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LOST COLONY, drama, presented on Roanoke Island, N. C. Above are scenes of dances, open air theater, the stage, an Indian god, and the sign that stands on the site of the first settlement.

"LOST COLONY"

Historic Roanoke Island Has Opened Summer Theater Season

MANTEO, N. C.—With a new and spectacular stage which includes Roanoke Sound, "The Lost Colony," Paul Green's great drama, has been revived for the 1946 summer season and is now playing to capacity crowds. It is an epic of the first attempted settlement of the Carolinas.

First shown in 1937, this symphonic drama became nationally famous and was seen by more than 400,000 people before the war forced its suspension in 1941.

The story of Sir Walter Raleigh's attempt to plant an English colony in the New World is presented in a large amphitheater on the site of the original settlement itself. Performances will be given each week, Wednesday through Sunday, during July and August.

The audiences of the new performances will see the first colonists row, in small boats, right up to their feet at the very spot the landing was made in 1585. The new plans fulfill the original staging ideas of Playright Paul Green, who wrote the opus in 1936 to commemorate the 350th anniversary of the first English attempts to settle America.

Will Play Forever. At first only an "extension" of the anniversary celebration, the production of the play is now a North Carolina state agency by special act of the legislature, and "Lost Colony" will be played forever on this windswept island.

"Lost Colony" re-enacts one of the most poignant tragedies in American history, but leaves unanswered a mystery which has fascinated historians for over three centuries. It is the mystery of "CROATAN," the word found carved on a tree in Fort Raleigh by a relief expedition in 1591, only legacy of the men and women who had dared the wilds of America. It was the only clue to the disappearance of Raleigh's colonists and little Virginia Dare, first child of English parentage to be born in the New World.

Hundreds of stories based upon possible solutions to the mystery have been written and legends about it still abound in the region of the Dare country, but Paul Green wrote the drama which was so compelling that it grew from a one-season commemorative drama into an institution. And it was Green who set the piece to music and dance, music of the old Elizabethans and the wild dances of American Indians with a background of organ and choir, in a combination which was

described by Dr. Herbert Graf, stage director of the New York Metropolitan Opera house, as the "basic art form for the new American opera."

Over 200 in Company. As staged by Sam Selden, head of the University of North Carolina dramatic school, "Lost Colony" is sheer spectacle. A company of 200 is employed, and they play on a stage where scenes are shifted by strong spotlights which effectually black-out all but the playing scenes. A narrator, mounted in a cupola on the side, keeps the action moving in the brief interludes, and the Westminster choir and the organ provide a most impressive background. With the new shifting facilities, the lights will play upon the waters of the sound and bring spectacular realism to the presentation.

Paul Green's story of the "Lost Colony" is an historical rendering of his version of the fate of the colonists. But it has within it all the elements of romance, of strife, of tender pas-



RIGHTLY PROUD . . . This chubby War Heel has just caught a trout. He used a hook, pole and worm in the Linville river in North Carolina.

sion, of final tragedy in a new land. It starts with the historical landing of the colonists and their establishment of a new homeplace in cabins around the chapel in which they give thanks to Providence for a new life. It proceeds with the little things which go into the making of homes, and a nation, and to the birth of Virginia Dare, first new life in a new world.

Finale is Tragic. Mysteriously, the brother of Chief Wanchese is killed; the Indians become hostile, and the tragic finale of the "Lost Colony" plays itself out in mystery. But the dramatist's epilogue, rampant with stirring lines and inspiring music, leaves no doubt that the colony was really the beginning of a new nation, of America. Paul Green wrote "Lost Colony" as his contribution to the culture of his home state. He presented it, in toto, to the people of the Virginia Dare country, and received no royalty from its production, nor has he allowed rights to any dramatic or cinema companies. The entire performance was broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting company in 1939, and the author has prepared a book on the text which is on general sale.

FDR Saw It. First presentations were sponsored and managed by the Roanoke Island historical society, a local group organized to take care of the multitudinous details of the actual staging. In five years, almost a half-million spectators, among them President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Lord Halifax, brought an estimated \$3,000,000 in total revenue to the Island of Roanoke and the Dare country. As it begins its new, "perpetual" series of seasons, the books of the organizations are evenly balanced.

The new association, headed by former Gov. J. Melville Broughton and operating under especially enacted laws of the North Carolina state assembly, present the opus through a five-man committee, all of whom reside in Manteo, near Fort Raleigh, scene of the production, during the season. Melvin R. Daniels is chairman of the committee, which is composed of I. P. Davis, secretary, C. S. Meekins, treasurer, Theodore S. Meekins and Dr. Selden, the director.



Notes of Man in Shower:

The dispute between Justices Black and Jackson isn't the first time a High Court member has been involved in a public squabble. Teddy Roosevelt and Justice Holmes carried on a bitter personal feud for many years. . . . After one of Holmes' dissenting opinions riled Teddy, he blasted the famed jurist with: "I could carve out of a banana—a judge with more backbone than that!"

Times Are Getting Better—Or Something! The top exec of a famed hotel told the col'm last night: "With reference to general conditions, as I see them, this is very noticeable. That the so-called big shots who played the black markets are now around borrowing money on their autos or peddling their gems. For instance, I was just offered a \$1,500 wrist watch for \$600."

Booth Tarkington was one of those who urged a tough peace for Germany. When a friend remarked we should teach the Germans to love peace, Tarkington pointed out: "It would be better if we educated the Allies to realize that Germany has never been peaceful."

The latest quip in diplomatic circles is this: A foreign journalist remarked to a French embassy official: "The House of Franco has been condemned. Why, then, has it not been torn down?"

"It appears," was the salty reply, "some of the building inspectors do not have the heart to destroy an edifice they helped erect."

At a Memorial Day ceremony, a veteran told a buddy: "I understand that some of the Brass and several politicians placed wreaths on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington."

"Yeh," was the response. "Do you think they'll ever get around to properly honoring the KNOWN soldier?"

Some of the nation's leaders were discussing Russia's renewal of diplomatic relations with Argentina. An isolationist seized the opportunity to damn it as another instance of Russia's unworthiness.

"Maybe," sarcasm'd a diplomat, "it's Russia's way of showing us she's finally getting into line with our State Department."

A correspondent just returned from the Palestine front told his publishers the reason for his copy being heavily censored.

"The British aren't afraid of a revolution in Arabia," he reported. "What they're afraid of is a revelation in America."

The Broadway Lights: The 1945-46 show season had its usual whoops and groans. One click for every five flops. About a dozen plays perished in the provinces before reaching Broadway. . . . The column's candidates for Very Bests include "State of the Union," "Born Yesterday," "Call Me Mister," "Annie Get Your Gun," "Anna Lucasta," "Dream Girl" and "Ray Bolger to Make Ready." . . . Although the Theater prides itself on its tall-brow reputation only one serious opus, "Deep Are the Roots," hit pay-dirt. . . . The profession's chief excitement was the skirmishing between showmen and critics which started with the failure of "Truckline Cafe." . . . "Around the World" is the latest to come up out of the resin to fight a stubborn battle against the Grand Muffins of the Aisles. Variety report it is attracting sugary biz.

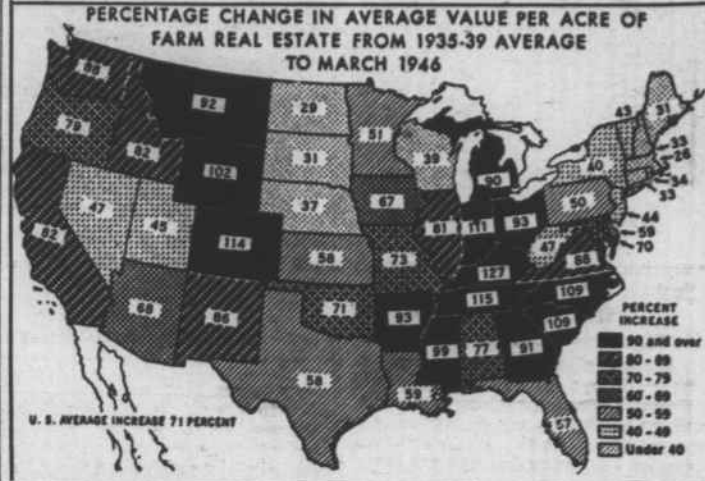
Between the Acts: It was overheard at a recent opening. During the 2nd act one of the reviewers got up and said to a critic across the aisle: "Will you watch the seat for me?" . . . "Sure," whispered the other, "if you'll watch the show for me."

Quotation Marksmanship: N. Cole: Some women don't care whose means they live beyond. . . . G. B. Shaw: The more things a man's ashamed of—the more respectable he is. . . . L. Beecher: Eloquence is logic on fire. . . . Ed Howe: Every time I have caught hell it has been the result of pursuing it. . . . Vina Delmar: An ache has come to live in her heart. . . . M. Rubin: All I can say about Great Britain's foreign policy is that it makes Russia's look good. . . . N. Corwin: We've learned that the Germans came close to winning the first time, even closer the second time, and might damn well win if we give them the third time.

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Heavy Farm Debt Retirement Near End; Latin America Hikes Famine Aid; Russ Want Atom Veto

Released by Western Newspaper Union. (EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



FARM DEBT: Decline Slows

Smaller declines in mortgage reduction within the last year and an increase in the number of states showing larger indebtedness suggest that the period of heavy retirement of farm debt since 1923 may be ended, the department of agriculture reported.

Despite signs of increasing indebtedness, however, the record for the war years shows an overall cut of 1 1/2 billion dollars in debt in sharp contrast to the 43 per cent rise during the 1915-19 period. As of the first of this year, total indebtedness stood at 5 billion dollars, half of the 1923 figure of 10 1/2 billion.

Slowing of debt reduction was reflected in the 100 per cent drop in repayments last year in comparison with 1944. At the same time, 20 states showed increases in indebtedness in contrast to 8 the preceding year. Higher acreage values as of March, 1946, over the 1935-39 period ranged from 115 per cent for Tennessee to 26 per cent for Massachusetts.

FAMINE AID: South America Helps

Winding up a 15,000-mile food survey in South America, former President Herbert Hoover reported that as a result of increasing their exports and cutting down on their own imports, our good neighbors will increase the available supply of foodstuffs for a hungry world by 800,000 tons.

In reporting on his South American swing as chairman of President Truman's famine committee, Hoover warmly praised the relief efforts of Juan Peron's Argentine government. Despite a partial crop failure, Argentina will supply 90 per cent of South American grain shipments during the next four months, with exports expected to rise to 750,000 tons monthly following emergency measures.

As aids to overseas relief, Colombia, Venezuela, Chile, Peru and Uruguay agreed to slash their cereal and fats imports to a minimum during the next few critical months, Hoover said. Mexico, Ecuador, Chile, Peru and Uruguay will hike their shipments of beans, rice, meat, fats and sugar. In all, the Latin Americans agreed to increase exports approximately 450,000 tons and decrease their own imports 380,000.

UNRRA Aid

In asking congress to appropriate the remaining 465 million dollars of the 2 1/2 billions it authorized for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration, President Truman disclosed that the U. S. accounted for 71.7 per cent of the tonnage already distributed by the UNRRA and 65.8 per cent of its value.

Pointing out the need for additional relief, Mr. Truman declared that many of the countries receiving UNRRA aid have only a few weeks stocks of food remaining. In some countries minimum rations may not even be met for people who have been living on the borderline of starvation.

With 7 million of 27 million people in Hunan province alone facing starvation, famine conditions are worse in China, the President said. Because of poor crops in the Hunan rice bowl, men, women and children are eating grass, roots, dry bark and even clay. The situation is further aggravated by the lack of adequate transport facilities to distribute available supplies.

RUBBER: Boost Price

Taking cognizance of the heavy world demand for natural rubber and increased costs of postwar op-

erations, the U. S. agreed to a 3 1/2 cent pound boost in the price of the commodity in negotiations with the international rubber monopoly embracing Britain, the Netherlands and France.

With the U. S. able to produce synthetic rubber for most of its needs at approximately 16 cents a pound from its tremendous capacity of 1,000,000 tons annually, the agreement to pay the monopoly 23 1/2 cents a pound represented a move to maintain foreign revenue for U. S. trade. Natural rubber from far eastern sources will provide the bulk of U. S. supplies, with this country continuing production of 250,000 tons of synthetic annually. Synthetic plants with a capacity of 350,000 tons will be kept in a standby condition.

Under the U. S. agreement with the British, Dutch and French, the monopoly will continue to make allocations of rubber to various users. Though this country will be able to buy rubber directly from Malaya, the British will peg prices there by paying 23 1/2 cents per pound for the commodity.

ATOM CONTROL: Russ Proposal

Hanging on to the veto prerogative of the major powers of the United Nations, Russia's counter-proposal to the U. S. plan for control of atomic energy hit the U. S. provision requiring the surrender of the privilege in atomic supervision.

In jealously guarding its veto power even in atomic affairs, Russia continued to insist upon the means of offsetting any voting combinations against it. Reflecting Moscow's concern over such a development,



Andrei A. Gromyko ponders issue at U. N. sessions.

the London Daily Worker stated: "There is within U. N. and its security council an Anglo-American bloc against the Soviet union. . . . With the veto power removed, the U. S. and Britain, with their satellites, would be able . . . to carry the day against the USSR."

Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko skirted the real issues in insisting upon retention of the veto power in an atomic control commission plan. He repeated Russian press talk by declaring that removal of the veto prerogative constituted efforts to undermine the principle of unity of the big five on all international questions.

Aside from the thorny issue of the veto, the Russian counter-proposal resembled the U. S. control plan in major respects. The Reds suggested conclusion of an international agreement to prohibit use of atomic weapons, forbid production and maintenance of such armament, and force destruction of all stocks of A-bombs.

The Russ plan would also establish two committees, one for studying the control of atomic development for peaceful use, and the other for guarding against production of atomic weapons.

Early reaction to the U. S. plan found Britain pleading its co-operation for atomic control without flatly endorsing the American proposal and China, Brazil and Mexico supporting the U. S. proposition.

PALESTINE: Hot Spot

Great Britain stood right in the middle of the fevered struggle in Palestine over large-scale Jewish immigration to the Holy Land so bitterly contested by the predominant Arab population.

Following the pacification of the Arabs by Foreign Minister Bevin's blunt rejection of the proposed immigration of 100,000 Jews to Palestine, the moderate Jewish resistance movement joined with extremist groups in a reign of terror, blowing up bridges and rail yards, firing at British troops and kidnapping officers.

The violent outbreaks of the Jewish elements were seen as pressure moves designed to bring about a modification of the British stand. Though the proposal to admit 100,000 Jews to Palestine did not meet with complete approval of Jewish leaders when first presented, they settled for it and may fight for acceptance of a similar compromise.

JEWEL THEFT: In Indies

The theft of \$3,000,000 of crown jewels and heirlooms of the royal Hesse family of Germany was topped by the stealing of \$6,000,000 of gold, currency and gems by a British, Dutch and Japanese ring in the East Indies.

Special British police were called in to crack the case after a British captain and Dutchman learned of the whereabouts of the treasure from a Japanese official's Eurasian mistress and divided the loot between them.

Originally, the Jap had hauled 19 steel trunks and 5 crates of gold, currency and gems to his mistress' dwelling after V-J Day and told her to take her pick of the loot. After she had chosen jewels valued at six million dollars the Jap then turned the remainder of the cache estimated at twenty two millions to his superior.

When the woman began bragging of her sudden wealth to friends—exclaiming "I am richer than a queen (and) I am going to sleep in a golden bed—a Dutch civilian gained her confidence and learned of the loot. He tipped off a British captain, who commandeered the treasure and split it with him. Made aware of the missing fortune, special British police entered the case and seized the pair.

Meanwhile, Allied officials redoubled efforts to nail the missing Japs with the remainder of the treasure, which had been confiscated from Dutch civilians during the Japanese occupation of the East Indies.

RED ARMY: Tighten Discipline

Completing the swing from a "democratic" to the traditional authoritarian type of army, Russia ordered the tightening up of discipline in military ranks and the cultivation of respect and pride in the profession of arms.

First steps in the Russian program to develop a more efficient and closer knit military machine were the re-establishment of rank, cultivation of old military traditions and the reward of merit. This signaled a radical departure from the old bolshevik principle of equality of men in the service, with its attendant lack of discipline.

The latest orders issued from the Kremlin serve to still further tighten up regulations to promote a smoother working military machine. Prompt and precise execution of orders are now required; soldiers must bear difficulties without protest and be ready to shed their blood; the men must knuckle down to serious consideration of military technique, and troops must respect their superiors and observe all the rules of military etiquette, such as saluting.

CONGRESS: Report on Reds

Two Democratic congressmen joined two Republicans in hitting at Russian politics in eastern Europe and sharply criticizing U. S. diplomacy in a report filed with the house foreign affairs committee summarizing their findings of an overseas tour last fall.

Listing their observations, Representatives Ryder (Dem., Conn.), Gordon (Dem., Ill.), Bolton (Rep., Ohio) and Mundt (Rep., Minn.) declared:

• Soviet secret police and agents have conducted a reign of terror in Poland in support of the Russian-backed provisional government.

• U. S. concessions to Russia have weakened the hand of Communists friendly to the U. S. on the all-powerful politburo ruling the Soviet.

• U. S. inability to claim credit for vast lend-lease shipments have enabled Soviet officials to accredit the supplies to Russian production and strengthen their own political position.