

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### Japan Still Defies League of Nations and China Threatens—Groener Asks Fair Play for Germany in Armaments.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

THERE is no war in Manchuria because, as the League of Nations and other authorities agree, there cannot be a war until a competent government has declared war. But there have been bloody battles up there almost every day, and the situation during the week was getting worse. The league council was to meet again on November 16, and it was confronted with the fact that Japan had not heeded its order to withdraw her troops by that date, with the added aggravation that Tokyo had reiterated the statement that it would not obey the order and would make no concessions to the league.

Then China came to bat with a statement by its representative at Geneva, Dr. Alfred Sze. In a note expressing his government's conditional acceptance of the one-year arms holiday Doctor Sze told the league secretariat flatly that if the league covenant and the Kellogg pact should fall in the Manchuria crisis, China would build up her fighting forces to protect herself against Japan. Before that he had asked the league to send an international force to police the Manchurian railway zone.

Gen. Ma Chan-shan, commanding the Chinese troops in southern Manchuria, was said to have attacked the Japanese at the Nonni river bridge which the latter were repairing, and after a sanguinary conflict the Chinese were driven off. But they did not go far and at last reports were gathering for another attack; and more Japanese soldiers were on their way hurriedly to the scene. There were other battles, but this was the biggest.

What was more alarming to foreign nations was the spread of the fighting to the big city of Tientsin. This began with outbreaks of Chinese mobs that attacked the Japanese concession. The Japanese officials said the disorders were due to the fighting of Chinese factions and that the real motive of the Chinese was to occupy the foreign concessions in the city; so the Japanese forces went into action "for protection" and shelled the Chinese. American, French and other troops were held ready to act, but at this writing had not been called on to do anything.

In the background of all the trouble is Henry Pu Yi, who as Hsuan Tung was the last Manchu emperor of China. The young man is a quiet renting householder in the Japanese concession in Tientsin, but loyal monarchists have always been about him and now it is asserted that there is afloat a plan to separate Manchuria from China and put Henry on the throne. With this in view, it is said, many thousands of troops have been gathered together by Gen. Liang In-Ching, former ally of the Manchu dynasty and for years the enemy of the Chang family now headed by Marshal Chang Hsueh-Liang. It is true most of these reports come from Japanese sources, but they have the ring of truth.

Ambassador Dawes was instructed to go to the league meeting.

WHAT Germany can and will do and what she asks the other powers to do for her continue of absorbing interest to the world. The reich's stand on disarmament was set forth by Gen. Wilhelm Groener, the brilliant soldier, who is now minister of war and minister of the interior and who may succeed Von Hindenburg as president.

"Germany has the right to the same treatment as all other nations," General Groener said. "She is entitled to the same security and to the same methods of disarmament as other nations. It was expressly guaranteed in 1919 that the other powers would follow the path Germany took when she was disarmed.

"When we disarmed we were forbidden to possess heavy artillery, tanks, war planes, submarines, and warships over 10,000 tons. Even anti-aircraft artillery was prohibited. Military conscription was forbidden, and

Germany was instructed, even to the slightest detail, on how to organize her army.

"Therefore we object to the drafts of the disarmament agreement as worked out by the preparatory disarmament commission at Geneva. It is a violation of the principle of the equality of nations if it tries to make eternal the difference between the victors and the vanquished by freeing the victors of their obligations to disarm and making the vanquished bear the full brunt of the disarmament clauses in the Versailles treaty."

CONFERENCES and conversations in Paris and Berlin concerning reparations and war debts were held behind closed doors, but it was reliably reported that the French government sent word to Berlin that whatever concessions are made to meet the German situation must be only temporary and within the framework of the Young plan; that France will not agree that Germany's private debts shall be given precedence over reparations payments; and that if there is any permanent reduction in the conditional part of the Young plan annuities, it must be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the war debts owing to the United States.

Germany, on the other hand, is evidently seeking to take advantage of her present economic distress to obtain a great permanent reduction of reparations, or even their complete obliteration. The French nationalists are determined that Premier Laval shall not abandon the principle of reparations, no matter what pressure Germany brings to bear.

OUR political pot is already seething and bubbling and there is a lot of talk, loose and otherwise about next year's campaign. Senator George

W. Norris of Nebraska gave voice in Washington to a few characteristic opinions. The insurgent Republican made a strong attack on the policies of Mr. Hoover, and seemed to the correspondents about ready to participate in a bolt of radicals from the G. O. P. ticket that presumably will be put up next

summer. Here are a few of the things the Nebraskan said:

"If we are to keep men employed, why discharge them? It may be necessary in some instances for private industry to reduce its employment, but there is no justification for the government discharging workers.

"If we expect industry to keep men at work the government ought to set an example because the government is the largest employer in the nation. I favor a bond issue to cover the emergency and provide work for the unemployed. I do not favor bond issues in peace times, but this is an emergency tantamount to war conditions. I mean a bond issue, not to provide charity, but to provide jobs for road building and other federal construction. Instead of fighting over the dote the government ought to provide work for its jobless citizens."

Concerning the world court Senator Norris said: "I shall favor American adherence only if a reservation is adopted requiring the senate's approval before any controversial issue, involving the United States, may be submitted to the court for decision."

COMING back to the supposed opposition in the Republican ranks to the re-nomination of President Hoover, which if it exists will probably be futile, it is interesting to note that Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California is going to visit Chicago for the purpose of finding out what support he would receive in Illinois if he became a candidate. Some of the Republican leaders of the city and state said they would give the matter serious thought, and they were rather of the opinion that Johnson might be approved by all or part of the Illinois delegation in the convention. They cited the fact that the Californian has

opposed all of the Hoover policies that proved most unpopular in this part of the country, and also they thought his coming into Illinois as a presidential entrant in the April primaries might help their state ticket. Those of them who oppose Mr. Hoover had heretofore had no one to suggest except Frank O. Lowden.

RUMANIA'S royal family has supplied the world with another romance. This time it is Prince Nicholas, brother of King Carol and Princess Ileana, who is the central figure. Nicholas met accidentally and fell in love with Mme. Delet, divorced daughter-in-law of a former cabinet minister. He asked Carol for permission to marry her and the king refused, whereupon Nicholas climbed into his automobile,



Prince Nicholas picked up the lady and drove at top speed 125 miles to the village of Tohan. There he compelled the mayor to perform the marriage ceremony, and the happy couple rushed away, while the terrified mayor telephoned the news to Bucharest.

So far as is known, the king has not relented enough to recognize the marriage as even amorganatic union. But he probably will not take severe measures, for he is fond of his brother and gives him much credit for his own success in gaining the throne of Rumania. Then, of course, Carol cannot fail to remember his own affairs in the past. Prince Nicholas, who is twenty-eight years old, accompanied his mother, Queen Marie, and the Princess Ileana on their tour of America in 1923.

DEATH having removed from the senate the forcible and picturesque Thaddeus H. Caraway of Arkansas, the Democrats of that state are considering the choice of his successor. The suggestion has been made, and well received, that the senator's widow, Mrs. Hattie Caraway, be nominated to fill out the unexpired term. This would be tantamount to her election. Mrs. Caraway is said to be willing to accept the office. She is a close student of public affairs and has been a charming and popular hostess in the Lord Baltimore mansion, a colonial home just over the Maryland line near Washington.

WILLIAM L. Edison, second son of the late Thomas A. Edison, who intends to contest the great inventor's will, issued a statement at Wilmington, Del., in which he said he believed interests opposed to him are trying to establish the impression that he was not always on friendly terms with his father. As proof that this is untrue he pointed out that when both had perfected like radio equipment he (William) did not market his set in opposition to his father's even though it was patented.

"I have had the highest regard for every member of my father's family," he said, "and never since his second marriage has there been a single instance of unpleasantness either with my stepmother or any of my full or half sisters and brothers.

"Until the conditions of my father's will and codicil were revealed no disagreement of importance ever had come between us. Even now I do not intend to allow the case to degenerate into attacks on personalities."

Edison's will left the bulk of the estate to Charles and Theodore Edison, the two youngest sons. Thomas, the eldest son, has said he would not join William in contesting the will.

OBSERVANCE of Armistice day was the occasion of innumerable ceremonies and addresses in all parts of the country, and in the lands of the allied nations as well. President Hoover, of course, led our nation in observing the day. In the morning, accompanied by General Pershing, Secretary of War Hurley and Secretary of the Navy Adams, he went to Arlington cemetery and laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. At eleven o'clock, the hour symbol of the ending of the war, the President was in West Potomac park, where he dedicated the beautiful marble temple which the people of Washington have built as a memorial to the soldiers who went from the District of Columbia. In the afternoon Mr. Hoover paid a visit to the old frigate Constitution at the Washington navy yard.

General Pershing and American Legion officials participated in a commemorative program in the evening, and the Carnegie endowment for international peace held a mass meeting which was addressed by Houston Thompson and Frederic R. Couderc.

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### OTHER THINGS THAN TURKEY INTERESTED PILGRIM COUPLE THREE CENTURIES AGO



Dan Cupid has his innings while the task of gathering material for the Thanksgiving feast is temporarily forgotten.

### Not All Americans Look on Day of Thanksgiving With the Pessimistic Eyes of Will Carleton

Will Carleton in his verses on "Captain Young's Thanksgiving," says:

Thanksgiving day, I fear, if one the solemn truth must touch, is celebrated, not so much to thank the Lord for blessings o'er us for the sake of getting more.

It is the "feastive" day on which Little Willie, on nearing the end of a bountiful meal, will sigh, "I've pretty near reached my bust measure." And did will again wonder why Thanksgiving day doesn't follow Christmas so he can be thankful that both preceding days are over. It is also the season in which dogs and cats beat a tattoo on drumsticks with their teeth.

Truly, a man is old when he begins to fear mince pie. What this world needs is for some one to devise a plan whereby the bone of contention can be utilized like the Thanksgiving turkey for making hash and soup. But 'twas ever thus—these big Thanksgiving meals. Indeed, some 140 years ago the Thanksgiving menu of which George Washington partook at Mount Vernon consisted of:

Concoct of Fresh Fruit  
Oyster Soup  
(Mrs. John Marshall's recipe—black eye peas and Virginia ham knuckles added.)  
Roast turkey stuffed with wild rice, pulverized boiled chestnuts, artichokes, truffles, chicken livers and toasted bread crumbs, flavored with rosemary, sage and mother of thyme, larded with Virginia ham fat and basted with Madeira wine; served with bogberry sauce, fresh cauliflower and candied sweet potatoes.  
Old Virginia mince pie, served in flames.  
New Orleans old French market coffee.

Mmm! Those were the good old days! But, observes the Providence Bulletin:

"The special blessings for the sake of which children and some adult persons celebrate Thanksgiving day are transitory at best. They center round the dinner table, 'groaning with good things.' But even if Will Carleton thinks that most of us regard such matters as these more seriously than the finer and nobler teachings of the day, surely many of us grace the occasion with the spirit of gratitude for our 'blessings,' and endeavor to spread this spirit by providing for the comfort and happiness of some less fortunate household than ours at this one festival of the year.

It is a familiar law of nature that the more we give the more we have. This may not be true of material possessions, but it is certainly true of the things of the spirit. If we increase the sum total of others' happiness we increase our own.

Anyhow, here's hoping you get the long end of the wish bone!—Pathfinder Magazine.

### Thanksgiving Dinner in 1621 Hardly What Would Be Considered Much of a Special "Spread" Today

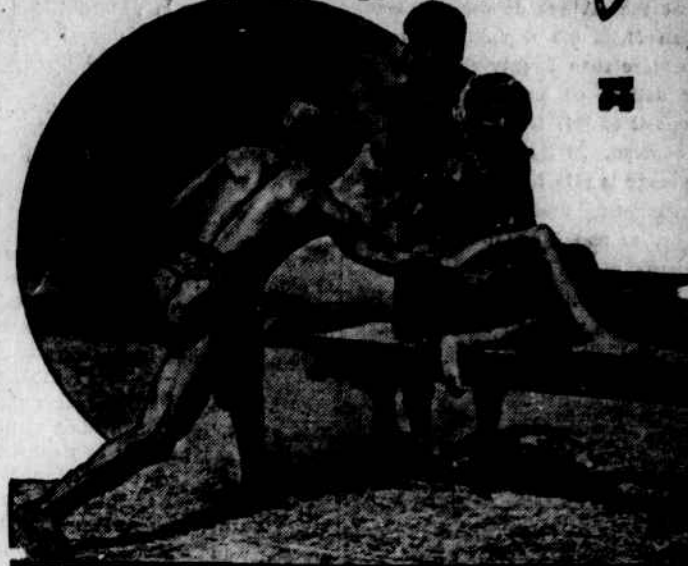
A modern, transplanted to Puritan New England, wouldn't give many thanks over Thanksgiving day dinner. Cranberries were available in 1621, and wild turkey—if the head of the house was a good marksman. There were nut trees in the woods, and wild grapes. But the stock of perishable foodstuffs was meagre. Probably grain was to be had to supplement the small supply of Indian corn, but butter, milk and eggs were almost unheard of in Plymouth 310 years ago. Maybe they had potatoes in 1621, but if they did they came by ship.

A modern expert in nutrition, given a Puritan Thanksgiving dinner to analyze, would have several conceptions. Dr. Walter H. Eddy points out in Good Housekeeping that he would find few green vegetables, no milk, a high preponderance of proteins and acid ash.

"Wild fruits may have helped to avert scurvy," says Doctor Eddy, "but this disease was always imminent in the winter, and probably much of the so-called winter rheumatism was due to scurvy joints."

Pneumonia and what was called consumption wiped out whole families in old New England. Doctor Eddy points out, because the food did not have the proper vitamin content."

## How People Play



The Philippine Blapping Game.

(Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)—WNU Service.

WITH interest in miniature golf waning, enterprising members of the "play industry" in a western city substituted fishing poles for golf clubs, fish for golf balls, and transformed the diminutive golf courses into fishing ponds, thus ushering in the "pee wee fishing grounds."

Play knows neither geographical boundary, nor historical limit. There was a law among the Persians by which all children were to be taught three things: horsemanship, shooting with the bow, and telling the truth.

Carthaginians and Phoenicians owed something of their maritime glory to a love of swimming, the sport by which they first mastered their fear of the sea. One wonders whether the more rapid strides made in England toward the political emancipation of women may not be traceable to the ardor of British women for outdoor exercise and sports.

Climatic often determines the way a people play. It is obvious that coasting is popular in a zone where snow falls, and reasonable that those peoples most generally proficient in swimming should be found in the equatorial islands, where limpid waters invite surfsurf from the scorching sun; but less well known, perhaps, that card and board games developed in southern Asia, where zest for play is just as keen, but temperature dampens the ardor for exertion. To the Netherlands is traced the origin of still and skate which even yet have their work-a-day use in flooded and frozen areas, but to the rest of the world they are playthings. Norway once had a regiment of skaters and Holland's soldiers were taught to drill and play on ice.

Just as the individual adopts games which meet his bodily needs, so national pastimes are modified to foster and fortify the peoples who play them. In the age of personal combat, there were men like Milo of Crotona, a veritable Samson, reputed to have been able to break a cord wound about his head by swelling the muscles; or Polydamas of Thebes, said to have slain an infuriated lion, and to have been able to hold a chariot in its place while horses tugged at it.

Those were the times when boxing and wrestling, most ancient of sports, were in their heyday, though they were not always gentlemen's diversions, reckoned by modern standards. Mistle-Throwing Games.

When mistle-throwing became the technique of warfare the Italian city youth reduced stone-throwing to a fine art, and in winter made use of snowballs on fete days. In Perugia as many as 2,000 would engage in this game. Defensive armor was worn but many fatalities resulted. Old English laws encouraged archery, and Charlemagne sought to popularize the sport. Play and love of competition have often been the mother of invention. The great automobile races have revolutionized the automobile industry. Benjamin Franklin, employing a boy's familiar plaything, snatched from the clouds a secret that outdoes the pranks of a magic carpet. On the other hand invention made popular certain ways to play. For example the invention of the rubber bladder was a boon to the game of football and the gutta-percha ball added immensely to the popularity of golf.

Walking is one of the most healthful and invigorating "games" and is free to everyone. Yet it is much neglected by Americans. Perhaps the automobile is to blame in some degree; but the fact that walking is deliberate and lacking in that element so dear to the American heart, competition, also must be taken into account. To the seasoned pedestrian, "joy riding" cannot compare with "joy walking."

The instinct is Universal. Sports of a nation afford an almost invariable barometer of its progress in civilization. Baseball is one of the most complicated and highly organized pastimes known to any people. It is a veritable instrument of the most delicate precision in the world of sport. A South Sea Islander no more could play it than he could operate a linotype machine or deftly handle the paper money in a bank teller's cage.

Yet the instincts baseball satisfies—the zest of racing to a goal ahead of the ball, the deep satisfaction of diverting a swiftly moving object to serve his own ends, the mere impact of the speeding sphere against the instrument he controls, bagging the spheroid as it flies afield, the suspense of nine men as they await the batter's fate—each and all find their counterpart in play as old as animals that walk on two feet and have enough gray matter atop their spinal columns to control nature's laws for their human purposes.

The foot-race was the most popular of the 24 Olympic events. Romans batted balls with the forearm swathed with bandages, and the Gilbert Islanders wrap coconut shells with cord so they will rebound to a blow from the open palm; Homer's princess of Phaeacia is represented in the Odyssey as jumping to catch a ball tossed by her maids of honor; and the Chinese had a game in which a suspended ball was kept hurtling to and fro by blows from the players.

Wrestling is much older than Greece, as indicated by bouts pictured on tombs along the Nile. In Greece boxing fell into disfavor among the Spartans for an unusual reason. The Greeks had developed sportsmanlike rules for the game, eliminating kicking, biting and ear pulling, and the bout closed when one boxer admitted his defeat. Lycurgus held it improper for any Spartan to acknowledge defeat, even in a game. Boxing and wrestling have been popular sports in Japan for ages.

Running, throwing, hitting and kicking are the fundamental muscular operations of America's characteristic sports—baseball, football, tennis and golf. The peoples of antiquity manifested all these instincts in cruder form.

In old England football was even rougher than most sports of those hardy times. James I thought it was "meeter for laming than making able the user thereof." Edward II frowned upon it for its interference with archery and also because of the commotion it aroused.

Tennis Goes Far Back.

One must also go back to the Greeks and Romans for the origin of tennis. In the Twelfth century a game with ball and plaited gut bat was played on horseback. Then came "La bende" in which the horse was abandoned. Louis X died after excessive playing of the game. Henry VIII was a devotee of the game. Until the Sixteenth century the hand was used for batting the ball, but soon the racket came into general use.

If tennis has a royal lineage, golf, which was later regarded as a rich man's game had most plebeian beginnings. Contrary to widespread belief, it seems not to have originated in Scotland, but in northern Europe. Apparently it was first played on ice, being one of the winter sports adapted to the physical geography of the Low countries. By the Fifteenth century golf had attained such vogue in Scotland that it threatened the cherished archery, and it was classed with "futeball" and other "unprofitable sports" by James IV.

America's love of play is a distinctive part of her Anglo-Saxon heritage. Where two or more English speaking people get together, be it in Bagdad or Buenos Aires, their common tongue makes the point of contact, but it generally is their love of active play that forms the tie that binds their comradeship.