

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1930.

Today's Talk

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

In the Old South

THOUGH I have visited Savannah many times, I am always happy to return. Many years ago my friend, Mr. Gregory, of one of the newspapers there, drove me about the city and explained its interesting points. I no longer see him there, but his memory is very precious.

Savannah was founded by Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe in 1733. It is a city of notable buildings, statues and old homes, for history seeps through almost every street. The cornerstone of the statue to Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame, was laid by Gen. Lafayette in 1835.

Here the great John Wesley preached and established the first Sunday School in the English-speaking world. He was succeeded by George Whitefield, who established the first home for orphaned boys in America. It exists in a most useful manner today. Here, during Colonial days, were the public bake ovens and the "House for Strangers." These sites are now occupied by prosperous business institutions.

In Savannah lived Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin. Woodrow Wilson was married here, in the parsonage of the Independent Presbyterian Church, to Miss Helen Axson. The oldest theater in continuous use in the United States is here—the Savannah Theater. The great Pole, Count Casimir Pulaski, fell here during the siege of Savannah in the Revolutionary War. He was a cavalry officer in the American Army. Here is a monument to Maj. Gen. Alexander Lawton, who was killed in the Philippines. He used to advance far out in front of his troops and expose himself, with his notable plume upon his head—unafraid!

The first steamship that crossed the Atlantic Ocean from America was built in Savannah, and sailed from there on May 24, 1819. The largest naval stores market in the world is here, the largest cotton port on the Atlantic coast, and also one of the largest lumber ports in the world.

On the Isle of Hope, a few miles from the city, is the home of the diamond-backed terrapin; and here is located one of the unique rooms that you rarely see—a music room, probably unlike any other in the world. Here everything plays music, including the bed, chairs, plates, glasses—when you

statement as to the relation between taxation and highway aid: "Indiana has approximately 3 per cent of the population of the United States. It pays, directly and indirectly, its full quota of Federal taxes. No Hoosier should be so stupid as to imagine his State did not contribute its full share to that \$125,000,000 the Government is about to distribute. Indiana undoubtedly put in at least \$3,750,000 and is now asked to congratulate itself on the fact that it is about to receive a Federal-aid 'gift' of \$1,278,088. The State plainly is already \$2,471,912 'out' and must spend another \$1,278,088 to get the Federal appropriation. Some States, of course, will get more than they pay in; but there is no occasion for any one in Indiana to be under the delusion that Federal road aid is any Christmas present to the taxpayers and citizens of this State."

Zoning Again Upheld

KANSAS CITY has won another clear victory in favor of its zoning powers. The Supreme Court, in a unanimous decision, holds that the zoning law is sufficient to prevent the rezoning of the Charles C. Nigro corner at Seventy-first Street boulevard and Oak Street making it a business corner instead of a residence corner. The decision reverses Judge Burney of the Circuit Court, on whose decision Nigro presumed so far as to proceed with building construction until he was compelled to discontinue because he did not have a building permit.

While the Supreme Court indicates a somewhat different procedure from that hitherto followed when rezoning is favored by the city, the powers of city are fully upheld.