

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## Nationalism Creates European Crisis



Above: Here are four figures who will have plenty to do with maintaining world peace. Left to right: Haile Selassie, Ethiopia; Pierre Laval, France; Anthony Eden, Great Britain, and Benito Mussolini, Italy. Below: A light artillery unit in Germany's new conscription army, during maneuvers.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY  
Radio, flying, moving pictures, telephone, fast steamships, swift railroads and all those other marvels of our present age have made the entire world as small as was eastern Europe say 150 years ago. But human nature has changed little, and since pride in his country is still one of the most outstanding aspects of man's nature, the nationalism of individual nations still maintains the high pitch which obtained to it a century and a half ago.

But where 150 years ago travel and communication were so slow that the nationalism of individual countries irritated only that of countries whose borders coincided with their own, today we find an entire world beset by fears of great wars, and nations arming frantically against one another. Behind the present tension is the struggle of one of the most proud of nations to regain its pride through armament to the level of the other European nations with which it was once on a par.

Following the failure of the Paris peace conference and the rejection of the League of Nations by the United States, France was forced to the alternative of forming an alliance with the Little Entente and Poland to keep Germany cowed into submission to the terms of the Versailles treaty. The Washington treaty was supposed to bring peace and armament understanding in the Pacific and the Far East.

Now Germany, as it inevitably must, has recovered enough strength to declare for herself how much arms she needs for protection, has junked the Versailles treaty and is rapidly arming. Japan has violated the 5:5:3 naval ratios and has invaded China. There is universal armament and the world talks of war.

**Two Alternatives.**  
Europe seems to be torn between a return to a military alliance between France, Russia, Italy and Great Britain to keep Germany in line, or a three-power "Locarno" treaty between Germany, France and Great Britain, ensuring that peace shall be maintained through the League of Nations, or some modification of the league.

The first alliance would simply recreate the situation which brought about the World war, except that Japan, fearing Russia, would be more likely to line up with Germany than the "Allies." The second agreement would leave Germany, considerably armed, with eastern Europe before her, and would in all probability lead to a war between Germany and Soviet Russia.

Into the already tense situation has suddenly been thrown the Italian invasion of Ethiopia. In the old days this would have been countenanced simply as a bit of colonialism, and everybody was doing it. But today it is generally regarded as out and out aggression, and therefore in violation of both the covenant of the league (since Italy has refused to submit her case to arbitration) and the Kellogg pact. If France, Great Britain and other member nations refuse to close the Suez canal or otherwise save Ethiopia from the Italians it will not be because they cannot, but because they will not.

The League of Nations was of course formed to preserve, in large measure, the political state of Europe in 1919.

The result was inevitable. The nations which were satisfied by this arrangement have become the chief supporters of the league. Those which benefited from the agreements of 1919 have formed coalitions both inside and outside the league, forcing those which did not to act more or less on their own. Germany has already withdrawn from the league, and Italy threatens to do so if the league interferes with her African policy—although it must be admitted that Italy certainly gained more than she lost, if indeed she lost anything by the 1919 pacts.

The league has, even so, been of more benefit in Europe than elsewhere. It handled the Saar plebiscite with admitted efficiency. It handled the Balkan case in a satisfactory way. It has otherwise fostered the peace of Europe. Its chief value, perhaps, has been as a safety valve.

**Fear Characterizes French.**  
As to the attitude of the principal league powers on the continent, that of France is still created by the German problem which overshadows everything else.

The French press and the French foreign office has educated the people to the fact that the Reich is standing today on the threshold of complete bankruptcy, financial and economic. The reason for this is that the wheels of German industry which have been humming so loudly for years, have been humming in the manufacture of arms and not of goods to be sold. The time cannot be put off much longer, says the French government to its people, when Germany will be faced with doing one of two things: Using these gigantic war supplies in an aggressive war, or giving up to a complete collapse which will mean good-bye to national socialism. There can be no doubt about what the Nazi choice will be, says France.

Efforts of the Reich to form a peace pact with France have fallen down, and France has entered into a pact with Russia, a step aimed only at Germany. There is little likelihood that this agreement will cause any great stress in international relations for the simple reason that it is everywhere recognized as a negative agreement, which France entered into only to keep Germany from being first to ally herself with Russia.

A similar alliance has been entered into with Poland and the three countries of the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia. Fear has been the theme of the entire French foreign policy. After Pierre Laval's visit to Rome in January, it is believed that even the present Italo-Ethiopian situation arose out of French fear, for it is hardly possible that Mussolini would have embarked on so aggressive and obvious a venture unless he were reasonably certain of French assent.

**Italy Set on War.**  
More than anything else, France realizes that alignment with Great Britain is necessary to protect her against Germany and she is therefore unlikely to do anything which will seriously disturb Franco-British relations.

Italy seems to be the only nation who has her heart set upon war—and that is not a European war. She has only one idea in mind—the conquest of Ethiopia, and probably nothing can prevent the war in Africa.

Since the failure of Mussolini's Four-Power pact, which was designed to make the four great European nations—France, Great Britain, Germany and Italy—agree to force the others to maintain the peace in Europe, Italy has minimized in its press every act of the league. She has shown her ill humor with the league by militarizing consistently and completely over the past few years.

Italy's single purpose today is territorial expansion through a protectorate over Ethiopia, for she must have more room for her people. With respect to European affairs, she will fight to maintain the status quo. She would like, of course, to reach some sort of agreement with Germany, because the African campaign, when and if it starts in earnest, will weaken Italy on the north.

Italy will continue to attempt friendly relations with the Little Entente, with Yugoslavia in particular. The only real uncertainty in her foreign relations is Austria, for Germany may attempt a revival of the "Anschluss."

Through all this it may be seen that Italy's policy is maintenance of the status quo, with plenty of military power in reserve should that policy fail.

**Germany Wants No War.**  
As far as Germany is concerned, a war seems to be out of the question, at least for the present. It would be too heavy in cost to a nation which is just beginning a program of conscription and of building up military reserves. Germany has honestly sought an understanding with France and honestly desires one. She views France with concern only because of the Franco-Russian pacts and the Franco-Polish pacts.

German relations with Soviet Russia leave much to be desired, Hitler having made peace offerings to every important European nation except Russia. Nazi dislike for Bolshevism may appear to be a reason on the surface, but more probable is the competition for influence in the Baltic states. Germany is set upon building a navy to operate in the Baltic sea, so it may be seen that she is not to be left holding the bag in affairs of eastern Europe.

Germany and Poland have their ten-year pact signed in 1934, aimed principally at Russia. Hitler is not going to forget about his interests in Austria; more of this, as has been said before, may be heard when Italian strength on the northern frontier is weakened by the expedition into Ethiopia. At any rate, Germany is likely to be the last nation in Europe to enter a war, in the opinion of students of international affairs.

Russia, who has been steadily arming for several years, until today she possesses one of the greatest of all military machines, is definitely for the status quo. Her vast land has more than enough natural resources for its people. She is building a new nation, in a way of speaking, and a war would seriously upset her schedule.

For this reason, Russia has been one of the leaders in efforts for collective security in Europe. But she has not hidden her belief that it is Germany who will topple the equilibrium of Europe since the war and that the Italian movements in Africa will affect the situation.

## Japanese Children Learn About Farm Labor



JAPANESE youngsters, spending their summer vacation on farms in Shizuoka prefecture, furnish their own motive power as they haul wheat from the fields beneath a blistering sun. The children are sent to the farms annually in keeping with a movement that was inaugurated a few years ago to school the children in the rudiments of farming. These youngsters apparently are making light of their labors.

## Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

### SAMMY JAY BRINGS LIGHTFOOT WORD

SAMMY Jay is one of those who believe in the wisdom of the old saying, "Early to bed and early to rise." Sammy needs no alarm clock to get him up early in the morning. He is awake as soon as it is light enough to see and wastes no time wishing he could sleep a little longer. His stomach wouldn't let him if he wanted to. Sammy always wakes up hungry.



"He's Coming!" Cried Sammy.

In this he is no different from all his feathered neighbors.

So the minute Sammy gets his eyes open he makes his toilet, for Sammy is very neat, and starts out to hunt for his breakfast. Long ago Sammy discovered that there is no safer time of day to visit the dooryards of those two-legged creatures called men, than very early in the morning. On this particular morning he had planned to fly over to Farmer Brown's dooryard, but at the last minute he changed his mind. Instead he flew over to the dooryard of another farm. It was so very early in the morning that Sammy didn't expect to find anybody stirring so you can guess how surprised he was when just as he came in sight of that dooryard he saw the door of the farm house open and a man step out.

Sammy stopped in the top of the nearest tree. "Now what is that man doing up so early as this?" muttered Sammy. Then he caught sight of something under the man's arm. He didn't have to look twice to know what it was. It was a gun. Yes, sir, it was a gun; a terrible gun.

## Do YOU Know—



That the first clock was the clepsydra or water-clock, introduced at Rome about 158 B. C. by Scipio Nasica? The earliest complete clock of which there is certain record, was made by a Saracen mechanic in the Thirteenth century.

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thought Sammy. "If I knew just where they were I'd go over and warn them."

But Sammy didn't know just where they were and he knew that it might take him a long time to find them so he once more began to think of breakfast; and then, right then, another thought popped into his head. He thought of Lightfoot the Deer.

Sammy watched the hunter enter the Green Forest, then silently followed him. From the way the hunter moved Sammy decided that he wasn't thinking of Mr. and Mrs. Grouse. "It's Lightfoot the Deer, sure as I live!" muttered Sammy. "He ought to be warned. He certainly ought to be warned. I know right where he is. I believe I'll warn him myself."

Sammy found Lightfoot right where he had expected to. "He's coming!" cried Sammy. "A hunter with a terrible gun is coming!"

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## QUESTION BOX

by ED WYNN, The Perfect Fool

Dear Mr. Wynn:

A friend of mine always tells me he can't afford to run an automobile. Yet I know he owns one. What do you make of that?

Truly yours,  
P. ANNO.

Answer: That's why he knows he can't afford to run one.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

What does it mean when it is said a man is in the "cream" of society?

Sincerely,  
N. V. USS.

Answer: That simply means he is thick.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

My husband's birthday is October 31.

Mother's Cook Book

DISHES BY FAMOUS COOKS

AS MACARONI, spaghetti and noodles are all such popular foods and take the place in a meal of other starchy foods such as potatoes, we enjoy a few new ways of preparing such dishes.

**Rector's Spaghetti and Chicken Salad.**  
Take one-half pound of elbow spaghetti, two cupfuls of diced chicken, one cupful of chopped celery, one tablespoonful of onion, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half cupful of mayonnaise, two tablespoonfuls of chopped green pepper, one tablespoonful of pimiento or minced red pepper, one tablespoonful of capers, lettuce or watercress. Cook the spaghetti until tender. Drain and chill. Add the remaining ingredients and mix lightly. Serve on lettuce or cress with golden rod sauce, which is made by rubbing several hard cooked eggs through a sieve. Salmon or tuna may be used in place of chicken.

**Schneider's Deutchlander Noodles.**  
Cook five ounces of egg noodles until tender, prepare a cream sauce with two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, one cupful of milk. Add one egg and one-half pound of dried beef, cook slowly for twenty minutes, or bake for thirty minutes. Serve with nudi sauce, which is made by adding grated Italian cheese to chopped green peppers and blending well. This recipe may be used with macaroni or spaghetti.

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## Grandmother's Recipe for Bread

By ANNE CAMPBELL

THERE is a book where it had long been spread, I found Grandmother's recipe for bread, Written by her dear hand, and placed inside

A cook-book long ago, for me, a bride, I had not tried it for a dozen years, And gazed upon it now with falling tears.

For I could see her silver head once more, Bent to a little child beside her door, I smelled the home-made bread she baked for me, And churned for Grandmother in memory.

The buttery door stood open, for no bar Kept me from Grandmother's tall cooky jar.

The curtains blew in the October air, Her bird sang, telling me the world was fair.

The carpets made of rags, the tidies' fold Upon the Morris chair, like her, grown old.

Are memories of precious years, long sped, Caught in recipe for making bread.

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## For the Class Room



Dark brown soutache is used effectively to trim this two-piece dress of brown and white shepherd check woolen, which is designed for classroom wear. The skirt is pleated all around. The velvet ascot scarf, leather belt and buttons are dark brown.

their hands without getting them wet.

Dear Mr. Wynn: I advertised in the papers for a servant and today my ad was answered by a man who said he just left your employment. In answering my question about why he left you, he said that he absolutely left you without any angry words. Is this true?

Sincerely,  
I. N. GAGEDHIM.

Answer: It is true. I was in the bath and he just locked the door, packed his things and went away as quiet as possible.

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## They Believe in Being Prepared



C. W. ROLLINSON, left, and his brother, J. W. Rollinson, thrifty residents C. of Oklahoma, believe in preparedness, so they have built, at small expense, their own coffins. The caskets are all ready, even to the satin pillows, to receive the owners in fine style at the proper time.