicable by the group of United States army flyers who flew around the world in 1924.

The first leg of the route, after the United States proper is left, leads over the straits along the west coast of British Columbia, then over the island-studded Inland Passage of southeast Alaska. Beyond the northern end of the Inland Passage comes the open water of the Gulf of Alaska until Kodiak Island is reached, south of the tip of this peninsula that the 1,500-mile crescent of the Aleutian island chain sweeps off toward Asia.

The Aleutians are volcanic, a fact made plain by the first and largest of the "stepping stones," Unimak. Although it has an area only a little larger than Rhode Island, so many craters occur on Unimak island that there is often a great deal of confusion as to the location of the various eruptions reported. Mount Shishaldin, often reported active, is the most striking and beautiful of the eleven major craters of the island. It has one of the most nearly perfect cones in the world, seeming to float suspended in the air above its cloud-girt base.

What Unimak is Like. Despite Unimak's size and its separation from the mainland of Alaska by only a narrow strip of water, it is of little importance. There are no good harbors around its shores and only one settlement, Cape Alait village, is listed.

Cod fishing on the great banks to the south of the island, which are similar to those of Newfoundland, and the mining of small quantities of sulphur and pumice stone are the principal industries. The inhabitants are mostly the remnants of the original native tribes found here by the Russians in the Eighteenth century.

Like its sister islands, Unimak is in general desolate and scrappy along its rocky, grass-covered lower slopes. It is treeless, and, except for its heavy rainfall and fogs, has a delightful climate. Summers in Unimak are cooler than places farther north, while in winter the weather is milder than that of Tennessee or Kentucky, twenty degrees of latitude farther south. The warm Japan current, which creeps up the coast of Asia and around the Aleutians, gives it a January average of thirty degrees above zero.

The American world flyers remember Unimak as part of one of the most difficult stages in their globe-circling trip. Port Moller, the community to which Major Martin made his way on foot after his plane crashed, is about 150 miles farther east. The district presented the same pitfalls for aviators as Unimak, conical peaks and sharp ridges rising suddenly out of dreary fog-hidden tundras and marshes. Portage Bay, where a forced landing was made, is on the mainland opposite Kodiak island, but is similar to the few indentations of Unimak's shoreline, with rocky cliffs and treacherous sand shoals.

The Aleutians, however, have an added handicap in the "willie-waqs," cyclonic winds peculiar to the region and probably attributable to the meeting of the cold winds from the north and the warm breezes from the Japan current.

Unalaska, a hundred miles farther east, is the second largest of the Aleutians. On it is situated Dutch Harbor, port of call for vessels plying between Seattle and Nome. This harbor has deep water at its wharves and

a protected anchorage that could accommodate the largest battle fleet. The shortest sea route between Seattle and Yokohama (the great circle route) lies practically through Dutch Harbor, and it may some time become an important coaling and provisioning point. Because of the dangers from fogs and rocks, however, ships now swing well south of the Aleutians. Only a few natives and whites live at Dutch Harbor.

The Aleutians were born of volcanic action, and the activity is not yet spent. Bogoslov island, some 50 miles from Dutch Harbor, is continually changing its form, rearing one smoking promontory after another above the waves and withdrawing others.

Volcanoes are to be found in the Aleutians in every stage of development: young and aged volcanoes, active and dormant, not only cross whose symmetry rivals that of Fujiyama, but also the jagged stumps of mountains that have been blown to bits by recent volcanic explosion. Volcanologists consider it one of the best known fields for the study of the problems of vulcanism.

Attu is the easternmost of the Aleutian islands, 2,700 miles from the coast of Washington state. Because the International Date Line lies just beyond Attu, an airman, rising from the island to continue his flight, plunges directly into another day without the lapse of any time. Thus, if he starts from this westernmost American station Monday morning, he will be flying a few moments later in the morning of the day that to the Eastern hemisphere is Tuesday.

Traveling in Kamchatka. The Aleutian route strikes the main land of Asia at the coast of Kamchatka, 450 miles east of Attu. This peninsula and the country north of it to the Bering strait contains a large area of tundra or Arctic plains; soft spongy moraines during the few months of summer; frozen, snow-covered wastes in winter. In the higher land impenetrable underbrush springs up in summer. What little travel is possible at this season is done on the backs of sturdy ponies who must wade up the shallow streams or plod through the sticky swamps. In winter travel is easy. Teams of dogs and reindeer whisk laden sledges over the frozen surface of the streams and across the snow of the tundra at a rate, under favorable circumstances, of 75 miles or more a day.

In the summer the curse of the moist regions of the north strikes the Kamchatkan country: swarms of mosquitoes and flies thicken the air and make life miserable for all living things. The nomadic flee with their herds of reindeer to the sea coast, where the breezes give some relief.

The Kamchatkan peninsula proper is about 750 miles in length, and the distance from its roots to Bering strait is an equal distance.

From the southern tip of Kamchatka the Kurile islands sweep southward to the major islands of Japan. This distant string of fog-enshrouded, storm-lashed islands is the most westerly group of the north Pacific's bridge of islands. Like the Aleutians, the Kuriles are a string of volcanic peaks, dead and alive, whose smoking heads protrude above the cold and stormy waters of the North Pacific and stake out the Sea of Okhotsk. Thus, they form a haven for the Japanese fishermen who swarm over this island-girt sea in summer. Stretching between Kamchatka and the Japanese island of Yezo, they have long been known to the Russians who exploited their valuable furs. Not until recent years have the Japanese become interested in these next door neighbors.

The desolate islands are "a cradle of blizzards," hazards to the mariner and aviator alike. Storms and squalls spring up from nowhere, low-lying fogs hug the water's surface in spring and summer, hidden rocks lie in wait for the unwary navigator and swift currents race through narrow straits. However, the boat sailor may tell when he is close by the vast fields of brown seaweed or kelp which float on the water. Old salts who can "smell the beach" when near land are not alone in this useful ability when sailing these foggy waters.