

# Two Shanghais



Moving Freight on Shanghai's Bund.

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

SHANGHAI, which because of military activities became the center of world interest as the new year got under way, grew inevitably to be the most important commercial city in China. The first important factor in this growth was the city's location near the mouth of the Yangtze river, Asia's greatest natural trade artery. A second reason for growth was the fertility of the surrounding region, the Yangtze's delta, which has been called "China's garden spot." Finally, Shanghai has had time in which to develop, and western guidance; for it was one of the first Chinese cities to be opened to westerners and western trade, one of the five original "Treaty Ports" established in 1842.

This designation of Shanghai as a treaty port 90 years ago has resulted in the dual character which the city now possesses. For there are two Shanghais: the closely-built, teeming native city, and the foreign concessions with their wide streets and avenues and their solid, western-type buildings.

British merchants were the first to move in after the opening of the port in 1842. They obtained a concession to manage their municipal affairs in their settlement. The French and American residents joined in the arrangement, but later the French set up a municipality of their own which is maintained separately today. Residents of other nationalities have thrown in their lot with the British and Americans, and today about twenty nations have arrangements with China in connection with trade and extraterritorial rights in Shanghai.

The entire urban group—Chinese, French and international—that bears the name "Shanghai," has a population in excess of one and a half million people. By far the larger part is Chinese but the concentration is not greatest in the narrow-streeted, dirty, smelly native city. So well have the foreigners governed their concessions that Chinese have flocked to those sections. The international city is especially a favorite residence for retired Chinese officials from other parts of the country. It has become a model, too, in the matter of street pavements, drainage, sanitation and police methods, and since the revolution has been copied extensively by Chinese cities in other parts of the country.

**Not on the Yangtze.**

Shanghai is near the mouth of the Yangtze river and close to the Grand canal. Around it for many miles stretches intensively cultivated gardens. This strategic situation has made the city not only a great commercial emporium but as well one of the greatest Chinese industrial centers.

In sense, however, the city is out-of-the-way. It is not directly on the Yangtze, but on a tributary, the Hwangpoo (Whanpoo) twelve miles from the great river. The meeting place of the two rivers is called Woosung. The largest ocean steamers cannot ascend to the city, but must anchor in the Yangtze estuary near Woosung and transship passengers and freight to steam tenders. Smaller ships can cross the bar, however, and the war vessels of many nations are constantly on duty off the Bund.

As one approaches the city from Woosung, the villages, graveyards and anchored ships of all kinds become more numerous as he draws near the wharves. The hum and roar of factories and cotton mills in peace time belie the real atmosphere of this metropolis of central China. It is not until the heavy, half-sickening smell of bean oil, incense, opium smoke and of human beings penetrate the nostrils that the true Asiatic flavor of the city is revealed.

Although the quaint Kiangsu junks are rapidly disappearing, the cargo junks, sampans, and speedy slipper boats still vie with the motor launches of huge steel and wooden vessels from every port on the globe.

Shanghai, like Venice, is a city built largely upon piles sunk far into the soft black sand and saturated clay upon which the city rests along the banks of the Hwangpoo river. Huge reinforced concrete are buried in this clay, and the foundations of the buildings are laid on them.

The foreign settlements are delightfully modern, with plenty of space, light and air, and are as clean and orderly as occidental cities. The French maintain their own concession under a government separate from that of the other twenty powers, with their

own language and the "rues," "quais" and other signs typical of the homeland.

**Gay City in Peace Times.**

The hybrid city of Shanghai—a city of both East and West—is in peace times what many a traveler finds Paris is supposed to be but isn't: perpetually gay and carefree. Europeans and Americans, forced by business or government assignments to live there on the other side of the world in a none too kindly climate, seem with one accord to have determined to make the experience as pleasant as possible. White men's working hours might have been framed by a visionary Socialist for the year 2000. Many offices open at ten o'clock, grant a rest period from twelve to two, and close at four so that harassed merchant, and banker and clerk may hurry away to club or casino or tennis court, golf links or horseboat, for what Robert Louis Stevenson called "the real business of life."

The Bund, the waterfront thoroughfare of occidental Shanghai, is normally crowded with prosperous, unhurried westerners; and Bubbling Spring road of an afternoon is thronged with stylishly dressed men and women of leisure and fashionable equipages that would do credit to Fifth avenue, the Champs Elysee or the Ring-Strasse in the days of Vienna's glory.

The city is thoroughly cosmopolitan. Perhaps no other city of the world surpasses it in this respect except Cairo. Every western county has nationals in Shanghai, and there are besides representatives from all parts of Asia.

**In the Old City.**

In striking contrast has been the old Shanghai, where most of the Chinese live. Going through the gates of the native city one passed into another century. Old temples, cramped courtyards, where flowering peonies and chrysanthemums could be glimpsed in passing, and an endless succession of narrow streets, hung with rocco banners of Chinese characters, and filthy and reeking with a thousand odors, differentiated it at once from its smaller modern cousins but a short distance away.

A tea house set in the middle of a stagnant pond is one of the breathing places of the old city, where sellers of jade and cheap jewelry, letter writers, fortune tellers, cobblers, menders, peddlers, jugglers, and others of Shanghai's polyglot population gathered over teacups or chattered endlessly in high-pitched voices. The Chinese theater is another native oddity. The want of scenery, the din of the orchestra, and the piercing intonations and gaudy costumes of the actors furnished a spectacle, which, while not always pleasing to western tastes, was always colorful and unusual.

Shanghai's sobriquet, "The Paris of the East," has referred more to the gaiety of its social life than to any external resemblance to the French capital. It is not nearly so picturesque as Hong Kong, or that queen of oriental beauty, Foochow. Shanghai cannot set out a thousand lanterns on a dozen hills 1,800 feet up into the night, as Hong Kong can, but her more intimate house and garden decorations have been famous. There were lanterns everywhere, certain types were used as shop signs, and with their non-sputtering cold tallow candles they shed a perfect light.

Along Pubbling Well road in happy days a panorama of the city's life passed in review. Once the resort of closed dignitaries, it has lately echoed to the rattle of anything that can go on wheels, and the rickshaws and wheelbarrows of the natives, darting in and out among the carriages, taxis and limousines, have furnished a gay and motley spectacle all day long.

Shanghai is not only a great commercial emporium, handling nearly half the foreign trade of China, but it has also become, in recent years, one of the greatest Chinese industrial centers, with a large laboring population. Cotton and silk cocoon winding mills employ thousands of workers. In addition there are large numbers of smaller factories, manufacturing matches, paper, cigarettes, fireworks, wood carvings, jewelry, etc.

Much of the occidentalization that has come to China in the past half century has filtered through Shanghai, especially through the great printing establishment there which has turned out excellent translations, into Chinese, of the literature and ideas of the West. Shanghai also possesses several daily newspapers, printed in both foreign and native languages.

## LISTS COUNTY FAIRS; URGES LARGER UNITS FOR FARM EXHIBITS

The time and place for holding seventy county and local exhibitions have been compiled by the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, with the co-operation of the secretaries of the various fair associations. The fair season covers a period of approximately twelve weeks, the first opening August 3, at Lionier in Westmoreland county, and the last one scheduled for October 19, at Franklin in Venango county.

Reports to the bureau indicate that at least twelve fair associations have gone out of existence during the past three years. In many cases the organizations became insolvent.

In this connection, Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran has issued the following timely statement:

"It is our firm belief that our fairs in Pennsylvania are in many counties developing along the lines that will eventually get them all into financial difficulty. They are more and more becoming community projects rather than county fairs. We believe the time has come, in view of the magnificent success of the farm products show at Harrisburg, that the several fairs in the counties should be merged into one outstanding fair so that these county fairs would become the natural elimination field for exhibits that could come up later and compete in the Pennsylvania Farm Show in January. Of course there are some of those products that could not be kept over, but quite a few of them could be, and instead of having the overhead and the expense of a half dozen fairs in a county, certainly a better type of premium could be offered, and with the automobile it is no great effort for the people of the county to gather together in one central place for their county competition.

"These county fairs should be built up without the presence of any type of gambling and immoral shows. The fact that some of them are today operated clean and successfully indicates that all of them might be, and they certainly should be. We ask the co-operation of all Fair Boards in the State to see to it that the fairs this coming summer be merged into larger units and to make them cleaner and finer than they have been before."

The preliminary 1932 schedule of fairs of interest to the people of this vicinity is as follows:

Towanda—August 20 to Sept. 3; Athens—Sept. 14 to Sept. 17; Bloomsburg—Sept. 27 to Oct. 1; Allentown—Sept. 20 to Sept. 24; Montrose—Aug. 24 to Aug. 26; Honesdale—Sept. 20 to 23; Tunkhannock—Sept. 13 to Sept. 16.

**Various Odd Foods**

Uncooked monkey brains on the half skull, pickled water beetles, fried locusts and cobra and python steaks are specimens of the many strange and unusual foods that grace the world's dinner tables.

Pigskin and birds' nest soup are popular Chinese appetizers. Silkworms are eaten after the cocoon has been unwound. Horses, donkeys and camels, after they have lost their usefulness as beasts of burden, are consumed by some Asiatic tribes. Caterpillars, frogs and snails are relished when obtainable.

**Symbolic Character**

The book "Moby Dick" is a South sea romance by Herman Melville. Moby Dick is a ferocious white whale, who was known to whalers of the period as Mocha Dick. He is pursued in a fury of revenge by Captain Ahab, whose leg he had bitten off; and under Melville's handling the chase takes on a significance beyond mere external. Moby Dick becomes a symbol of the terrific forces of the natural universe, and Captain Ahab is doomed to disaster even though Moby Dick is killed at last.

**George and Betsy**

A group of third-grade children in Muncie had read the story of Betsy Ross and the first flag and was presenting an informal dramatization of the story for the children of the entire grade.

When the conversation concerning the flag was ended, dramatic young George Washington ended the play by saying: "Well, so long, I'll be seen' you."

To this, demure Miss Betsy responded, "O. K."—Indianapolis News.

**Ornithological**

Aerial photographing of birds is a valuable aid in studying flock formations and in determining their numbers, officials of the United States biological survey have concluded after studying photographs taken on a test flight. Surveys from the air, however, can only be supplementary to ground observations, the ornithologists believe, because of the difficulty in identifying accurately the various kinds of birds seen from the air, or shown in a picture.

**Why Bar Is "Crowbar"**

"Crowbar" was originally applied to a hooked piece of iron with a "beak" on it, suggesting the head of a crow. Later the name was extended to any bar of iron used for prying.

**Why Canaries in Coal Mines**

Canaries are used in coal mines because they are very sensitive to the presence of carbon monoxide gas, and when they show signs of distress it is a danger signal to the miners.

## FARM NOTES.

"As the dam, so the daughters" is a breeder's slogan which should be kept in mind in selecting a dairy herd sire. Heifer calves born in the herd cannot grow into good cows unless the sire is from a family of good high-producing cows. Study his pedigree carefully.

For the best results turkey eggs should be not more than 10 days old when set. Successful hatching is possible in a good incubator. Twenty-eight days is the hatching period.

Glabriolus thrips is a new insect which has troubled flower growers in recent years. Several methods of control have been tried. Ask your county agent about them if the insect infests your gladioli.

Where only a small space is available for gardening it is best to plant those crops which mature early and use the smallest area. Successive plantings permit the growing of two crops in the same space. Vegetables grown at home aid in reducing food costs.

Where sods become established in the orchard they rob the trees of needed fertility. When this condition becomes acute the sods should be broken up every 3 or 4 years, the ground cultivated and then reseeded to alfalfa or clovers.

Reserve June 9 for a visit to Farmers' Field Day at the Pennsylvania State College. The latest available information on farming and homemaking will be presented by the college specialists in experiments, demonstrations, exhibits, and tours.

Lower the brooder will save temperature as fast as is consistent with chick comfort.

Wheat yields on six important types were increased as high as 11 bushels per acre by the use of manure, limestone and phosphates. When manure alone was used the yield increased four bushels per acre; when limestone was applied with the manure the increase was two bushels more, and when phosphates were applied, either as rock phosphate or superphosphate with the above treatment, the yield was boosted another five bushels.

Iowa State College authorities state that the phosphate is used by the wheat plant in the development of grain, so a higher quality is produced as well as increased yield. The phosphate will increase the protein content, thus improving the feed value of the wheat.

Spotted livers in pigs may mean: First, small abscesses, sometimes caused by foreign objects. Second, flukes. Third, tuberculosis. In the latter, the spot is full of a sandy material and usually cuts like grit. Healthy hogs may have these in the livers and when we were on government meat inspection duty in the Middle West, it was rare to see a perfect liver. A balanced diet, plenty of water, clean surroundings and freedom from parasites will help.

Terracing is such a simple, easy job that no farmer can afford to let his top soil wash away. Charles F. Holder, Grayson county, Texas, had lost most of the top strata of soil on one 15-acre field. There were ditches difficult to cross and others that could not be crossed. Fertilizer washed away before crops had an opportunity to utilize it. Mr. Holder decided to terrace. With a steel ditcher and four mules, he and a young son in five days built a series of four terraces totaling nearly a mile in length. The ditches no longer interfere, washing has been stopped and fertilizer remains on the field, to be utilized by crops.

Cattle feeding in the corn belt States is 15 per cent less than a year ago, but 8 per cent greater in the States east of the Mississippi river. Nebraska has 20 per cent less cattle on feed than a year ago, while the feed lots of the western States show a decrease of 17 per cent.

There were 14 per cent more sheep on feed in the whole United States than a year ago. The corn belt States have a marked increase in sheep feeding and the western States also show a gain. Nebraska is feeding 800,000 head of sheep this year.

Brood sows that will farrow spring litters should not be overfed. Overfat sows often have weak pigs and the mortality rate is usually very high. If the sows are to have good milkers they should have the run of a good pasture during the winter and spring, and if this is impossible they should be fed alfalfa or clover hay in racks. Their ration needs a good supply of protein, either tankage or soybean meal. Whole soybeans are satisfactory for sows but not for fattening hogs. Corn alone is not sufficient in the ration. Use good supplements and some minerals. Commercial minerals are easily available or home-mixed minerals can be used satisfactorily.

The perennial bindweed is one of the most persistent weeds, and it is very difficult to kill. If one attempts to kill it by hoeing every time it shows above ground one is usually tired doing this before the weed is killed. Sodium chloride, however, works down into the plant, and will, no doubt, lengthen the period of new growths above ground. Thus, it will weaken, sooner, and, if one sprays just as soon as it appears each time, one should be able to exterminate it. You might start with about four ounces of sodium chlorate to a gallon of water and spray this over about one hundred square feet of ground, thoroughly saturating the leaves. If you find this does not kill

the leaves increase the strength until they are killed. While we have not heard of this weed being eradicated, altogether by spraying, it is worth trying. Potatoes could not grow so long as the spraying was continued.

## NOTABLE SPORTS EVENTS AT PENN STATE TOMORROW

Penn State spring sport teams will enjoy their first big day of the season at State College, tomorrow, May 7, when six out of the seven Lion teams are scheduled for action on their home fields. The lacrosse team is the only one booked for a game away from home, meeting Colgate and Syracuse over the weekend.

Both varsity and freshmen track and field teams will oppose the University of Pittsburgh varsity and yearling teams on the college track while the varsity and freshmen baseball teams will meet Syracuse and Bellefonte Academy respectively. The Syracuse game will mark the Lions' first defeat of the triangular association baseball trophy, won last year in competition with the orange and Colgate.

Completing their home schedule for the season, the Lion golfers will meet Swarthmore while the tennis team tackles Susquehanna University.

In addition to all of the intercollegiate sports scheduled, the 23rd annual Penn State interscholastic track meet also is on program for Saturday. Divided into class A and class B groups, the meet is expected to bring several hundred high school and preparatory school athletes there.

## KEEPS STUDENT IN

A Professor kept a young woman student after class to discuss her unsatisfactory work.

Professor (lecturing): And another thing, young lady, in the matter of your dress, don't you think you could show a little more discretion?

Pretty (exasperated): My Gosh, some of you men are never satisfied.

## Fair Exchange

"ANOTHER bull calf— Only good for veal!" Disappointment was apparent in Tom Beach's voice.

Mrs. Beach shook her head. "We'll not kill a calf like that, Tom. He's blue ribbon stock, remember! Couldn't you exchange him for a heifer, somewhere?"

"No," Tom countered. "There's not an Ayrshire herd within a hundred miles with the blood lines I want."

"There's that breeder in Maryland," Mrs. Beach suggested. "Why not telephone him?"

Tom's face brightened visibly. "That's a good idea. I'd like one of his heifers!"

In a minute or two the conversation was in full swing. "I got a good one," Tom exclaimed at one time. "And, believe it or not, our little bull was just what he wanted!"

The modern farm home has a telephone



Form 9

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR RENT.—An apartment in the Sim Baum house on north Allegheny street. Tel. 39.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrator of Elizabeth McCafferty, late of Bellefonte Borough, deceased. To and among those legally entitled to receive the same, will meet the parties in interest, in his office, Room 20, Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte, Pa., on Saturday, May 14, 1932, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons having claims against said estate shall present the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

77-18-3t JOHN J. BOWER, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphan's Court of Centre County, in the Estate of Jennie E. Johnston, late of Liberty township, deceased. The undersigned duly appointed by Hon. M. Ward Fleming, Judge of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, to audit and make distribution of the funds in the above stated decedent's estate as shown by the first and final account as filed by Geo. W. Eaton, Executor of the late Will and Testament of the said Jennie E. Johnston, deceased, will meet to perform the duties of his appointment at the office of Johnston & Johnston, Attys., on High street, in Bellefonte Borough, on May 10th, 1932, at 10 o'clock A. M., where and where all interested parties are hereby notified to be present.

77-17-3t J. K. JOHNSTON, Auditor

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS the Honorable M. Ward Fleming, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 4th Judicial District, consisting of the Counties of Centre, having issued his precept, bearing date of 11th day of April 1932, to me directed for holding the Court of Common Pleas, Orphan's Court, Court of Quarter Sessions and General Jail delivery, in Bellefonte for the County of Centre.

And the Grand Jury to convene on Monday, the ninth day of May, 1932, at ten o'clock A. M., and the Traverse Jury called for the regular meeting of Quarter Sessions Court, on the fourth Monday of May, 1932, at 10 o'clock A. M., being May 23rd, 1932.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and also such Constables, (that may have business in their respective districts, requiring to report to the Honorable Court) that they be then and there in their proper person at the time specified above, with their records, inquiries, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things to their offices appertaining to be done and those who are bound in recognition to prosecute against those prisoners that are and shall be in the jail of Centre County, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, on the 12th day of April in the year of our Lord, 1932 and the 158th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN M. BOOB, Sheriff Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., 77-16-4t

REGISTER'S NOTICES.—The following accounts have been examined and passed and filed for record in the Register's Office, to the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre County for confirmation on Monday, Wednesday, May 18, 1932.

1. Baird. The first and final account of the Moshannon National Bank, trustee of David Lawshe and Joseph S. Baird, minors.
2. Bartges. The first and partial account of Mary E. Bartges, executrix of William D. Bartges, late of State College Borough, deceased.
3. Crosby. The first and final account of the Moshannon National Bank, guardian of David Harold Crosby Jr., a minor.
4. Coble. The first and final account of Harry E. Coble and Charles W. Coble, admrs., of etc., of John M. Coble, late of College Township, deceased.
5. Fultz. The second and final account of the Bellefonte Trust Company guardian of Elmer Fultz, a minor.
6. Gambia. The first and final account of the Lycopom Trust Company, executrix of the estate of G. M. Gambia, late of Bellefonte Borough, deceased.
7. Grove. The first and final account of Harry E. Grove, admr., of etc., of Anna E. Grove, late of College Township, deceased.
8. Gardner. The first and final account of Harry E. Gardner admr., of etc., of Charles Gardner, late of Port Matilda Borough deceased.
9. Grove. The first and partial account of the Bellefonte Trust Company, guardian of Kathryn Elizabeth Grove, a minor.
10. Grove. The first and partial account of the Bellefonte Trust Company, guardian of Kathryn Elizabeth Grove, a minor.
11. Gingerich. The first and final account of Harry E. Gingerich and George E. Gingerich, administrators of Amelia Gingerich, late of Gregg Township, deceased.
12. Homan. The second and final account of the First National Bank of State College, Pa., admr., of etc., of Park R. Homan, late of State College Borough, deceased.
13. Hironimus. The first and final account of H. H. Hironimus, admr., of etc., of Andrew J. Hironimus, late of Centre Hill Borough, deceased.
14. Hosterman. The first and final account of the Farmer's National Bank and Trust Company, executor of J. C. Hosterman, late of Millheim Borough, deceased.
15. Lutz. The first and partial account of Alonza Nerhoff, executor of John H. Lutz, late of Marion Township, deceased.
16. Musser. The first and partial account of Boyd A. Musser executor of Agnes H. Musser, late of Bellefonte Borough, deceased.
17. McBlain. The first and final account of the Moshannon National Bank, guardian of Harold, Agnes, Frances and Charles McBlain, minors.
18. Rowland. The first account of J. K. Johnston, executor of Annie C. Rowland, late of Phillipsburg Borough, deceased.
19. Rishel. The first and final account of Ward A. Krape, executor of Mary C. Rishel, late of Walker Township, deceased.
20. Schroyer. The first and final account of Kathryn C. Schroyer, executor of William H. Schroyer, late of Boggs Township, deceased.
21. Twitmore. The first and partial account of Harry Badger, admr., of Wilbur T. Twitmore late of Bellefonte Borough, deceased.
22. White. The first and final account of the Moshannon National Bank, guardian of Kathryn E. White, a minor.
23. Wilburn. The first and final account of the First National Bank guardian of Sadie E. Wilburn, a minor.
24. Wolf. The first and final account of D. K. Summers, admr., of J. H. Wolf, late of Haines Township, deceased.
25. Vonada. The first and partial account of Miles N. Vonada, and Paul A. Vonada, executors of W. C. Vonada, late of Walker Township, deceased.
26. Miles. The first and final account of J. W. Williams, and Edgar Williams, executors of Margery Bella Miles, late of Port Matilda Borough, deceased.
27. Griffith. The first and final account of the First National Bank of Phillipsburg, Pa., guardian of Leonard R. and Morgan E. Griffith, minors.
28. Young. The first and final account of the Moshannon National Bank of Phillipsburg, guardian of Francis P. Young, a minor.

JOHN L. WETZLER, Register of Wills.