

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Powers Confer on Policy in China While Their Nationals Are Fleeing.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

WHAT to do in, or to, China was the serious problem discussed last week by the governments of the United States, Great Britain and Japan in an exchange of notes. The situation in Shanghai and along the Yangtze river, though no less dangerous than in the previous week, was not so replete with incidents of violence. Evacuation of Americans, British and Japanese from Hankow and towns beyond was carried on rapidly, and in some instances the escaping foreigners were stoned and otherwise attacked by Chinese. Near Nanking a steamer carrying refugees was fired on by Chinese troops and the American destroyer Paul Jones repelled vigorously with machine guns and two-pounders. The United States is closing all its consulates in Szechwan and Hunan provinces and its gunboats will be withdrawn from the upper Yangtze as soon as the evacuation of Americans is completed. Most of the latter are missionaries, and a few of them have refused to leave their posts. At the request of Rear Admiral Williams, commander of the Asiatic fleet, 1,500 American marines were started on the way to China. The force includes an artillery detachment and an aviation unit. The arrival of these marines at Shanghai will bring the American landing forces there up to 4,750 men, and the authorities at Washington said the army forces probably would not be sent at this time for fear that such a move might be interpreted as meaning that the United States intended to occupy Chinese territory. The marines for the new expedition were taken from Eastern stations and were called the Sixth regiment after the unit that won fame in the World war.

It was said in London that the attitude of America and Japan would decide the question whether the powers should withdraw entirely from China and let the factions fight it out or should hold on to their concessions by force. The British government is represented as willing to adopt either course, but will not undertake alone to maintain the latter policy. Japan's cabinet decided to co-operate with America and Great Britain, and possibly France, in investigation of the Nanking outrage, and probably will work with them in the defense of lives and property; but both Washington and Tokyo indicate that they are averse to anything like active intervention in the Chinese civil war. President Coolidge, furthermore, said the United States would not join the British in punitive measures because of the Nanking incident. This was approved by the conservative members of the Nationalist government, but it was reported in Shanghai that the American civil officials there were greatly displeased by Mr. Coolidge's policy, one of them declaring: "Unless the powers take action now we are lost. I believe emphatically that a determined show of force now would put the Chinese conservatives in power."

Dr. C. C. Wu, one of the conservatives, said coercive measures tending to intervention in the Chinese situation would have the effect of throwing all China to the radicals and into the arms of soviet Russia, which is awaiting an opportunity to communicate all Asia. American naval and marine officers there also seem against any policy of intervention.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign secretary, intimated to parliament that the British government would not let the Nanking attack go unpunished unless the Cantonese made full apology and paid complete indemnity. It was said the punishment might take the form of a blockade of the Cantonese along the Yangtze above Shanghai. As was expected, the radicals of the Kuomintang have sought to represent the Nanking affair as an outrage against

the Chinese, and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Cantonese commander, said he would make a strong protest concerning the bombardment by American and British warships.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek states that he will soon announce the beginning of a great campaign against Marshal Chang Tso-lin in the North. He plans to send three armies against Peking. The first army will proceed northward along the Shanghai-Peking railway from Kiangsu province; the second army will advance north along the Peking-Hankow line through Honan province and the third army, commanded by the Christian general, Feng Yu-hsiang, will advance on Peking from the north by the Peking-Suiyuan railway from Kaigan. General Chiang declared the nationalists expect to obtain military domination of all the Chinese territories before next Christmas.

Chang, for his part, has virtually asked the help of the foreign powers in combating the Cantonese, appealing especially to Japan because, he says, the full victory of the Nationalists would be followed by an attempt of the Russian Bolsheviks to start a Red revolution in Japan, which nation the Russians still consider their enemy.

DISPATCHES from Mexico City say President Calles and his cabinet, under pressure from General Obregon, have accepted the oil and land law understandings arrived at four years ago by the joint commission on which Charles Beecher Warren and John Barton Payne represented the United States. These provided that Article 27 of the Mexican constitution of 1917 could not be given a retroactive effect. Calles insisted these understandings were not binding on his administration, and this was especially the contention of Luis Morones, minister of industry and commerce and labor. But the United States maintained the contrary, and its position was supported by Obregon and finally was accepted by the cabinet. Obregon's victory over Morones may bring the latter into the open as a candidate for the presidency in opposition to the general.

NEARLY all mines in the central competitive field, comprising western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, closed down at midnight Thursday because of the failure to agree on a wage scale, and approximately 150,000 miners were thrown out of employment. Officials of the miners' union said temporary agreements had been made with a large number of plants, but the spokesmen for the operators said the union claims were exaggerated and that the mines involved were small. Dispatches from Washington indicated that at least for the present the government would take no hand in the controversy. Government surveys indicated that nonunion and union mines unaffected by the shutdown have a potential output rate able to supply the country for several months. The figures showed that upward of 9,000,000 tons of soft coal per week would continue to be produced and that, with the large stocks on hand, there would be no shortage for many weeks.

BECAUSE The Armour Grain company is accused of delivering 5,000 bushels of "screenings" for No. 2 rye, the Department of Agriculture is carrying on an investigation that in a way involves the Chicago board of trade; Iowa has officially demanded that the grain company be suspended by the board from all trading privileges, and resolutions were introduced in the Illinois senate calling for the same action and for a study to see if it is possible to cancel or amend the charter of the board of trade. The rye transaction took place nearly a year ago. Secretary of Agriculture Jardine cited the grain company and the latter asked the Supreme court for a restraining injunction. Mr. Jardine says the board of trade refused the government access to records in the case, but President Bunnell denies this.

WHAT was believed to be a deliberate attempt to assassinate one of the Cantonese along the Yangtze above Shanghai. As was expected, the radicals of the Kuomintang have sought to represent the Nanking affair as an outrage against

was driving alone at night from the Dearborn engineering laboratories to his home when a large closed car containing two men crashed into his coupe, forced it over a 15-foot embankment and drove on rapidly. Mr. Ford was rendered unconscious, but recovered and made his way to a gateway of his estate where help was obtained. He was taken to the hospital suffering from contusions and slight hemorrhages, but within a few days was said to be on the road to complete recovery. Department of Justice agents took hold of the case and a number of suspects were arrested. This supposed attempt on the billionaire's life came in the midst of the trial of Adam Sapiro's million-dollar libel suit against him, and also at a time when he is said to have aroused considerable ill feeling among merchants because he opened cut-rate retail stores.

AMERICA, France and England were all threatened in the tragedy in the Gare du Nord, Paris, when Countess de Janze, estranged wife of a Frenchman, shot Raymond V. de Trafford, scion of a prominent British family, and then put a bullet through her own body. The countess was Alice Silverthorne of Chicago, cousin of J. Ogden Armour and well-known in American social circles. Her relations with De Trafford recently led her husband to file suit for divorce. For several days after the shooting it was believed both the countess and De Trafford would die, but latest reports are that they are out of danger.

WHILE Mrs. Coolidge was trying to learn from White House aides where the President intended to spend his summer vacation, news came down from Wisconsin that the Chief Executive had selected that state and would spend the hot months up among the muskie lakes and trout streams. The exact location of the summer capital was said to be undetermined, but the G. B. Heinemann estate on Trout lake was reported to be favorably considered. It is about seventy-five miles from Lake Superior and is a pretentious establishment in fine natural surroundings, with a score of small lakes nearby. It was stated in Washington that the President would not go to the Far West for his vacation because the situations in foreign lands and other matters might make it advisable for him to return to Washington hurriedly.

FIVE well-known Americans were appointed by President Coolidge to represent the United States at the international economic conference in Geneva. They are: Henry M. Robinson of Los Angeles, one of the framers of the Dawes plan; Norman H. Douglas, New York financier; John W. O'Leary of Chicago, president of the National Chamber of Commerce; Prof. Alonzo E. Taylor of Stanford university, and Dr. Julius Klein, director of the federal bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

HARRY F. SINCLAIR, oil magnate, seemingly must go to jail for contempt of the senate. Justice Hitz of the District of Columbia Supreme court denied him a new trial, and then heard arguments as to whether the verdict of guilty returned by the trial jury should carry punishment for one offense or for four, one for each count in the indictment. Both a jail sentence and a fine are mandatory, imprisonment being for not less than one month nor more than twelve.

TWO well-known citizens were on the death list of the week. Will H. Dilg, founder and former president of the Isaak Walton League of America, passed away in Washington where he took up his residence a year ago. Perry S. Heath, known as the "father" of the rural free delivery service, also died in Washington. Besides his work in the Post Office department he was prominent as a newspaper publisher, and was identified with the framing of the constitutions of North and South Dakota.

MAJ. H. O. SEGRAVE, an Englishman, established a world record at Daytona Beach, Fla., when he drove his racing car Sunbeam over the sand course at the terrific speed of 203.79 miles an hour.

Daniel A. Reed of New York, prime mover in the organization, back in 1920, of the house gymnasium, which is maintained through private subscriptions by members, was a football and wrestling star at Cornell, where he later served for 15 years as gridiron coach. He also was coach for Penn State for a time.

Representative Albert H. Vestal of Indiana, one of those who became interested in the gymnasium idea, has given him credit for restoring his health.

First Glorious Easter Day

Angels speeding through the night,
Joseph's garden filled with light;
Soldiers watching swooned with fright,
When Jesus rose again.

When the garden silent lay,
With the soldiers fled away,
In the dawn of Easter day
The holy women came.



At the tomb an angel spoke;
Hope and joy in them awoke;
To the Master's friends they broke
The greatest news of earth.

Mary, longing to remain,
Where three days her Lord had lain,
Heard Him speak to her again,
And saw Him face to face.

Two He taught along the road,
Though their hearts within them
glowed,
Did not know Him till He showed
Himself in breaking bread.



Faith the ten apostles knew
When He said, "Peace be to you!
As God sent Me, send I you,
With news to lift mankind."

Therefore, in our thankfulness
Praise to Him we now address;
Praying Gospel truth may bless
All people ev'ry day.
—Malcolm Sanders Johnston, in the
Living Church.

Eggs Play Large Part at Easter in Serbia

At the breakfast table on Easter Sunday in Serbia young and old are face to face with piles of multi-colored eggs! It is not polite to eat an egg by yourself there. You must give your right-hand or left-hand neighbor the chance of tapping it with his egg, to see which breaks first. If yours breaks first you are bound, according to custom, to hand it over, and try your luck again! This quaint ceremony is not only carried on in the house but at the table. During Easter week no proper Serbian leaves the house without an egg in his pocket, with which to exchange greetings in the street or market place. During and since the war, the eggs were decorated with patriotic mottoes and pictures of the Serbian generals and heroes. The egg-artists indicated the popularity of the soldier represented in the egg-portrait by the length of his moustache! Men pay calls upon their women friends at Eastertide in Serbia, and to each caller a decorated egg is given to take home. Hot are the discussions between housewives who thus provide for their friends, as to the merits of the drawings on the shells.



Legend of Easter Bells

Among the Easter decorations to be seen at this season, in shop windows and elsewhere, are many Easter bells in floral designs and delicate colors. In Latin countries and in rural Quebec the chocolate bell is very popular especially with boys and girls, to whom it typifies one of the most pleasing of childish Easter legends—that of the yearly flight of the church bells to Rome. Little boys and girls are taught to watch and wait for the flight of the bells, and though no one has ever seen them fly, the children are always hopeful that some time, if they listen carefully, they will hear the chimes as the bells leave their steeple and float off through the night on their journey to Rome to be blessed. The explanation of course is the silence of the bells at Passtintide and their pealing again at Easter.

HOPE.

MY heart was hurt by the world of men
And I thought that I never could sing again—
Then I raised my face to the open sky,
And sang out my arms as the wind rushed by,
While the world was sweet with flowers fair,
And the promise of spring was in the air;
Music came once more to my lips so dumb,
Where I thought a song could never come,
Music of God that found its way
To a lonely heart on Easter day.

Why the Easter Hare



Several animals are associated with Easter. The hare, for example, because for many centuries it has been regarded as the symbol of the moon and the moon governs the date on which Easter falls. The hare feeds by moonlight, and its young, unlike those of most other warm-blooded animals, are born with their eyes open. Indeed, the old fable is that the hare never closes its eyes. In the Egyptian language the word for hare meant also a period of 28 days, or that of a lunar month. Other creatures are associated with the great festival of spring—the ass because of the cross upon its back and because it was upon an ass that Christ rode into Jerusalem; and the fish called the dory, for this is the creature from whose mouth the silver piece was taken, and upon either side of whose head are said to be the marks of the sacred finger and thumb.



EASTER IS OLDEST OF ALL FESTIVALS

Antedates Christmas in the Christian Calendar.

Easter, commemorating to Christian believers the resurrection of the Savior of mankind, is the oldest of all the festivities in the Christian calendar. Easter even antedates Christmas as one of the universal days of rejoicing. For while Easter, or Pascha, ancient designation of the day, has been observed from the time of the foundation of the Christian religion, it was not until four centuries after the birth of Jesus of Nazareth that His natal day was set apart for general commemoration.

One of the most interesting facts in connection with Easter is that its origin dates back to the old Jewish feast of the Passover.

Early differences arose as to the precise day on which the Easter festival should be observed. In the Jewish calendar the Passover occurs on a fixed day of the month. The Christians assigned Easter to Sunday, that being the first day of the week and the day, according to Scripture, that Christ arose from the dead.

Astronomical problems of a complex character were largely responsible for these differences, which continued until the year 325 A. D., when the Council of Nicea decreed that everywhere in Christendom Easter should be observed on the same day. It was not until the adoption of the Gregorian calendar in 1582, however, that this decree secured anything like general acceptance. Even now, though the Gregorian calendar has been adopted in the Near East, there are some of the oriental congregations in which Easter is observed sometimes before, and sometimes after, the date on which the festival is celebrated in the Western churches.

Easter Love Song



Easter time is love time,
Forevermore the same,
And all the earth is beautiful
To those who know love's name.
—Frank L. Stanton.

Ancient Easter Fare

In former times the first dish brought to the table on Easter day in some parts of England was "a red herring riding away on horseback," that is, a fried herring set in the midst of corn salad.

EASTER LONG AGO.

DARKNESS o'er an eastern garden
Far and far away;
Twilight morn, an angel guard
A great stone rolled away;
Mary, bearing spices sweet,
On loving task intent,
Drooping, silent, sorrowful
Tears only for lament.
O mourner, sad, disconsolate,
Turn from the road to grave,
And know thou now the Master's word,
The message that He gave:
Go, kneel among the lilies—
Put by thy spices,
The Lord is Risen, so He said,
And waits to speak to thee.

Hare Employed as Symbol of the Moon

Doubtless many people have wondered what relation to the Easter season is borne by the hosts of candy vases and rabbits which are displayed by the confectioners, side by side with the Easter eggs. This association of the hare with the festival is an old custom among the Germans and has doubtless been introduced into this country by them. Its origin is remote and rather vague, but the attempt to trace it brings out interesting facts.

In an article by Katherine Hillard, in the Atlantic Monthly for May, 1890, he author went into the subject of the Easter hare at length. Researches having shown that the hare was used by various ancient nations as a symbol of the moon, she prefaced her remarks by some explanation of the close connection between the moon and Easter, thus establishing the chain of related ideas. For one thing, she mentioned that the Saxon goddess Eostre is thought to have been identical with Astarte, the Phoenician goddess of the moon. Then followed an account of the important part which the moon played in the religious mythology of the Egyptians. Its different phases were thought to represent the conflict between the powers of good and evil. During the latter or waning half of the moon Typhon, the



His Easter Fins.

god of darkness and evil, was supposed to conquer Osiris, who represented light and the principle of good. Osiris, it was thought, was cut up into 14 pieces, corresponding to the latter two weeks of the moon's monthly course. Then, "with the new moon, Osiris came back to life, and at its full the Egyptians sacrificed a black pig (representing the now conquered Typhon) to Osiris. In the plainsphere of Denderah, the god Khunsee is seen offering a pig by the leg in the disk of the full moon, and, continued the author, "in some parts of England a leg of pig is still eaten on Easter Monday—a curious survival of this sacrifice."



This is the message of Easter for us, but there is a life beyond life. Our work implies the need of hope to make the present-day tasks prepare us for something to come after us. This is to live nobly and to grasp the inner meaning of that which so often baffles us. As Browning has conceived it:

How very hard it is to be
A Christian! Hard for you and me,
Not the mere task of making real
That duty up to its ideal.
Effecting thus, complete and whole,
A purpose of the human soul—
For that is always hard to do;
But hard, I mean, for me and you
To realize it, more or less,
With even the moderate success,
Which commonly repays our strife
To carry out the aims of life.

Learned Opinion



Professor Bunny, with a very learned air, discusses a problem in Calculus. He explains that the reason why people eat colored Easter eggs on Easter is because it is Easter.



EGG IN HIGH PLACE AS SACRED EMBLEM

Stood for Renovation of Mankind After Deluge.

One writer says: "Eggs were held by the Egyptians as a sacred emblem of the renovation of mankind after the deluge. The Jews adopted it to suit the circumstances of their history." In Italy, Spain and Provence, where so many pre-Christian superstitions are retained, eggs have long figured in the celebration at the time of the vernal equinox and sports with eggs have been indulged in for centuries. This common occurrence of the egg in pagan, Jewish and Christian observances gives the symbolism far more significance than if it were only found in one place, time or faith. A game played among the Christian children of Mesopotamia consists in striking colored eggs against one another. The egg that breaks first is won by the owner of the egg that struck it. Immediately another egg is pitted against the winning egg and thus the game goes on for "keeps" until the last remaining egg wins all the others.



Resurrection

Easter morn in radiant glory
Dawneth o'er the earth again!
Bursting blossoms tell the story
O'er and o'er in glad refrain.
From their prison
Have they risen;
Resurrection are they singing,
Praise to their Creator bringing.

Lord of Easter, let thy glory
Ease our sorrowing hearts of pain,
O'er and o'er the wondrous story
May we sing in glad refrain:
Christ is risen
From death's prison,
Light from darkness Faith is bringing,
Joy and hope are now upspringing.
—Helen Elizabeth Coolidge, in the Ohio Farmer.



EASTER is the appointed time of Resurrection—of Restoration—of the spiritual qualities that have become blurred and marred in the battle with the material. Faith that whatever it is, is best—Faith in the knowledge that nothing dies will wipe away the blinding tears and let the weeping women see that the stones are rolled away from their sepulchres, and their happiness lives—perhaps in the joy of another—but lives—Resurrected.