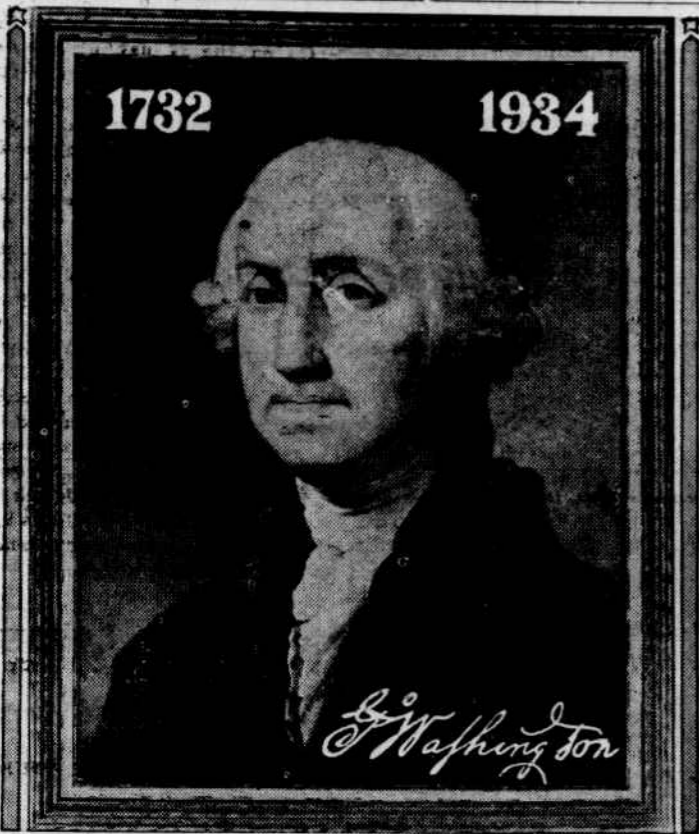


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Washington at Valley Forge

HERE is no finer example in American history of faith and pluck than that which was made at Valley Forge by the Continental army under its commander in chief, George Washington, in the winter of 1777-1778.

It is doubtful whether the sacrifice of the Continental army has ever been adequately realized, Arthur Weller writes in the National Republic Magazine. Half-starved, ill-clad, poorly sheltered, and in great peril, not only from the pangs of hunger and cold, but also from enemy attacks, they huddled about their campfires



Tracked March of Troops by Bloodstains of Feet on Ground.

while the British under Lord Howe, at the "rebel" capital of Philadelphia, celebrated the taking of it with dances and other gala events.

In Marshall's Washington we find this: "At no period of the war had the American army been reduced to a situation of greater peril than during the winter at Valley Forge. More than once they were absolutely without food." What hardships were undergone can be deduced from the fact that only 5,000 out of the 17,000 who encamped there in December for that winter were fit for active duty. Clothing, no less than food, was scarce. Men wore each other's uniforms in order that the naked could be clad and take their turn at active duties.

One account tells of Washington, one cold morning, meeting his sentinel as the commander left headquarters, the Potts house. The sentinel was making vigorous movements with his hands and legs in order to keep warm. Noting this, Washington asked him if he had had his breakfast. Upon receiving a negative reply, Washington hurried the sentinel inside the house, and while he was being served a breakfast by Mrs. Washington, George Washington, with the sentinel's gun, stood guard outside his own house until the soldier's return.

Illustrative also of the conditions in the camp at beautiful, yet tragic, Valley Forge, so close to Philadelphia, so near the British, is the account of Washington's visit to a detachment of his own men. He had been keeping his eyes on the ground, apparently noting something interesting there on the snowy slopes. Upon drawing near

to the chief officer of the detachment, Washington quietly returned the salute, then abruptly asked:

"How comes it, sir, that I have tracked the march of your troops by the bloodstains of their feet upon the frozen ground? Were there no shoes in the commissary's stores?"

To this the officer replied that his detachment was one of the last to receive shoes, also that the supply shortly after his detachment was reached had been exhausted. Washington listened in silence, but his deep sighs showed with what emotion he heard this report. Turning to his men he said, his voice trembling, "Poor fellows!" Then he gave rein to his charger and rode rapidly away. Valley Forge is more than a beautiful state park today. It is symbolic of something more than forced privations. It is a shrine that instills in all true Americans a deeper appreciation of the manhood and the sacrifice of those who were quartered there during the darkest hour of the Revolution. It is symbolic of a never-dying devotion to a cause and to a great commander that kept hope alive.

Presidential Courtesy
IT WAS George Washington himself who set the courteous precedent whereby the retiring President rides with the incoming one to his inauguration, says a writer in the Saturday Evening Post.

"The President of the United States comes in through the iron gates and goes out by the weeping willows," said Dolly Madison.

Since the fair Dolly's time, the side entrance by the willow trees has been closed. But only the route is altered. The sentiment remains.

Tomb of WASHINGTON



THE tomb of George Washington at beautiful Mount Vernon is a national shrine. It is more, even, than that. It is a shrine of the whole world. Ships from every country in the world, when they sail up the Potomac past the tomb, dip their flags and toll their bells solemnly. And many of the biggest men on earth, kings, princes, Presidents, warriors, statesmen, make pilgrimages to this shrine of all humanity and lay so many wreaths at the tomb of Washington that often the barred iron doors of it are hidden under them.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Bloody Riots in Paris Drive Out Daladier, and Doumergue Becomes Premier—Devaluation of Dollar Brings Flood of Gold.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

FRANCE seemingly narrowly escaped a civil war. Following two days of bloody rioting in Paris and other cities, Premier Daladier and his cabinet capitulated and the reins of government were put in the hands of Gaston Doumergue, the seventy-one-year-old former President who was in retirement on his country estate. His reappearance on the political stage was in response to the pleadings of President Lebrun and many other patriots who were convinced that he alone could restore the country to quiet. It was conditioned on pledges that both chambers of parliament would support him unreservedly and that the president would give him an executive order dissolving the parliament and calling new elections, to be used if he considered it necessary. So the "iron man" of France, as he has been dubbed, returned to Paris with plans for a small cabinet made up of former premiers and party leaders and with power to make himself the virtual dictator of the country.

War veterans, Monarchists, Communists and other elements joined in the violent demonstrations that forced out the Daladier regime. All joined in opposition to the government, though no one of the groups was in accord with any others in other respects. The mobs were furious and fought desperately with the police and the troops that Daladier had brought into the capital. The rioters, operating mainly in the Place de la Concorde and the region about the Palais Bourbon where the chamber of deputies sits, were raked by machine gun fire, snarled by mounted troops and clubbed and shot by the infantry and police. But they returned to the fray time after time and would not cease the struggle until Daladier resigned. The number of dead was estimated at fifty, and more than a thousand persons were wounded. After the battles were over the boulevards in the center of Paris presented a scene of desolation and destruction unequalled there since days of the commune in 1871.

Nationalist elements resented especially the removal by Daladier of Jean Chippie as prefect of police, feeling that he was being made a scapegoat in the Bayonne bond scandal. The Communists and Socialists accused Chippie of fomenting the rioting, but the "right" elements said the "leftists" were determined to get the Corsican out of the way because they knew he would block the proletarian coup d'etat they were planning. The Royalists were in the mix-up hopeful, as always, that they might be able to restore the monarchy and put on the throne the duc de Guise, head of the Bourbon house of Orleans, who lives in exile in Brussels. Naturally the pretender shares in that hope, but he was quoted as deploring the bloodshed.

DEVALUATION of the dollar, and the purchase of gold at \$35 a fine ounce caused a turmoil in the world's money markets and an immediate result was a great flow of gold bullion from Europe to the United States. The pound sterling and the franc made gains, but not big enough to suit President Roosevelt and his monetary advisers. Later both the pound and franc declined again, and the confusion was made greater. The French were alarmed by the drain on their gold and expressed intense resentment against the American policy, charging that the administration was making deliberate efforts to embarrass France.

For the time being the administration was prevented from driving the dollar down to its projected parity points in foreign exchanges by the rising tide of American dollars flowing back to this country. But most of its financial experts were confident that the 50.06 cents value would be made to prevail after a reasonable time to allow for the shakedown. As for the \$35 an ounce for gold, it is the opinion of Prof. George F. Warren, chief deviser of the experiment that is under way, that the figure must be raised if prices of commodities are to be put up materially. Frank E. Gannett, the Rochester newspaper publisher, after a visit to the White

House and talking with both the President and Professor Warren, said in his Rochester Times-Union that he had been convinced by those conversations "that we shall continue to raise the price of gold" and that the \$35 figure probably would succeed only in preventing prices from slipping.

By the President's devaluation stroke a treasury deficit of \$1,900,000,000 was transformed overnight into a surplus of \$973,716,937.

IT WAS authoritatively stated in Washington that the President believes that excessive interest rates on all classes of debts should be reduced as an important step toward reduction of the debt structure. His viewpoint applies to foreign debts owed to United States citizens, to private debts and to those of industry. He was said to be of the opinion that reduction of interest would make payment more probable, and that fixed charges also could be cut down.

Bills before the senate, which have house approval already, would enable corporations and municipalities or other political subdivisions of states to scale down the principal and interest of their debts through an agreement with the majority of their creditors. Legislation is already in effect which enables the individual to rearrange his debt and interest rates through a pact with the majority of those he owes and to give similar help to railroads. There have been complaints that these laws have not been particularly effective and that they need strengthening.

The President, in letting it be known that he thought the debtor was paying too much on obligations contracted in better times, did not say what he believed was a fair rate nor did he specify particular charges that he regarded as too high.

SAMUEL INSULL, who was due to be ousted from Greece on February 1, was permitted to remain for a time because of ill health, but the government at Athens then informed him unofficially that he must leave before February 13, two physicians having reported he was able to travel without danger to his life. The fugitive immediately began packing up, but at this writing it was not known where he would go in his effort to avoid extradition.

TWENTY-TWO days after he was kidnapped, Edward G. Bremer, banker of St. Paul, Minn., was set free in Rochester, Minn., and made his way home, nervous and with wounds on his head inflicted when he was "snatched," but otherwise unharmed. His father, Adolf Bremer, wealthy brewer, had paid the \$200,000 demanded by the kidnapers, in \$10 and \$5 bills, through an intermediary. During his captivity Bremer was kept in a dark room and under constant guard. State and federal law enforcement agencies were conducting an intensive hunt for the abductors of Bremer, who probably numbered ten or more. It was believed the victim was held in either Sioux City or Kansas City.

Verne Sankey, notorious kidnaper who was captured recently in Chicago and taken to Sioux Falls, S. D., for safe keeping until his trial in a federal court, committed suicide in his cell by hanging, using a loop made of neckties. He had admitted the abduction of Charles Boettcher of Denver and Haskell Bohn of St. Paul.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT called congressional leaders into conference and with them formulated bills designed to bring the stock markets of the country under federal control. The measures were then introduced in both house and senate. They deal with short selling, marginal trading, specialists, pool operations and manipulation.

BACKED by the President, a federal grand jury investigation was going on in Washington that promised to uncover a \$10,000,000 scandal in the War department. Two lawyers prominently connected in the past with the American Legion were said to be involved. It was asserted that automobile manufacturers had been asked for a fee of \$50,000 in return for War department contracts for trucks running into millions.

The house naval committee made an

inquiry into airplane and engine contracts that, it was predicted, would lead to changes in the Navy department's system of audits.

WILLIAM P. MCCRACKEN, who was assistant secretary of commerce for aeronautics in the Hoover administration, and three air line officials got into a jam with the senate committee that is investigating air mail contracts. All four of them were cited to appear before the senate to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. McCracken practices law in Washington. The others are L. H. Brittin, vice president of Northwest Airways; Harris M. Hunsbue, president of Western Air Express, and Gilbert Givvin, Hunsbue's secretary. McCracken has been under technical arrest but this was vacated.

Chairman Black's report to the senate showed that Brittin admitted that he had removed from McCracken's office and destroyed subpoenaed correspondence; and also that Givvin, on order from Hunsbue, had removed confidential papers since recovered by the committee.

Senator Black also told the senate that testimony before the committee showed post office contracts had been awarded "collusively and fraudulently" and that former Postmaster General Brown and McCracken participated in a "secret meeting" held in a room adjacent to Brown's Post Office department office at which the country was divided into certain mail routes and contracts were distributed among "particular" operating companies.

IN A unanimous opinion the Supreme Court of the United States held that all persons accused of violating the late national prohibition laws and whose cases had not been finally adjudicated by December 5 last, when the Eighteenth amendment was repealed should be set free. The opinion held that repeal canceled the power of prosecution.

According to the Department of Justice, there were 9,576 prohibition cases, with about 13,000 defendants, pending in federal courts.

WITH little debate the senate passed the bill introduced by Senator Hiram Johnson of California which is designed to prevent the floating in America of private loans to countries now defaulting on past debts. Before passing it, the senators amended the measure so that it would not hamper the President's new scheme to grant to foreign nations loans with which to buy American goods. A proviso was written in declaring that loans to foreign defaulters could still be made by government owned corporations.

As it now stands, however, the bill puts in the hands of the administration its most powerful weapon for forcing payment of defaulted war debts. No defaulting nation may float any private loan in this country, and any American aiding in the illegal flotation of a private loan to a defaulter would be liable to five years in jail and \$10,000 in fines.

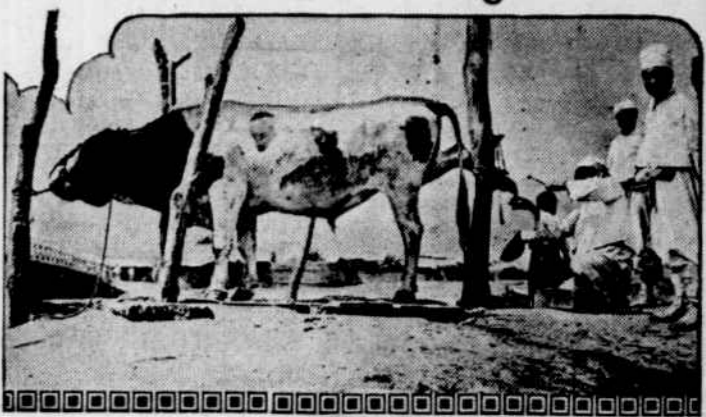
According to Chairman Jesse Jones of the RFC, the President's plan calls for the creation of a trading bank which will partially underwrite extension of credits to foreign purchasers of American goods. The bank would be entirely owned by the government, so the arrangement would actually be a partial government guarantee of payment to the American producer.

ONLY one representative voted "no" when the house of representatives passed on the bill to appropriate \$50,000,000 for continuation of CWA and direct relief activities. The lone opponent was Representative George B. Terrill of Texas, Democrat. The money is to be used by the federal emergency relief administration for keeping up the federal dole to the idle for another year and for continuing the Civil Works administration until the early part of May. About 500 millions is to be used for the former purpose. It was said, and about 450 for the CWA.

OGDEN L. MILLS, who, whether or not you like him, is one of the most forceful leaders of the Republican party, has often been spoken of as a possible or even probable candidate for the G. O. P. Presidential nomination in 1936. But the New Yorker has now removed himself from that category. While in California to see Herbert Hoover and others, Mr. Mills told the press "I most certainly have no intention of becoming a candidate. Nor will I mix in local or factional politics."

By Western Newspaper Union.

Land of Morning Calm



A Korean Blacksmith at Work.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service. GEOGRAPHICALLY, Chosen (Korea) has been in the center of the Sino-Japanese controversy during the last two years, yet the "Land of Morning Calm" has seldom broken into the daily news.

There is something elusive about the very name of the Land of Morning Calm. Japan, everybody knows; China, nobody knows. Chosen, or Korea, her light hidden under a bushel for centuries—not yet very tolerant of tourists and standing aloof from the colonizer with all her proud heart—is as shrinking as the mimosa, and, yet, to some travelers, the most fascinating country of the three. She asked of the Ages only to be let alone, but the gift was denied her.

Under Japanese influence and control, the old ox cart and river traffic has given way in large part to 4,950 miles of public and privately operated railways, which annually carry some 20,000,000 passengers.

The returning traveler notices a change in the appearance of Korea. From a dry, woodless, barren-looking country, with a heaving mass of graves, it is fertile, well watered, much cultivated, and obviously reforested.

"Give life to the mountains first and you will give life to the nation," a Japanese official had advised. So one of Japan's first acts was to introduce an extensive afforestation program.

The forests are not yet, of course, fully grown, but they are well started and will help conserve Korea's future rainfall. At several points model farms, started by the Japanese, also give unquestioned evidence of the increased productivity and prosperity of the country. The Japanese now own about half of the cultivated land.

Why the Graves Disappeared.
The traveler learns how it was that hundreds of thousands of graves have been made to disappear. In the old days the soothsayer, and he only, could declare the most fortunate position for a grave. Often the spot he chose was the fairest place in the family's most fertile field, and after the grave had been placed there it would not have been respectful to the dead to cultivate the field. In a country as old as Korea and with such a reverence for graves, the result can be imagined. Once grassy mounds rolled everywhere like the waves of the sea.

The Japanese changed all that. In Japan very little land is given over to graveyards. In a country so small, so mountainous, and with such a teeming population, there is of necessity little waste land. Every arable foot of cultivated land was early favored; consequently, Japanese cemeteries are small and insignificant, except occasionally around a monastery.

In Korea the Japanese established graveyards at what seemed to them appropriate intervals. Koreans who refused to remove their ancestors to these cemeteries were compelled to pay a grave tax. There was naturally much opposition, for the graves of a Korean are his most cherished possession. But taxes are taxes, and this tax accounts for the increased fertility acreage. The regulation also is responsible for the fact that so many fine pieces of celadon, a sea-green porcelain, all of them belonging to the Koral period and all treasure-trove from graves, found their way to the market.

Korea is a country of many capitals. As one came to be considered unlucky, soothsayers would choose another. Again, when, from extravagance, bad government, or reckless taxation, signs of misfortune began to appear, the capital would be moved to a new site. Just as loveless married couples move from house to house, hoping to leave their discontent behind them. Suigen, or Suwan, sometimes called the Flowery Castle, about 25 miles south of Seoul, had glory for a day, as time is reckoned in the old, old countries of the East. For long years, too, it was one of the important defensive outposts of Seoul, and at one time is said to have sheltered 50,000 people. Very likely it did, perhaps more, for the ruins are extensive. The city now has about 15,000 people.

In the latter part of the Eighteenth century the place so captivated one of the kings of Seoul that he flitted with the idea of transferring his capital there. The summer pavilion, lovely in its decay, is all that is left of the palace where he frequently used to resort. Two of these Yi (also called Li) kings, father and son, the latter having built the city walls, found their last resting places within Suigen's friendly confines. Songdo was the High Tree Capital of Korea from the Tenth century until 1392, during the Koral dynasty, the Elizabethan Age of Korea. Almost everything that is loveliest in Korean art and literature is of the Koral period, and most of the arts of this golden age are now lost, the making of celadon, for instance. Songdo was also a walled city and is still wonderful and extensive. The palace of the old Korean caesars is entirely gone—more the pity—though there is something disappointing, to many western minds, in Chinese, Korean, and Japanese palaces. There is too much wooden simplicity, too much dependence on paint and lacquer, not enough comfort, and no precious stones. They are neither barbarous nor civilized, just bare and uncomfortable looking. Apparently there has not been a fire in Songdo for a thousand years. Looking down from the heights, one sees the remarkable thatched roofs of this old, old city, their ancient designs miraculously preserved. They are brown and soft-looking and curious in shape. Each house seems to follow any line its owner may have fancied. They are almost never square. Some are shaped like horseshoes, some like crescent moons, and others are fashioned like gridirons. All have a thick mushroom thatch. Scenery at Pyenyang. About 162 miles north of Seoul charming old Heijo (Pyenyang) sprawls on blufflike hills which rise above the sweeping Daido (Daidong) river. One has missed much in this Hermit kingdom until one has stood in the pavilion that is perched atop Botan-Dal, or Peony Point, and seen the superb panorama of mountains, plain, city, and the sparkling river. Well might Korea's traditional founder who coined the title, Land of Morning Calm, have stood on this very eminence and watched the play of light and clouds over the marvelous landscape. Up and down and across the swift-moving waters of the Daido fly numerous cargo craft and ferrysboats, their white and golden sails glistening in the sunlight. Farther downstream, spans of a modern steel bridge vault the river, and still farther off rise smoking factory chimneys, a Twentieth-century touch impinging on the scene. Pyenyang is one of the oldest cities in Korea; for centuries previous to the rise of Songdo it was the capital. According to tradition, it was here that the nation's founder, Kishi (Kl-tze), a Chinese scholar, established his palaces when he became emperor. His supposed burial place is marked by a shrine. The tablets, stone images, and lanterns that surround the mausoleum, however, were erected nearly 2,000 years after he had lived and ruled and died in his adopted land. It is said that the falling of a miraculous snowstorm showed the Yi dynasty where to build the walls of Keijo (Seoul), known as the Snow Capital. Now the Temple of Heaven is the dancing room of a tourist hotel; some of the crenelated walls have been torn down and traffic now skirts around as well as through the old gates. The exquisite tea house, like that pictured on the Willow Pattern plate, only far lovelier, where Queen Min used to entertain the Chinese envoys, has been razed and no longer rises in loveliness from its lotus bed. Modern banks and offices, monumental stone government buildings, and wide tram-way-and-bus-served streets have given the metropolis a thoroughly up-to-date, businesslike appearance rather than that of an oriental capital. Airplane Beats Bullet. Traveling at better than 425 miles an hour an airplane goes faster than a bullet.