

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Japanese Defeat Chinese in Bloody Battle While League Council and Dawes Seek Road to Peace.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

HOW to bring to an end the unofficial war between Japan and China was the problem that was taken up again by the council of the League of Nations at its meeting in Paris. And, coincidentally, there was the job of extricating the league from the unpleasant situation created by Japan's flat refusal to obey its orders. The distinguished diplomats were added in their task by Ambassador Dawes, who was instructed to proceed from London to act as American observer.

While the council discussed, debated and conferred, the Japanese troops went right along with their program in Manchuria. Gen. Ma Chan-shan, commander of the Chinese army in Weitungkiang province, was ordered by General Honjo, Japanese commander, to withdraw his troops from Anzuchi and Tsitsihar, the latter the capital of the province. Ma refused to obey and the Japanese opened a fierce attack with all arms, including bombing planes which dispersed the Chinese cavalry. In bitterly cold weather the battle raged for many hours and the Chinese were finally forced out of both the cities named. In this operation the Japanese troops advanced within the sphere of influence of Soviet Russia for the first time, and as Moscow had warned them against doing this, it was believed the result might be momentous. In this big battle along the Nonni river both sides were reported to have sustained heavy casualties.

Anticipating a Russian protest, Japan notified Moscow that it held the Chinese Eastern railway partly responsible for the hostilities because it had transported Chinese troops.

IN PARIS General Dawes was much more than an observer. Indeed, he was the central figure and it was hoped that in his talks with Tsuneo Matsudaira, Japanese ambassador to London, a compromise might be worked out. Dawes also had a long conversation with Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese delegate, which both of them said was most profitable. There were rumors that the United States had come to the conclusion that Japan's contentions should be upheld, and the league officials were worried. But these stories were refuted by a statement from Secretary of State Stimson to the effect that the United States stood firmly on the question of treaties and had not thus far committed itself in any way. Dawes and the council were trying to gather the real facts in the controversy, and Japan was asked to state in detail just what she demanded from China. There was a report that Dawes and Sir John Simon, British foreign minister, were contemplating invoking the nine power treaty signed at Washington in 1922.

Aristide Briand, president of the council, though exhausted to the point of illness, was as busy as Dawes, especially in negotiations with Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Japanese delegate and his close friend.

From Nanking came two important items of news. One was that the Kuomintang congress had declared in favor of war on Japan in case the league should fail to settle the quarrel. The other was the statement of the Nationalist government that it would regard any Manchurian government headed by Hsuan Tung, former emperor, otherwise Henry Pu-yi, as a "puppet institution" and would repudiate all its acts. Hsuan Tung was taken to Mukden by the Japanese, who presumably intended to make him a puppet emperor of that country, but what had become of him was unknown. He was said to have declared he would commit suicide rather than serve as a tool of Japan.

GERMANY and France, represented by Secretary of State Buelow and M. Briand, reached an agreement on the formula by which the Germans should call for a moratorium on reparations under the terms of the Young plan, and the text of the request was presented to the world bank at Basel after the American and British representatives in Berlin had been shown the letter. The German government asks the world bank and the international powers to investigate her ability to pay the reparations and to help Germany formulate a plan to pay her private debts. The latest re-

port of the Reichsbank shows that despite a favorable trade balance achieved by Germany in October, the Reichsbank is still very short of foreign currency.

PRESIDENT HOOVER announced that he had accepted the resignation of Henry P. Fletcher as chairman of the federal tariff commission to take effect on November 30. Mr. Fletcher some time ago indicated his wish to resign, but at the President's request remained in office. He had served since the commission's organization, 14 months ago.

In submitting his resignation Mr. Fletcher appended a report of the commission's work, showing that by November 30 its docket would be cleared of all applications and senate requests for information.

WHEN congress assembles there will be again a woman member of the senate, for Mrs. Thaddeus H. Caraway has been appointed to succeed her late husband temporarily as senator from Arkansas. The only other woman senator we have had was Mrs. Rebecca Felton of Georgia, who held the office nominally and for but a short time. Mrs. Caraway, however, may be expected to be an active member, for she was a close student of politics and government during the long public life of her husband. It is likely that the Arkansas Democrats will nominate her for the special election to be called and in that case she is certain to be elected to fill out the unexpired term.

The wet bloc in the house of representatives will gain another vote through the nomination of Donald McLean by the Republicans of the Fifth district of New Jersey to complete the term of the late Ernest R. Ackerman. He will contest for the seat with Percy H. Stewart, Democratic nominee, at a special election December 1. Both the gentlemen are advocates of revision or repeal of prohibition, while Mr. Ackerman was a Republican dry. The district is normally Republican.

DINO GRANDI, brilliant young foreign minister of Italy and the mouthpiece of Premier Mussolini, has had his three days of conversations with President Hoover and departed from Washington, well satisfied. The results of the talks have not been made public at the time of writing, but it is known that the chief topic was disarmament, in which both Mr. Hoover and Il Duce are deeply interested.



Augusto Rosso

Grandi brought with him Signor Augusto Rosso as one of his chief advisers because Rosso is an expert on naval affairs and Italy is especially concerned with the comparative strength of her navy. Signor Rosso is at present chief of the Italian foreign office division that deals with the League of Nations, and there have been hints that he might be a future ambassador to Washington.

Signor Grandi was gratified with the news that Aristide Briand, as head of the league council, had declared officially that the one-year armament building truce is in effect as of November 1, for this truce was the suggestion of Grandi—though he called it "an American-Latin idea." In his talks with the correspondents he said: "We think in Italy that the question of disarmament is the most important question existing now in the relations between countries, and that it is high time for everybody to reach some practical result." Asked for his views on war debts and reparations, he called attention to Mussolini's statement in 1922 that war debts and reparations were dependent upon each other and should be scaled down.

PHILIP SNOWDEN, who served ably in the house of commons for a quarter of a century and for two terms was chancellor of the exchequer, has been created a viscount by King George and elevated to the house of peers so that he may hold the office of lord privy seal in the national government. He declined to run

for re-election to the lower house because of ill health.

MAHATMA GANDHI informed the British government that unless it did something for India by December 1 he would sail for Bombay on December 4 to lead a new and greater civil disobedience movement in that country. In that case it is likely he will order a social as well as a commercial boycott against the British, which would mean that no Indians would work for British individuals.

British troops were sent to Kashmir recently to help put down a Moslem revolt in that Indian state, and the Russian government protests, considering the military movement as a distinct menace to its frontier. In consequence Moscow made threats against Afghanistan which led the Afghan government to ask Turkey for the services of a military mission to reorganize its army. And Sir Hari Singh, maharajah of Kashmir, objects to the British taking charge of his country.

THEODORE DREISER, eminent author, and the other members of the self-appointed committee that went to Kentucky to investigate the alleged ill treatment of coal miners in Bell county got themselves into a peck of trouble if the authorities of that state can get hold of them. The grand jury in Bell county indicted Dreiser and his nine companions on charges of criminal syndicalism, accusing them of seeking to promulgate a reign of terror and of suggesting disorders and resistance to the state and federal governments. Conviction carries a penalty of not more than twenty-one years' imprisonment, a fine of \$10,000 or less, or both.

The commonwealth's attorney announced he would seek to extradite the alleged offenders, and Dreiser said in New York he would fight extradition. The author and Marie Bergain, one of the committee, already had been indicted for misconduct in a Kentucky hotel.

MORE trouble has come upon the bureau of prohibition through the killing of a youth in Englewood, Colo., by Henry Dierks, a dry agent.

The people out there are greatly aroused, and the bureau started an investigation of the affair. Dierks, in making a raid, found the young man, Milford Smith, in possession of a bottle of wine and in a struggle with him clubbed him to death. The city council of Englewood passed and sent to the bureau in Washington a resolution in which were set forth some of the incidents in Dierks' career. It charged that Dierks, while acting as an undercover man a few years ago, had employed a 17-year-old girl as an informer; that he had got drunk collecting evidence in a raid and that in 1930 he had clubbed a helpless prisoner with his revolver. Howard T. Jones, assistant director of prohibition, said this was all news to the bureau and that there was nothing in its records to the discredit of Dierks.

According to the Englewood police, Dierks fractured Smith's skull with a blow with the butt of his revolver and then placed him in jail where he remained nine hours without medical attention. Smith died soon after being taken to a hospital.

NONE of the party leaders in Washington now seem to doubt that there will be legislation to increase federal taxes, for the deficit at the end of the present fiscal year will be too big to be taken care of by further bond issues. Senator Jim Watson of Indiana, majority leader of the senate, said a tax increase was "inescapable," and as he had just been in conference with the President it was assumed this was the opinion of Mr. Hoover. Senator Smoot of Utah, chairman of the finance committee, admitted there would have to be further taxation and thought it might be possible to obtain passage of a sales tax. Senator Fess of Ohio said: "The budget must be balanced even if we are compelled to take drastic measures such as was done in England. One line of effort is reductions which are being made so as to reduce the outlay. The other must be increase in revenue. I also believe that there will be enacted excise taxes on certain articles." Senator Bingham of Connecticut advocates restoration of nuisance taxes, especially on soft drinks. The "progressive" Republicans are calling for higher income taxes in the higher brackets, and there may be little opposition to this in either party.

Democratic leaders had less to say, for their program is not yet settled. Anyhow they expect the administration to recommend the tax increase and thus shoulder the responsibility, after which they can decide how they think the deficit should be met.

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GANG METHODS IN MILK WAR ADOPTED

Illinois Farmers Resort to Fire and Bombing.

Chicago.—City racketeering tactics, bombs, incendiarism and hired gangsters have been adopted by farmers near Chicago in a stubborn fight for possession of the profitable milk sale rights in the metropolitan area.

This was revealed at Joliet in the investigation by State's Attorney Hjalmar Rehn and Deputy State Fire Marshal P. E. Bertram of the \$50,000 fire which killed forty-four cows and leveled a model dairy barn on the farm of Isaac Lantz, Plainfield independent distributor, who has been openly opposing the farmer members of the Pure Milk association in the Joliet-Aurora district.

The milk struggle in northern Illinois, rich territory for one of the ready cash products of the farmers, has been in progress for months, State's Attorney Rehn aid. The "war" is linked with the more openly desperate one in the St. Louis area of southern Illinois, where numerous barns have been burned in the past month in the deadlock between farmer members of the Pure Milk association and the farmers who refuse to join the association.

"The farmers near here," said Rehn at Joliet, "held two indignation meetings recently in protest against this man Lantz, whose place was burned. Lantz, they said, broke with the Pure Milk association last spring, and has been selling his milk independently in Aurora, bucking the association, and getting a good price for his milk. The farmers who went along with the association, and sold their milk through the regular channels didn't like what Lantz was doing."

"There was some talk about the farmers wanting to burn Lantz's place to make him quit or join the association. I know the farmers refused to go so far as to set fire to Lantz's barn. I think the next step was that some one hired some city hoodlums and that's the way the fire resulted. We're calling in a lot of milk dealers, farmers, and others and trying to get at the bottom of this."

"The milk war has been going on for some time here. Two milk distributing places here in Joliet that had been buying from nonmembers of the association were bombed recently."

LaGuardia May Force a Vote on Prohibition

Washington.—A house vote on prohibition at the coming session was called for by Representative LaGuardia of New York.

The Republican Independent said that if the 100 anti-prohibitionists there would "stick on the floor we can force a vote."

He advocated a filibuster as soon as the house is organized to compel a roll call on the issue.

"I'll show the wets how to force a vote," he said. "If all wets agree that unless we have modification they would support the farm debenture plan, cash payment of the soldiers' bonus, the building of every ship authorized and increases in pay for the army and navy and refuse to ratify the Hoover moratorium, they could not only get modification but the administration would be glad to give them light wines and champagne."

Heroine, 16, Awarded Carnegie Hero Medal

New York.—Because she risked her life to save a little boy from drowning, Jane T. Cavanaugh, sixteen, of Los Angeles, Calif., today has two shiny medals and \$500.

Two years ago, with Mrs. Saydee A. Stout and W. J. Hooper of Glendale, Jane was swimming at Laguna Beach when a big wave swept four-year-old Junior Coe out of her grasp. Although dashed against a rocky cliff and almost helpless in the angry sea, the girl managed to get the boy ashore while her companions were saving themselves with difficulty.

She received the Girl Scout medal at the time. Now the Carnegie Hero Fund commission has awarded her its medal and the money to be used for educational or other worthy purposes.

Stills in Postoffice; Postmaster Is Cited

Leonardtown, Md.—Postmaster Anton Lang of Jarboesville, near here, was cited to appear for a hearing on liquor charges. A raid on the post office, officers said, netted two stills, a quantity of rye liquor, mash and nearly 200 bottles of beer.

The stills, one of 250 gallons and the other 150 gallons capacity, were destroyed. The agents held 235 gallons of liquor and 192 bottles of beer as evidence and destroyed 1,500 gallons of mash.

STOP YOUR COLD IN 12 HOURS WITH **DAROL** Breaks a cold in 6 hours. Drives it away in 12 hours. Relieves Headache—Neuralgia—Pains. **McKesson & Robbins** Quality Since 1833

Are We Created Unequal? "The biological discoveries of a half-century or more," Prof. Harrison R. Hunt told the Eugenics Research association, "have revealed that people, instead of being potentially equal at birth, vary enormously, and that such differences are often inherited; so one might say it is self-evident that men are created unequal."



Made specially for BABIES and CHILDREN

Physicians tell us that one condition is nearly always present when a child has a digestive upset, a starting cold or other little ailment. Constipation. The first step towards relief is to rid the body of impure wastes. And for this nothing is better than genuine Castoria! Castoria is a pure vegetable preparation made specially for babies and children. This means it is mild and gentle; that it contains no harsh drugs, no narcotics. Yet it always gets results! You never have to coax children to take Castoria. Real Castoria always bears the name:



Safety First Over a neat pyramid composed of boxes of golf balls, the drug clerk had placed a placard: "Golf Pills." "I think we had better scrap that," advised the boss. "Somebody will be trying to swallow one."

MENTHOLATUM Open stuffy nostrils, soothe irritation by use of Mentholatum in nose. Rub briskly on chest to improve blood circulation and prevent congestion. Jars and tubes 30c.

The Other Way Around Prison Visitor—"And I suppose it was poverty brought you here?" Prisoner 658866—"No, I was simply coming money."

To "Point-Up" Appetite Just Stimulate Bowels

Whenever the end of the day finds you out-of-sorts; food doesn't tempt you and won't digest; breath is bad; tongue coated, just chew a candy tablet before bedtime. Tomorrow you'll be a new person!

A candy Cascaret clears up a bilious, gassy, headachy condition every time. Puts appetite on edge. Helps digestion. Activates bowels.

Cascarets are made from cascara, which authorities say actually strengthens bowel muscles. So take these delightful tablets as often as you please; or give them freely to children. All drug stores sell Cascarets for a dime, and no dollar preparation could do better work.

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