

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

VOL. LVI.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY NOVEMBER 20, 1930.

NO. 42.



1—Reproduction of the famous Fort Dearborn which is being constructed as a feature of Chicago's Century of Progress exposition in 1933. 2—President Hoover being enrolled as a 1930 member of the American Red Cross by Judge John Barton Payne, president of the organization. 3—G. A. R. memorial statue of Abraham Lincoln, the work of Alonzo V. Lewis, that was dedicated on Armistice day in Spokane, Wash.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### United States Contends at Geneva for Real Reduction of Armaments.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

**DIRECT** and genuine reduction of land and sea armament was proposed by the United States in the sessions of the preparatory disarmament commission in Geneva, the spokesman for this country being Ambassador Hugh Gibson. He was replying to Lord Robert Cecil's speech advocating limitation through budgetary curtailment, and said the United States could not accept this plan for two reasons: First, because it is inoperative and cannot efficiently and accurately restrict the maintenance of war material;

Second, because the congress at Washington probably would refuse to ratify any such agreement, which, he said, infringes on its rights to make appropriations for national defense.

The British want the budgetary system applied to land forces but not to navies, and they are supported by France, the little entente and some other nations. The American demand is backed up by Germany, Japan, Russia, Scandinavia, Holland and Canada. Maxim Litvinov, Moscow's representative, insisted that a direct system of limitation of arms alone will give results. He went further and insisted on a dual method of limitation with the publication of complete tables of war material, and a graduated decrease in military budgetary expenditures.

Rene Massigli of France complained that Mr. Gibson was too severe against the budgetary system, but admitted that some countries' military budgets do not reveal the exact amounts spent. He also voiced apprehension over subsidized arsenals.

The French delegation then proposed that a committee of experts be named to examine both systems and report to the governments to give them time to make up their minds before the disarmament conference is held.

**PRESIDENT HOOVER** in an Armistice day address urged his listeners to work continuously for peace with the same zeal with which America's war dead waged war, but he said the time has not yet come when the United States can rest its defense solely upon the Kellogg pact and other peace machinery, and he also made it clear that the United States intends to keep free of political pacts that would bind it to the use of force to maintain peace.

"The purpose of our government," the President said in addressing an audience of 3,000 delegates attending the Good Will congress of the World Alliance for Friendship Through the Churches, "is to co-operate with others to use our friendly offices and, short of any implication of the use of force, to use every friendly effort and all good will to maintain the peace of the world."

General Pershing, Secretary of State Stimson and Secretary of War Hurley all made Armistice day talks in Washington, and all of them pleaded for adequate preparedness for national defense.

Secretary Hurley said that in event of another war "each farm and factory, each mill and mine, will be required to perform its duty to the country in support of the soldier who faces the enemy at the front. Never again

shall one citizen be required to give his life in defense of his country while another is permitted to make unusual profit at his country's expense."

**HOW** American agriculture can be helped to establish itself on a firm economic basis was the main topic before the National Grange at its sixty-fourth annual convention in Rochester, N. Y. To this end six suggestions were put forward by National Master Louis J. Taber, these being:

1. Stabilization of values.
2. A higher price level for farm commodities.
3. More justly distributed system of taxation.
4. Extension of the federal farm loan system.
5. Readjustment of the nation's freight rate structure.
6. Restriction of immigration and conservation of natural resources.

**SEVEN** national leaders of the Democratic party offered to co-operate with President Hoover and his administration in non-partisan efforts to stabilize business, promote business and otherwise improve the national welfare through legislation; and they gave assurance that the Democrats, victorious in the recent election, would not attempt for the present to change the tariff act passed last June.

On behalf of the administration and the Republicans in congress, Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, majority leader in the senate, accepted and welcomed the aid offered by the Democrats, saying the country is faced with a situation where the only patriotic solution lies in co-operative action.

It was learned at the White House that President Hoover will present to congress in December a large unemployment program which will include authorizations for new building projects that may exceed \$100,000,000. He already had announced the administration would ask an emergency appropriation, which may reach \$100,000,000, to finance an expansion of the government's public works construction program for the relief of unemployment. Removal of time limitations on projects now authorized will be asked, as will new legislation to remove limitations on certain industries that are handicapped in their desires to expand construction efforts.

That promise of co-operation made by the seven Democratic leaders was not taken by Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, himself one of the most prominent Democrats, in so far as it affected the tariff. He asserted that "no group of Democrats, however distinguished or discerning, should feel obliged to pledge their party associates in congress not severely to disturb the most infamous tariff act ever enacted by a legislative body, lest the doing of this might upset the acquisitive activities of those who are thus licensed to prey upon the American consumers."

**INDIA'S** future status within the British empire is to be worked out, if possible, at the long awaited "round table conference" which opened in London. King George himself started the proceedings with a speech expressing his earnest desire that the problem be settled in the best interests of all his subjects, and Prime Minister MacDonald was then made chairman.

Seated around a great oval table were eighty-six persons including the princes of India, representatives of all classes and communities of British Indians and of the kingdom of Great Britain, and among them were two women delegates, the Begum Shah Nawaz and Mrs. Subbarayan. But there was no representative of the powerful Nationalist Congress party which is headed by Mahatma Gandhi, for it had boycotted the conference. The many millions of Nationalists demand complete independence for India, while the

other Indians, present at the round table, all insist on full dominion status as a minimum. This the present British government is pledged to grant, and the task of the conference is to work out the multitudinous details.

**WET** Republicans are demanding that Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio resign as chairman of the Republican national committee because he said that the party must remain dry or face a split and be defeated in 1932. The senator declares that this was merely his personal opinion, and that while he will continue to do all he can to combat efforts by the wets to weaken prohibition, he may be ready to support any recommendations made by the Wickersham commission that would tend to make prohibition more enforceable. He more than intimates he will not give up the chairmanship, but there are those who believe he will soon be forced out and that Robert H. Lucas will succeed him and conduct the next Presidential campaign.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, says that if the Republican party's platform in 1932 does not call for repeal of the Eighteenth amendment "there will come in the following November the biggest political smash-up that has taken place in the history of any American now living."

As a matter of fact, the leaders of both parties are greatly concerned over the problem of adjusting their platform on the liquor issue so as to retain their respective strengths.

The Wickersham commission, trying to get together on a report concerning prohibition enforcement, continued its hearings and deliberations until Thursday and then adjourned until November 24. Among the witnesses it heard were Dr. William C. Woodward of Chicago, legislative counsel for the American Medical association, and Dr. William M. Mayer of Pittsburgh, Pa. Both doctors were understood to have told the commission that they felt the present dry law provisions are obnoxious to their profession generally and a burdensome interference with the practice of reputable physicians.

**GEN. TASKER H. BLISS**, who was chief of staff of the United States army during the World War, American representative on the supreme war council and one of the American peace commissioners in 1918, died in Walter Reed hospital, Washington, at the age of seventy-six years. He was buried in Arlington with full military honors.

Thomas Coleman du Pont, former senator from Delaware, financier and for years head of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., passed away at his home in Wilmington, Del. Other notables who died included Dr. Julia Holmes Smith of Chicago, pioneer suffragist and philanthropist; John Lee Mahin, noted advertising man; Sidney M. Colgate, soap magnate, and F. M. Hubbell of Des Moines, reputed to be Iowa's wealthiest citizen.

**THREE** landslides in rapid succession, caused by heavy rains, buried part of Fourviers, a densely populated industrial suburb of Lyon, France. Scores were buried alive and it was thought the death list might run as high as one hundred. Members of rescue parties that began work after the first landslide were among the victims of the later ones.

**PREMIER** Yuko Hamaguchi of Japan was mortally wounded in a Tokyo railway station by a young member of a reactionary patriotic society. He was shot in the abdomen. The premier, known as the "Lion of Japan," was considered a financial genius and was popular.

## TURK ARISTOCRATS



"Shepherds" keep close watch on the aristocrats of the poultry range.

## Indian Tribal Dances

**Expressions of Thanks**  
Americans dance for pleasure but the Indians dance to express various feelings. The dance-ceremonials of the latter are in effect prayers for rain, health and happiness, thanks for abundant crops, or are a demonstration of joy for a victory, a new chief, etc. The deep philosophy of Indian life is reflected in the colorful tribal dances so interesting to see but often so difficult to reach. At Gallup, N. M., a group of writers, business men and artists have united tribes of the Southwest in an annual celebration known



Thanksgiving Dance for Abundant Crops.

as the inter-tribal Indian ceremonial where such dances are featured. The third annual ceremonial was held there recently.

The ceremonials are a non-profit effort to visualize the Indian customs and to exhibit their handwork and encourage and stimulate them. The city dweller who thinks the day of the covered wagon is past can see on such occasions the caravans of peaceful Indians camped in picturesque array around their camp fires.—Pathfinder Magazine.



## Chinese Moon Festival

**Nation's "Harvest Home"**  
On the evening of the first day of the moon festival in China, corresponding to the old English "harvest moon," just before the moon rises, a great feast is spread under the open sky or in the front room of the house near the open door. In the center of the table are placed the piles of sacred moon cakes, made of plain dough, round and flat, baked on flat griddles, and marked with strange symbols in the national color, red. The cakes are piled upon one another, the lowest being the largest, until they form a tall pointed cone. The worshippers await the appearance of the moon above the horizon, ere the ceremonial of the worship begins. As soon as the queen of heaven comes into sight, the whole pile of moon cakes is lifted up high and presented as an offering to the silvery orb of night. Having replaced the cakes, the members of the family and their guests then perform their individual devotions, bowing the head to the earth while kneeling, or standing erect, facing the moon, and bowing to it, with the hands joined together at the level of the eyes.



## THANKS FOR ALL



For the hay and the corn and the wheat that is reaped,  
For the labor well done and the barns that are heaped,  
For the sun and the dew and the sweet honeycomb,  
For the rose and the song and the harvest brought home—  
Thanksgiving! Thanksgiving!

## Man's Spiritual Nature Nurtured in Gratitude

Homes are, as they should be, the focal centers of thanksgiving. It is well bethought that we should have some few holidays which make no pressing demands upon the individual, save that he celebrate them in his home or his heart. No nation may ever be so powerful or secure that it can dispense with the sentiment of thanksgiving in the home, and replace with the tinsel of carnival the emotions which are fundamentally sane and sacred. The truth of Thanksgiving day is of a vast antiquity, constantly refreshed. It did not begin with the settlement of the Atlantic seaboard, and the bagging of a wild turkey. It had its origin with the first gratitude for shelter and for food, for the goodness of Providence.

It must have seemed to the first men who realized their debt to Providence that but for a love they could not comprehend or compass, and which they could but crudely define, they would be less than the beasts of the field or the fowl of the air. This thought was the first thanksgiving. And a very significant Thanksgiving day it was, too—since it was remarkable for the awakening of the spiritual nature in man.—Portland Oregonian.



## Truly Thankful Heart Knows No Self-Pride

In most right-thinking people there is, it is believed, a feeling of wonder that the good things of life should have come to them, and that they should have escaped the hardships and perils that almost seem to be part of the common lot of man. It is no mock humility that leads them to doubt their own worthiness, and even to question the validity of the title to the good fortune and happiness that are theirs. Thankful such folks are, the more so because of what seems to them to be the marvel that they should have been so cared for and blessed. These can readily understand, and easily make their own the words of the centurion spoken to the Great Physician who was about to heal his servant: "Lord I am not worthy that thou shouldst come under my roof." Joy, happiness and thankfulness there must be—but no pride of self-sufficiency, no comparison of self with others to the advantage of self, and no saying in the heart: "My power and the might of my hand hath gotten me this wealth." Self-glorification, self-congratulation and pride in possession very often pass for thankfulness, and notably so on Thanksgiving day.

## Indians Also Had Their Times of Thanksgiving

Several tribes of American Indians were observing Thanksgiving day long before the Puritans or any white man ever heard of this country. Each fall when food was plentiful they chose a day, usually just before the first severely cold weather, when large quantities of vegetables and game were cooked and everybody ate to complete satisfaction. Unfortunately some families did not know when the feast was ended and day by day continued such extravagant eating that they were forced to depend upon their neighbors for such food supplies as could not be replaced.

Among the Ojibwech of the Sioux tribe, it was customary for the head of each house to feast all the rest in turn.—Detroit News.

## GIVING THANKS

Katherine Edelman

"What have I got to be thankful for, anyway?" Martha Templeton sighed, as she watched Mrs. Merton, her next-door neighbor, step into the enclosed car that waited for her at the curb. "Here I am, cooking and sewing and cleaning for a family of six, and what do I get out of it? Never a word of thanks or praise; everyone seems to take for granted all that I do. I'm tired of it all, that's what I am, just as tired as can be. Why, I haven't even got a single convenience to make housekeeping easy, and I know Will could afford to get me things, if he would. I feel so tired and worn out that I could just lie down and rest for weeks and weeks."

But the habits of long years are not easily broken, and instead of taking the rest she craved so much, two hours later Martha was crossing High street on her way to order supplies for a big Thanksgiving dinner. Then it was that the thing happened that gave her the rest she wanted. A slippery crossing, a careless driver at the wheel of a big car, a woman whose bitter thoughts made her a bit careless, all combined in sending her to her bed for the weeks and weeks that she had wished to lie there only an hour ago.

For days she hovered between life and death. During that time her hus-



Careless Driver at the Wheel.

band and children learned a great deal from her fevered lips, and as they tried to take up the reins of house keeping which she had dropped so an expectedly they learned still more of what she had endured for years. The needs of the household were indeed many; they wondered more and more each day how mother could have got along as well as she did. There were tears in Will Templeton's eyes as he called the family in council and told them how selfish and unthinking they had all been. "If only I had realized all this before," he said, "your mother often hinted of her needs, I know, but I was too blind to see. I pray God that it is not too late to show her now how much we do care."

It was not too late. Martha recovered from the accident, and the quiet and rest of the weeks spent in her room brought recovery, too, from the discontent that shattered nerves had brought to her in the months before. She thought now what a splendid thing it was to be living, and instead of her family being selfish, as she had been mean enough to think at times, why, they were the most unselfish, loving and altogether adorable family in the world. And hereafter it would not be a burden, but a pleasure beyond words to cook and bake and sew for them.

But it was when she came downstairs and they showed her the many new necessities and a few luxuries, too, that they had gotten her to make homemaking more easy, that she fully realized how dear she was to them. (© 1930, Western Newspaper Union.)



## Pagan Thanksgivings

The pagan autumn ceremonies were of a thanksgiving nature and the first fruits of the harvest were brought as an offering to the goddess. The ceremony was performed by women, and so sacred was this office that a fast of more than a week was required by those who officiated. It was from these ceremonies that our word cereal is derived.

## HOSANNAS UNTO GOD



"Let us give thanks," the Pilgrims said. Though theirs was a grievous way: "Let us give thanks to a hallowed name

For a bountiful harvest day! Scant thy blessings were, and few. A wearisome path they trod. But in their grateful hearts they grew Hosannas unto God.

Over the breadth of a tranquil land  
A swelling psalm we'll sing,  
Coffers are filled with treasures rich  
And gladsome anthems ring.  
For we have peace and a plenteous  
The Pilgrims never knew:  
'Let us give thanks' their spirit comes  
Each year to us anew!



## Spirit of Thanksgiving Rooted in Puritans

Those old Pilgrims and Puritans, whose Thanksgiving has passed as an inheritance to easier times, often had, from the material or secular point of view, small reason enough to give thanks. "Our mercies" were often outnumbered by "our chastisements." Sometimes the women and the children, and the men, were cut off by mysterious diseases, by the pitiless winters, when Cotton Mather's inkstand froze by the fire in his library; by hardship, by the rough labors of winning a living from a thankless soil, by tomahawks of "the Bloody Salvagers." They fought not merely the Tawnees and the French, but the powers of Satan, as real to many of them as the governor or the selectmen. Did not a rattlesnake, the fit incarnation of Old Scratch, coil up on the steps of an Arminian pulpit to hear conciliar doctrine?

They fought the devil and the climate. They had their ideal, harsh and intolerant as it looks to us. They kept Thanksgiving as a symbol of gratitude to "the Father of Mercies," for what he was pleased to send of good or ill, for a narrow and tollsome life, for the accomplishment of their "pilgrimage," in their own rigid way, and for immortal hope.—New York World.



Oh, Punkin Pie!

**Make Thankfulness a Habit**  
It is a serene and unconquerable spirit that can find something to be thankful for, whatever the vicissitude or occasion. In this connection a charming little note from the pen of James Madison is to the point. The great Virginian was renowned for his courtesy and his gracious manners. A neighbor, hearing that he was suffering from some sort of ailment, sent him a box of pills and in due season received this characteristic acknowledgment: "My Dear Friend: I thank you very much for the box of pills. I have taken them all, and while I cannot say that I am better since taking them, it is quite possible that I might have been worse if I had not taken them; so I beg you to accept my sincere acknowledgments. Your most obedient servant, James Madison."

Cultivate the habit of thankfulness!