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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Sino-Japanese Row Provides Severe Test for League of Nations—Chancellor Bruening Defies Fascists and Reds.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

REAL war between China and Japan became during the week more of a probability than a threat. Moreover, the situation in the Far East developed into a crucial test of the worth of the League of Nations as an organization for the preservation of peace, and made likely an equally important test of the value of the multilateral Kellogg treaty banning war. It was believed that, if the efforts of the council failed, the United States and the league would invoke the Kellogg pact, and that if either China or Japan continued recalcitrant, diplomatic relations with the offending nation might be severed.

The league council resumed its hearings of the controversy, and Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese representative, and Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese delegate, spoke at length. The former demanded immediate action by the league, declaring that a miscarriage of justice would jeopardize the faith of the world in Geneva and doom to failure the international disarmament conference next February. Yoshizawa countered by explaining and defending Japan's actions in Manchuria and reiterated the intention of his government to permit no outside intervention in the dispute. He said the matter could be settled only by direct negotiations between Japan and China. Doctor Sze replied: "China will never agree to such a course so long as Japanese troops invade her soil and until Japan makes just reparations for the loss of Chinese lives and property."

While the debate was in progress Doctor Sze received word that Japanese army planes had just bombed two more towns far west of Mukden. This action, like the bombing of Chinchow, was later defended by Tokyo with the assertion that Chinese had fired at the planes, which were scouting.

Notwithstanding the strenuous objections of Japan, the council voted 13 to 1, to invite the United States to participate in the discussion of measures to end the hostilities in Manchuria. This invitation Secretary Stimson had already said would be accepted, and Consul Prentiss B. Gilbert was on hand to represent this country though without a vote. Japan, it was thought, might withdraw from the league.

The American diplomatic commission investigating the Manchurian crisis continued its work, but was forbidden by the Japanese to go to Chinchow. Throughout much of China the anti-Japanese boycott was gaining ground rapidly, and this especially irked Tokyo. It became evident that the Japanese cabinet, previously reported split over the policy in Manchuria, had come together again and that Premier Shidehara was supporting the militarists. It is feared by the Nanking government that Manchuria was definitely lost by China. Chang Hsueh-liang, the young governor of the province, appeared to have been driven out by the Japanese, who are determined he shall not re-establish his control there. This determination was probably the real reason for the bombing of Chinchow, which Chang had made his temporary capital. Civic organizations in Manchuria appealed to the Nationalist government to resume relations with Soviet Russia, saying that only in that way could the annexation of Manchuria by Japan be prevented. Marshal Chang was moving his troops to strategic points, and evidently was backed up by President Chiang Kai-shek, who has declared himself prepared to go to war with Japan if the efforts of the league and the United States are futile.

SPAIN'S national assembly by an overwhelming vote adopted an article in the new constitution, the republic which declares that "no state religion exists." Thus was the Catholic church divorced from its union with the state which has existed for many centuries. The article also

bans the church from engaging in commercial, industrial and educational activities. Another article which would dissolve all church orders was rejected, but one was adopted that provides for the expulsion of all Jesuits from Spain, to take place when the constitution goes into effect. Only the Socialist radicals insisted on the wholesale expulsion of monks and nuns. The action of the Cortes was followed by anti-clerical demonstrations in a number of cities, and at Santander an attempt was made to burn a Carmelite convent. Not in sympathy with the action against the Catholic church and orders, President Zamora resigned and Minister of War Manuel Azana became head of the government.

INCORPORATED under the laws of Delaware, the National Credit corporation was prepared to go ahead with its mission of assisting banks throughout the country "to utilize their resources to further the stabilization of financial and economic conditions." The corporation has 12 directors, one from each federal reserve district, and each of them holds one of the 12 shares of \$100, par value. The funds within which the corporation will operate will be raised through the sale of debentures to the banks of the country on the basis of 2 per cent of their aggregate deposits, or the legal limit of investments, if that is lower. These deposits aggregate \$43,000,000,000. Corporations and private banking firms are expected to subscribe for the debentures also and it is possible that the total funds raised for the corporation will approximate \$1,000,000,000.

CHANCELLOR BRUENING of Germany is now practically the economic dictator of his country. He and President Von Hindenburg are determined to save the Reich from the Hitlerites, called Fascists, and the Communists. The aged president announced that he would accept the chairmanship of an economic council which will assume dictatorial powers of the nation at least for the coming winter, but Bruening will be the real boss, for the council, it is expected, will work in close collaboration with him and his new cabinet. The council, as conceived by Von Hindenburg, will be composed of representatives of workers, industrialists and bankers and will thus have the entire industrial and commercial framework of the nation under its control.

Herr Bruening had already tried to bring Adolf Hitler to a realization of his duty to Germany, calling him into conference and laying before him the desperate situation. The chancellor then went before the reichstag and, boldly defying his political adversaries, presented his program of economics, sacrifices and discipline. Its outstanding points were: Continuation of the conciliation policy of Stresemann; adoption of a plan for the redemption of the nation's short term indebtedness; the maintenance of wage agreements between capital and labor, with adjustment to suit existing price levels; the maintenance of the gold standard, and the formation of steps to open the markets of the world to German goods.

THOMAS R. AMLIE, progressive Republican, was elected to congress by the voters of the First Wisconsin district to fill out the unexpired term of the late Henry Allen Cooper, mainstay of the La Follette group in the house. Mr. Amlie, who lives in Elkhorn and is a lawyer, was supported by the La Follette. His closest rival in the election was, surprisingly, A. J. Bouma of Racine, Socialist candidate. With victory for Amlie the lineup in the house so far is: Republicans, 215; Democratic, 214; Farmer-Labor, 1; vacancies, 5.

RENEWALS of short term credits to Germany and Austria were voted by directors of the Bank for International Settlements, at Basel. Discussing international finance, the directors emphasized the importance of the forthcoming meeting between

PRESIDENT HOOPER and Premier Laval of France in Washington and the dire necessity of the two nations reaching an agreement on world questions of finance, economics, and international obligations.

PREMIER LAVAL'S visit in Washington is to be followed by one from Dino Grandi, Italian minister for foreign affairs. He was invited by President Hoover, and will come for ten days in the latter part of November.

M. Laval sailed from France on October 16, accompanied by a number of assistants and advisers in finance and economics and also by his charming young daughter.

AT THE time of writing it is still unknown whom Governor Larson of New Jersey will appoint to the senate seat left vacant by the death of Dwight Morrow. One of the leading possibilities is Edward C. Stokes, who was governor of New Jersey in 1903-1908, and has always been active in Republican politics of the state. He is a banker and resides in Trenton. The governor was urged to name Mrs. E. C. Stokes Morrow by many advisers, and A. Harry Moore, Democratic candidate for governor, said if she were appointed and if he were elected, she would continue to hold the place.

WAR to the knife broke out during the week between Gov. Huey P. Long of Louisiana and Lieut. Gov. Paul N. Cyr. Though elected on the same ticket, the two men have been personal and political enemies, and Cyr has tried repeatedly to get Long out of the office. His latest coup was to take the oath of office as governor on the claim that Long was a United States senator and therefore not governor. This he did at Shreveport, and Long, who was in New Orleans, heard Cyr was moving on Baton Rouge, the state capital. He raced back by automobile and called out part of the National Guard to repel invasion, but the report of Cyr's march proving unfounded, the militia were sent home. Cyr repaired to his home in southern Louisiana after sending a letter to Long formally demanding surrender of the governor's chair. Lie said if Long refused he would begin ouster proceedings.

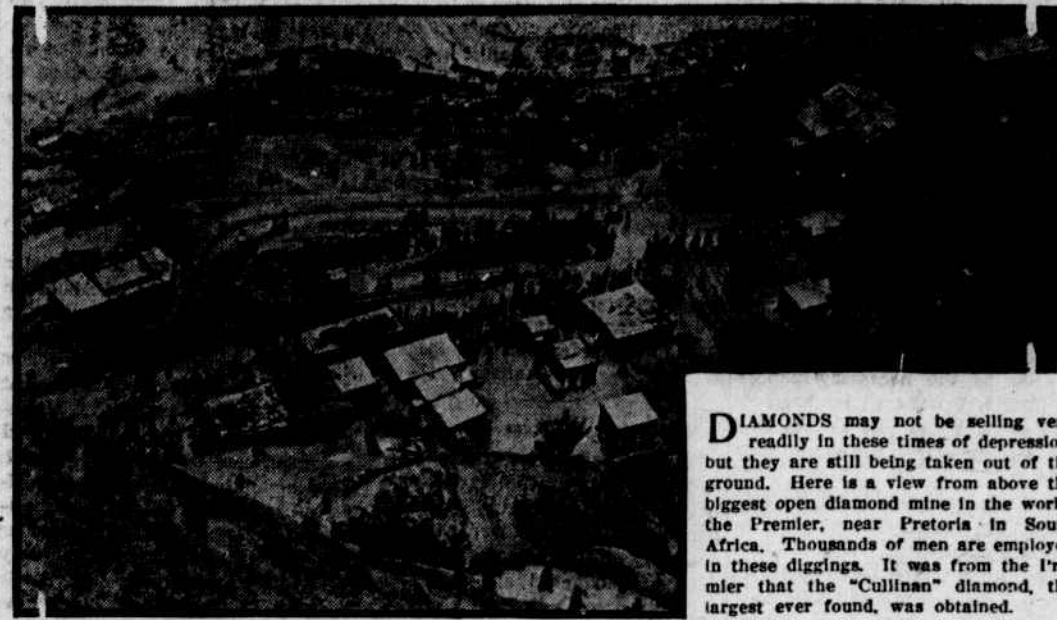
HERE is more trouble, indirectly, for Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist church, South, pillar of the prohibition cause. Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, unremitting foe of the bishop, has persuaded Attorney General Mitchell to order an investigation of charges made by the senator that Harry L. Goldhurst, the bishop's stock broker, was to be paroled from prison in pursuance of a blame-worthy agreement made by Department of Justice officials in New York and elsewhere. Goldhurst was convicted of using the mails to defraud, was sent to Atlanta penitentiary in October, 1929, and last July it was announced that he would be paroled on April 15, 1932.

The Virginia senator said it was reported that a conference had been held between Goldhurst, Bishop Cannon, and an unnamed New York politician, and that subsequently Goldhurst changed his plea of not guilty to one of guilty. This procedure, Senator Glass intimated, might have been followed to hide the bishop's bucket shop speculation. He demanded that the attorney general learn whether there had been a promise that influence would be used to get Goldhurst out on parole.

THOUSANDS of persons assembled in Yorktown, Va., and helped in the elaborate celebration of the 150th anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to George Washington. On Surrender day, the final day of the fete, President Hoover delivered the main address; and other speeches were made during the celebration by Marshal Petain of France, General Pershing, Secretary of War Hurley, and various other notables. Three thousand officers and men of the army were there, fully equipped; and in the York river was the historic frigate Constitution surrounded by dozens of the latest war ships of the American and French navies. The pageants, colonial dances and speechmaking lasted four days.

MOST of the members of Mexico's cabinet resigned, and in appointing their successors President Ortiz Rubio brought former President Calles to the fore, naming him minister of war.

Looking Down Into Largest Open Diamond Mine



DIAMONDS may not be selling very readily in these times of depression, but they are still being taken out of the ground. Here is a view from above the biggest open diamond mine in the world, the Premier, near Pretoria in South Africa. Thousands of men are employed in these diggings. It was from the Premier that the "Cullinan" diamond, the largest ever found, was obtained.

Now Bowser is very patient, and he ran this way and that way sniffing the ground all over so that he would be able to find a trail fresh enough for him to follow. For Bowser was feeling just like a good run that morning. So presently he came to the old bramble-tangle where Peter was hiding, and then a wandering Little Breeze brought him the scent of Peter fresh and strong. Instantly Bowser knew that Peter was somewhere in there, and right away he became very much excited. His tail began to wag as if he would wag it off, a way he has of doing when he is hunting. Peter almost laughed aloud as he watched.

All around the edge of the old bramble-tangle went Bowser, sniffing, sniffing, and whining as he looked in among the brambles trying to see Peter. And at last he did see him sitting right in the middle. "Bow, wow, wow!" roared Bowser fiercely and tried to crawl in through the old brambles. But the old brambles scratched Bowser's tender ears and made him yelp, so that he was glad to back out and try another place.

"Bow, wow, wow!" roared Bowser again. "Come out and run, or I will come in and get you!" and he made himself look as fierce as he could.

But Peter sat right where he was and chuckled. He knew that Bowser never could catch him in that old bramble-tangle, and he wasn't the least bit frightened. In fact, he enjoyed seeing Bowser try so hard to frighten him. Besides, it took his mind off of the worry of how he was going to get back to the dear Old Brier Patch without falling into the clutches of Old Man Coyote, who he knew was hiding somewhere along the way there. You see he had told Peter that he never would get back there again.

(© by J. G. Lloyd.—WNU Service.)

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

BOWSER, THE HOUND, FINDS PETER

TIME was when Peter Rabbit looked on Bowser the Hound as a very dangerous enemy. But that was when Peter was young and knew less of the Great World. Also it was in the days before Farmer Brown's Boy had put away his terrible gun. Then the sound of Bowser's great voice sent a chill of fear over Peter, for he knew that unless he could fool Bowser's keen nose Bowser would surely lead Farmer Brown's Boy to where he was, and then—well, then there was that terrible gun. But since Farmer Brown's Boy had put away his terrible gun and no longer hunted Peter and the other lit-

tle people of the Green Forest and the Green Meadows, the sound of Bowser's great voice no longer sent shivers of fear chasing one another all over Peter. Truth to tell, Peter rather enjoyed an occasional run with Bowser. It kept him in good condi-



But Peter Sat Right Where He Was and Chuckled.

tion. He felt that it was good for him. Peter especially enjoyed such runs in cold weather. They set his blood racing and made him feel warm and full of high spirits. He would run in circles and use simple tricks to mix his trail up so that he could sit down and enjoy listening to Bowser's impatient yelps as he tried to get the trail straightened out. It was a kind of game which Peter enjoyed, and which he knew that Bowser enjoyed. Then when Peter grew really tired he would simply skip into the dear Old Brier Patch or the nearest bramble-tangle or a hollow log, where Bowser couldn't follow him and not care the least bit that Bowser knew just where he was. No, Peter was no longer the least bit afraid of Bowser the Hound.

So as he sat in the bramble-tangle the morning after his narrow escape from Old Man Coyote, trying to think of some way to get back to the dear Old Brier Patch without giving Old Man Coyote a chance to catch him, he was not in the least bit frightened or troubled when he heard a rustling of feet among dead leaves, and peeping out saw Bowser himself sniffing and sniffing as he tried to find the scent of some one to chase. He knew by the way that Bowser acted that his

Fur on Fall Coats



The new fall coats are richly trimmed with fur collars and cuffs. The one here shown is luxuriously decorated with blue fox skins, and the small-brimmed hat nestles under the upstanding fur collar.



Sen. Glass



Adolf Hitler



Marshal Chang

SUPERSTITIOUS SUE



SHE HAS HEARD THAT— If you have the best interest of the bride at heart and wish her to prosper, just hide a horseshoe under her bouquet and her purse will never be empty nor her cupboard bare.

and two beaten eggs. Mix and sift two cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-fourth teaspoonful of salt. Add to the first mixture, alternating with three-fourths of a cupful of milk. Stir thoroughly, then drop the mixture into muffin tins. Sprinkle the tops with peppermint sticks that have been ground fine through a food chopper. Bake in a moderate oven for twenty-five minutes.

Navy Team's Captain



Here is the man who hopes to lead the navy colors to victory on the grid iron this season. Midshipman M. H. Tuttle, of Annapolis, N. C.

The Fraternity of Age

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

WELL, here we are, all growing old together; You think it's only you, I only I; Yet colder grows to each the colder weather, And not a one Time ever passes by— I sometimes very greatly wonder whether Time knows there are the humble and the high.

The Croesus, and the beauty, and the scholar, Grow gray around the temples, like the rest. The vagrant on the road, without a dollar, Is in that same procession walking west. The gray hair falls upon the curate's collar As well as on the sinner sans a vest. I think, perhaps, that here's our only error: We walk together, yet we walk alone. The while the journey would lose half its terror If we would laugh together at the stone. The common highway always is the fairer, Yes, fairer than some tow-path of our own. The lonely scowl, the many are the merry, Sharing discomfort in some crowded place. Upon the train, the overloaded ferry, We bear our burdens with a better grace. The years are heavy, but are not so very, If met together, with a smiling face.

Mother's Cook Book

CANDY FLAVORED DISHES

A FEW varieties of candy used to flavor or enhance the appearance of a dish add variety to the menu and a delight to the eater. The following dish has been used for several years, so is not new; but for those who have not tried it, here it is: Cinnamon Apple Jam. Quarter and peel two and one-fourth pounds of apples and simmer for five minutes in a half cupful of water in a covered saucepan. When the apples are soft put them through a sieve; add five cupfuls of sugar, two-thirds of a cupful of cinnamon candies, and boil hard for one minute. Remove from the heat and add one-fourth cupful of pectin, skim and pour into glasses or jars. Cover with a thin film of paraffin while hot; when cool cover with another layer to insure perfect sealing. Peppermint Cup Cakes. Cream one-fourth of a cupful of butter, add two-thirds of a cupful of sugar

The Storm's Past

