

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### Japan Suddenly Squelches North China Autonomy Scheme—Italy Struggles Against Economic Sanctions—President Talks to Mayors About Taxes.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
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JAPAN suddenly learned that the autonomy movement in the northern provinces of China, fostered by the Japanese army commanders, was likely to prejudice her case in the naval conference soon to open in London. Therefore the army high command in Tokyo told its subordinates on the continent to "lay off," and the ambitious schemes of Maj. Gen. Kenji Doihara came to naught, at least for the present. That plotter, who had become known as "the Lawrence of China," quietly departed from Peiping and his early return was not expected.

Thus, for the first time in recent years, the Japanese militarists have been checked, by the Tokyo government, which informed them that the mission of the Japanese army in Manchukuo did not include intriguing for separation of the Chinese provinces and that it would not be permitted to pass south of the great wall without an imperial order.

Instead of the autonomy coup, the Nanking government was told by the Japanese authorities in China that it must institute reforms in the northern provinces. Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese ambassador, had a long conference with Dictator Chiang Kai-shek in Nanking, and told the press he had received assurance that the Chinese government was adequately prepared to cope with the situation in north China. Ariyoshi said he had also received assurance that Nanking desired to continue friendly relations with Japan.

Neutral observers in China are not convinced that the autonomy movement will not be revived at the first opportunity.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has gone to Warm Springs, Ga., for his annual visit, and for three weeks will divide his time among rest, politics and work. He was to deliver one speech at Atlanta; and after his return to Washington he will journey to Chicago to deliver an address on December 9 which probably will be an argument for a permanent AAA.

Following his Chicago speech, President Roosevelt will go to South Bend, Ind., to accept an honorary degree and make a brief address at the University of Notre Dame. The acceptance of this invitation was considered an adroit political move because of his recent refusal to take any action concerning the Catholic persecutions in Mexico.

SOMETHING new under the sun is now being tried out—an economic war to put a stop to a military war. Fifty-two nations are united in the imposition of sanctions against Italy, which became an outlaw nation on November 18 by decree of the League of Nations.

Four league nations, all unimportant, refused to participate. They are Austria, Hungary, Albania and Paraguay. Indirect support is given the league by two non-member nations, the United States and Germany. Nearly all the world's chief ports are closed to Italian goods, and exports to Italy of arms, war materials and a long list of key products has stopped. Loans and credits for the Italian government, public bodies, corporations and individuals are forbidden.

Should this momentous action succeed, it would seem that the end of Benito Mussolini and the Fascist regime in Italy is in sight. Should it fail, the League of Nations fails, the British communications in the Mediterranean would be threatened, and the peace of the world would be menaced.

Standing steadfast against the sanctions, Premier Mussolini proclaimed the day on which they were established "a day of ignominy and iniquity," as had been declared by the Fascist grand council. The day was made a holiday, flags flew from all buildings and there were numerous angry demonstrations against the member nations of the league. The frontiers of Italy and its ports were closed to goods of those nations except for certain necessities. Restrictions of food, fuel and light were not in force.



Kenji Doihara

It was announced in Rome that 100,000 of the recently mobilized soldiers would be given a furlough of three months to aid industrial and agricultural production.

As for the Ethiopian war itself, Mussolini announced an important change in commanders. Gen. Emilio de Bono was recalled with warm praise for having achieved his mission "under extremely difficult circumstances" and was to be elevated to the rank of marshal. Gen. Pietro Badoglio, chief of staff, was appointed to succeed De Bono as commander in chief of the invading armies.

Emperor Haile Selassie made two airplane trips to the fighting fronts, visiting Harar and Direwada and inspecting his troops in the South. The government at Addis Ababa denied Italian claims that 2,000 Ethiopians had been killed in a terrific battle with Italian fliers. The communique said: "Information from the commander of troops in the region of Makale states the recent intensive bombardment of their positions by ten Italian planes caused thirty deaths and slightly wounded fifty. Instead of the 2,000 killed as mentioned in the press communique from Asmara."

WHEN a hundred mayors, assembled in Washington to discuss the work relief program, called on the President, he talked chiefly about taxes, which he said "have grown up like Topsy in this country." He then announced that he planned to call a conference of city and state officials late in the winter for the purpose of studying the whole system of taxation which, he said, should be simplified.

Concerning the matter of continuance of relief, Mr. Roosevelt told the mayors:

"It is a question that you have to combat. My answer, and I am sure yours will be the same for city governments, is that we do not propose to let people starve. Some people will be surprised to find that the gigantic works program will be substantially carried out by the end of November, just as it was planned last spring."

The mayors elected F. H. La Guardia of New York president of their annual conference and Edward J. Kelly of Chicago vice president, a position usually leading to the presidency the following year. La Guardia succeeds Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee.

The mayors recommended that the social security act be amended to include old age pensions for municipal employees and urged co-operation by cities with the Department of Justice for the suppression of crime.

POPE PIUS surprised the world by naming twenty new cardinals, who will be installed at a secret consistory December 16 and a public one December 19. In the group are fifteen Italians, two Frenchmen, one Argentine, one Spaniard and one Czechoslovakian. With these additions the sacred college will have sixty-nine members, the largest number in the history of the church and only one short of the full complement. The sacred college will now be composed of thirty-nine Italians and thirty non-Italians.

The pope also named the Most Rev. Joseph C. Plagens, recently auxiliary bishop of Detroit, as bishop of the diocese of Marquette—Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Most Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara, auxiliary bishop of Philadelphia, as bishop of the Savannah diocese.

CHAIRMAN HENRY P. FLETCHER of the Republican national committee issued a call for a meeting of the committee in Washington on December 16 to fix the time and place of the party's national convention of 1936 and to consider the apportionment of delegates. It was reported that Chicago was in the lead among the cities seeking the convention.

Mr. Fletcher also announced the appointment of a committee of sixteen prominent industrialists and lawyers to raise a big campaign fund. William B. Bell of New York, president of the American Cyanamid company, will be chairman of the committee, and Charles B. Goodspeed, assistant treasurer of the Republican national committee, Chicago lawyer, will be vice chairman. Many of the members have never before participated actively in national politics.

ANOTHER prominent figure of the World war passed with the death of Earl Jellicoe, who commanded the united British fleet in the great battle of Jutland and was severely criticized because he did not succeed in completely defeating the German fleet. Jellicoe, who entered the navy as a cadet at thirteen years of age, had a colorful career on British ships and in administrative positions throughout the world until at the end of four years as governor general of New Zealand in 1924 he practically retired from official public life.

PLANS to establish a three hundredth anniversary fund at Harvard university this year, for the awarding of large annual prize scholarships to boys in each state of the Union, were announced by President James B. Conant in a letter sent to 65,000 Harvard alumni. The fund will also be used for the creation of pioneering professorships of an entirely new type.

AMERICAN business generally is pleased with the terms of the new trade treaty with Canada, made public simultaneously in Washington and Ottawa. Farmers and the lumber men of the northwest will not like it. High tariff advocates in congress are sure to attack the pact, but its terms cannot be affected for three years.

An analysis of the pact shows that the United States grants concessions to Canada on 79 major commodities, including:

Tariff slash on four-year-old whisky from \$1 to 50 cents per fifth of a gallon.

Reductions in duties on specified quotas of beef cattle (from 3 to 2 cents per pound on animals over 700 pounds); dairy cows (2 1/2 to 1 1/2 cents); cream (56.6 cents to 35 cents per gallon); white or Irish seed potatoes (75 to 45 cents per 100 pounds); Douglas fir and western hemlock (50 per cent).

Reduced duties on lumber and timber of other kinds; cheddar cheese, turnips, apples, hay, maple sugar, live poultry, horses, halibut and some other fish; some leathers and ferro-manganese.

A pledge to keep on the free list Canadian pulpwood, newsprint, unmanufactured wood, shingles, lath, lobsters, certain furs, crude asbestos, artificial abrasives and fertilizers.

A promise to maintain the present 10 per cent duty on feedstuffs for animals.

On the part of Canada the duties are cut on 150 commodities, some of the leading concessions being: Reductions on wheat (from 30 to 12 cents a bushel); off-season fresh vegetables (50 per cent); vegetables imported in marketing season (35 per cent); most classes of farm machinery (50 per cent); industrial machinery (35 to 25 per cent); mining and textile machinery; radios (30 to 25 per cent); electric refrigerators; tinplate manufactures; dressed lumber; building materials; motor vehicles; cotton fabrics, furs, chemicals, silk fabrics, cotton manufactures, electrical apparatus.

Also rats cuts on oranges, grapefruit, nuts, iron and steel manufactures.

Place magazines and potatoes on the free list.

A pledge to grant the United States, on 767 articles, the lowest rates paid by any non-British country.

A promise to keep raw cotton on the free list and to put tractors on that list.

PRIME MINISTER STANLEY BALDWIN and his Conservative government party won an impressive victory in the British parliamentary elections, although the Laborites succeeded in increasing the Conservative majority in the house by about 60 seats. Baldwin himself was unopposed for re-election, but Ramsay MacDonald, lord president of the council and former prime minister, was badly defeated, as was his son, Malcolm, who has been minister of colonies.

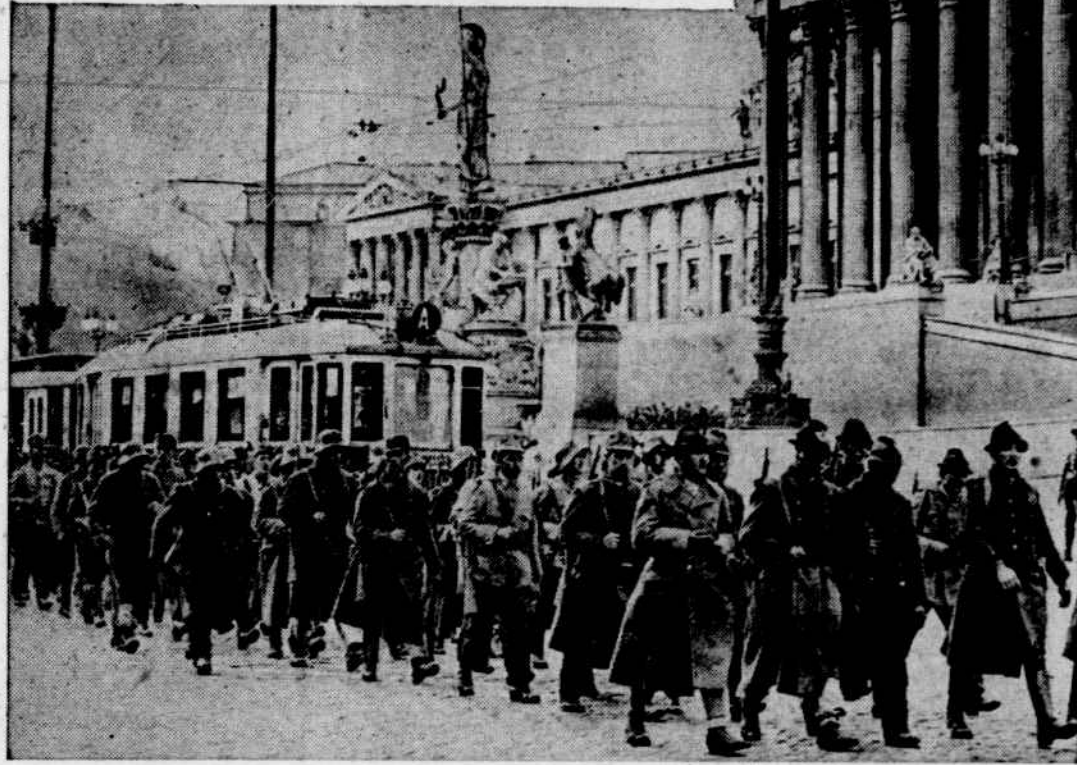
The elder MacDonald left the Labor party to form the national government, and the Laborites had been after his scalp ever since. The government party will have a majority of about 250 in the next house of commons.

NO CANON of ethics was violated by the lawyers' committee of the American Liberty league when it offered to defend gratis the constitutional rights of any citizen unable to pay fees for such defense. Moreover, the lawyers' committee is justified in preparing and disseminating "opinions upon legislation with particular reference to the constitutionality of such legislation."

Such is the opinion of the American Bar association's committee on professional ethics and grievances, given in response to a complaint made by C. N. Davis of Atlanta, Ga. The bar committee emphasized that it expressed "no opinion as to the soundness or the conclusions reached by the national lawyers' committee."

## These Men May Make Starhemberg a King

HERE in Vienna are members of the Heimwehr, the private army of Prince Ernst von Starhemberg, vice chancellor of Austria, which is planning to elevate him to the rank of regent of the country and later to proclaim him king. They believe the establishment of a Starhemberg royal dynasty preferable to the restoration of the Hapsburgs in the person of Archduke Otto, as the latter action would be strongly opposed by the little entente and some of the great powers.



## BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

### SAMMY JAY ARRIVES

WHEN Reddy Fox arrived at the pond of Paddy, the Beaver, the hunter who was hiding there saw him instantly. So did Lightfoot, the Deer. But no one else did. He approached in that cautious, careful way that he always uses when he is hunting. The instant he reached a place where he could see all over Paddy's pond he stopped as suddenly as if he had been turned to stone. He stopped with one foot lifted in the act of taking a step. He had seen Mr. and Mrs. Quack.

Now you know there is nothing Reddy Fox likes better for a dinner than a duck. The instant he saw Mr. and Mrs. Quack, a gleam of longing crept into his eyes.

Reddy stood motionless until both Mr. and Mrs. Quack had their heads under water as they searched for food in the mud in the bottom of the pond. Then, like a red flash, he bounded out of sight behind the dam of Paddy, the Beaver. Presently the hunter saw Reddy's black nose at the end of the dam as Reddy peeped around it to watch Mr. and Mrs. Quack. The latter were slowly moving along in that direction as they fed. Reddy was quick to see this. If he remained right where he was and Mr. and Mrs. Quack kept on feeding in that direction, the chances were that he would have a dinner of fat duck. All he need do was to be patient and wait. So, with his eyes fixed fast on Mr. and Mrs. Quack, Reddy Fox crouched behind Paddy's dam and waited.

Watching Reddy and the ducks, the hunter almost forgot Lightfoot, the Deer. Mr. and Mrs. Quack were getting very near to where Reddy was waiting for them. The hunter was tempted to get up and frighten those Ducks. He didn't want Reddy Fox to

have them because he hoped some day to get them himself.

"I suppose," thought he, "I was foolish not to shoot them when I had the chance. They are too far away now and it looks very much as if that red rascal will get one of them. I believe I'll spoil that red scamp's plans by frightening them away. I don't believe that deer will be back here today, anyway, so I may as well save those ducks."

But the hunter did nothing of the kind. You see, just as he was getting ready to step out from his hiding place, Sammy Jay arrived. He perched in a tree close to the end of Paddy's dam, and at once he spied Reddy Fox. It didn't take him a second to discover what Reddy was hiding there for. "Thief! Thief! Thief!" screamed Sammy, and then peered down at Reddy with a mischievous look in his sharp eyes. There is nothing Sammy

## QUESTION BOX

by ED WYNN, The Perfect Fool

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I am a girl sixteen years of age. I have just left school to help earn money for my family. I would like to be an elevator operator. Can you please tell me the qualifications necessary to apply for a position to run an elevator?

Sincerely,  
UPSON DOWNS.  
Answer: To run an elevator you must be a good "story teller."

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I met a man yesterday with two little boys. He said: "These boys are sisters." How could they be?

Sincerely,  
CARRIE MEBACK.  
Answer: He was right. He meant they were his sister's children.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

When a business concern has a "failure" there are generally two kinds of creditors. Just a plain creditor and a preferred creditor. Can you tell me the difference?

Sincerely,  
I. M. STUCK.  
Answer: A preferred creditor knows immediately that he gets nothing, while a plain creditor has to wait 60 to 90 days to find it out.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

There is a chap in my class at college about twenty-two years of age and he has the most peculiar habit I have ever seen. Whenever I look at him he always has something on his nose, for instance, one minute he

## HE COMES TO CHURCH

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

AT LAST he came to church today; Six neighbors carried him that way;

But, when he passed the portals straight,

Another had to swing the gate,

Another open wide the door,

For he could open it no more.

But now at last he came in search

Of something that they have in church.

The preacher spoke a helpful word,  
And yet I wonder if he heard,  
Or, if he heard, he understood?

His hearing now was not so good.

He was made welcome, for all men

Are always welcome, even then;

And yet he would have been, I know,

As welcome years and years ago.

We all must go to church some day,  
But some of us too long delay.

The words of comfort by our bier

We could have come in life to hear.

For here to greet us waits a Friend

At the beginning, not the end.

Religion is for living—aye,

To live by, not alone to die.

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the sides of the pan. Cool and add one at a time three eggs, beating well after the addition of each; now add one teaspoonful of baking powder and beat well and drop by spoonfuls on a baking sheet, shaping into circular form. Bake from 35 to 45 minutes, depending upon the size of the puff. Cool, cut with a sharp knife near the bottom of the puff, remove any doughy center and fill with the following:

Cut one-half a package of dates and one cupful of marshmallows with the scissors. Dip the scissors into water to keep the mallows from sticking. Chop one-half cupful of nuts, add one cupful of cream beaten until stiff, add a pinch of salt and a flavoring of vanilla. This amount will make one dozen large puffs.

Irish Kisses.

To one-half cupful of peanut butter add one-half cupful of dates, three-fourths of a cupful of powdered sugar and two unbeaten egg whites. Mix and beat until they are thoroughly blended. Drop by teaspoonfuls on buttered baking sheet and bake 15 minutes. This makes 15 kisses.

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## Nippy Puck Hat



This "puck" hat, inspired by "Mid-Summer Night's Dream," is made of green felt and trimmed with a pheasant's feather. The hand-knit scarf and the English suede gloves match the hat. The crocodile bag is russet brown.

## Chameleon Has Telescope Tongue

The Indian chameleon has a telescope tongue with which it can catch insects six inches distant.

## She Shatters All Butter Records



CARNATION ORMSBY NELLIE, seven-year-old Holstein cow of the Carnation Milk farm at Carnation, Wash., has just broken the all-time record for the United States in butter producing, her mark being 1,061 pounds for one year.