

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

VOL. LVII.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY NOVEMBER 26, 1931.

NO. 43.

## 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 aided 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 Heilungkiang province, was ordered by General Honjo, Japanese commander, to withdraw his troops from Anganchi 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 "sedition 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 created by Japan's flat refusal to obey its orders. 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 Mr. Grandi are deeply interested. 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 "inevitable," 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 be to 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.

## NEW HOME OF THE LINDBERGHS



THIS is the new home of Colonel and Mrs. Charles Lindbergh near Hopewell, N.J. During their absence in the Orient, work was rushed on the residence, so it was almost completed by the time they returned.

## BEDTIME STORY

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

### BROTHER NORTH WIND AND JACK FROST ARRIVE

HONKER the Goose had not been many days ahead of Rough Brother North Wind and Jack Frost. He seldom is. All the little people of the Green Forest and the Green Meadows know this and so when they heard his message, "Honk, honk, honk, honk," those who still had work to do worked harder than ever.

Paddy the Beaver went all over his house very carefully putting on fresh mud wherever it was needed so that when Jack Frost did arrive he would find it all ready to be frozen hard. Jerry Muskrat hurried to get in the last of his supplies. Happy Jack the Gray Squirrel and his cousin, Chatterer the Red Squirrel, scampered about faster than ever to get all the nuts possible before they should be hidden under the snow. Bobby Coon, Uncle Billy Possum, and Buster Bear did their best to burst their coats by stuffing themselves with everything they could find. They were so fat they could hardly waddle. You see they make storehouses of their own skins. Yes, indeed, those were busy days.

Then one night when all was still Jack Frost arrived. He came silently and only those who were awake knew, because he slyly pinched them just by way of warning. Uncle Billy Possum was one of these and he didn't wait to be pinched twice. He promptly turned back to his home in a hollow tree and curled himself up in his warm bed for a long, long sleep. Bobby Coon did the same thing. Buster Bear felt sleepy, but he wasn't quite ready

I came from the land of ice and cold! Who braves my strength to him I give A greater power to work and live." Peter Rabbit listened and shivered just a wee bit in spite of his warm coat. "Now what does he mean by that?" said he.

"I suppose," replied little Mrs. Peter, "that he means that those who are not afraid to face hard times and do their

to go to bed for the winter, so he decided to wait until the first heavy snow. Paddy the Beaver watched the mud harden on the roof of his house as Jack Frost touched it, and then he dived and with a sigh of great content slipped in at his secret door under water and scrambled up into his nice, warm, dry bedroom to rest, for he had worked long and hard, and he knew that the time had come when he could work no more, because by morning his pond would be covered with ice.

But those who were asleep for the night knew nothing about the coming of Jack Frost until the morning. Then they shivered a little as they started forth and those who run, ran fast to keep warm, and those who fly, flew fast for the same reason. Later in the day Rough Brother North Wind arrived. There was nothing silent about the way he came. He whooped and howled across the Green Meadows and through the Green Forest. He caught up the dead leaves and whirled them far and wide. He shouted that all might hear: "I am the North Wind stout and bold!



"Yes—man may not be particularly admirable," says romantic Romaine, "but they come in handy in leap year."

## MISSISSIPPI'S LONE FERRY



LAST of the ferryboats to ply back and forth across the Mississippi river is the Mary Ellen. She has been carrying passengers and freight between Carondelet, Mo., and East Carondelet, Ill., for 75 years and is still making her 40 trips a day. The four Zeller brothers own and operate this survivor of the pre-bridge age, as did their father before them.

silver begin to arrive. Wash all dishes and pots and pans and then quit with a free conscience. E. See that tables are cleared for clean dishes and begin drying as soon as things are ready. Dry pots and pans as well as dishes and finally wash out dish towels. Usually that would be a fair division of labor with responsibilities fairly distributed.

## Your Home and You

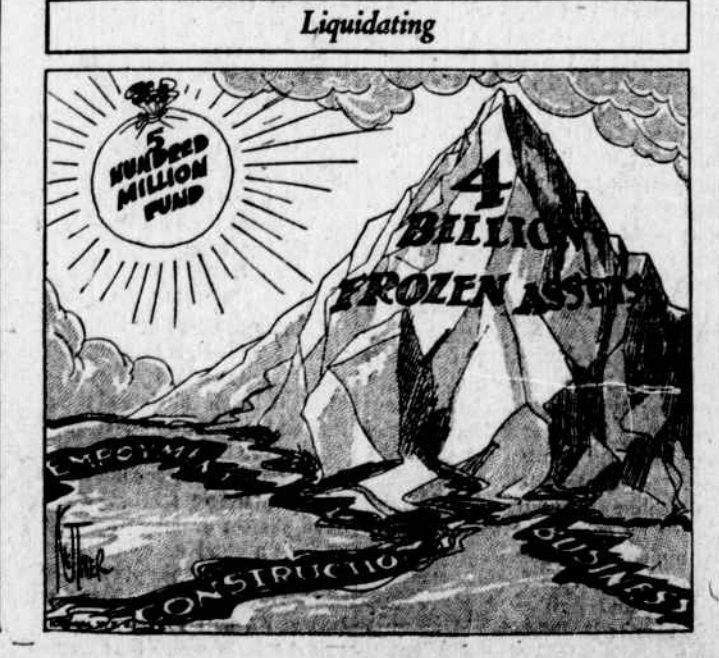
By Betsy Callister

### WASHING DISHES

WASHING dishes is tiresome enough when you do it alone, but aren't there times when doing all the dishes and silver and pots and pans yourself seems better than having two or three more or less willing assistants in the kitchen at the same time, working at random, bringing dishes from the table before there is any place to put them, stacking up plates that have not been superficially cleaned off, drying the dishes before they have been rinsed and putting them up where they don't belong?

Clearing up after a meal is a complicated matter, and when there are many dishes and a number of workers there should be definite division of labor. Each individual should be given a definite task. If there are five to help, the work may be divided as follows:

- A. Carry silver and glassware to the kitchen and pile at the side of the sink. Collect table napkins, crumb table, remove cloth, take out leaves from the table if extra ones have been added, brush dining-room floor, put dining room in between meal order, and quit.
- B. Carry all chinaware to the kitchen, scrape and pile. Help dry dishes and finally collect and dispose of refuse. Nothing more.
- C. Collect all food left from the meal, put into suitable dishes and put in the refrigerator. Put up bread and other food left in the kitchen. Tidy up kitchen dishes, and be in readiness to brush up kitchen floor when work is done.
- D. Get ready dish water and begin washing dishes as soon as glasses and



very best are really stronger for doing it. He certainly is rough and strong, but I've noticed that we always feel well when he comes." "That is quite true," replied Peter thoughtfully. "I never can run so fast in summer as in winter." He drew a long breath. "Isn't this air good? I feel just like a run this very minute. When you get used to it winter isn't so bad. It's all in the getting used to it. Those who sleep all winter or go away where there isn't cold weather, don't know what a lot they miss. I wonder why they do it anyway."

## THREE GOOD PIES

HERE is a simple pie that the most inexperienced may make without a failure:

**Graham Cracker Pie.** Roll fourteen graham crackers and mix with one-half cupful of butter. Line a pie tin with this mixture and fill with cooked and seasoned apple sauce. Serve with cream, after baking about twenty minutes.

**Lemon Fluff Pie.** Take the grated rind and juice of an orange and a lemon, add three-fourths of a cupful of sugar, the well-beaten yolks of three eggs to which one tablespoonful of cold water has been added gradually. Cook in a double boiler until smooth and pour over the stiffly beaten whites to which one-fourth cupful of sugar has been added. Pour into a baked shell, add a tablespoonful of butter and bake until firm—about ten minutes. For those who dislike a meringue, this is especially attractive, as the texture is like sponge cake or omelet.

**Moravian Deep Apple Pie.** Core and pare six even sized apples. Place with a teaspoonful of lemon juice, a little of the grated rind of lemon, a cupful of sugar and enough water to cover the bottom of the saucpan. Cover and cook until the apples are tender but not broken. Line a deep pastry dish with rich pastry, carefully place the apples in the shell, filling the centers with peach marmalade. Cover with strips of pastry and bake just long enough to brown the pastry. Serve with cream.

**Active Ignorance.** Nothing is more terrible than active ignorance.—Goethe.

## WHEN YOU COME...

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

SOMETIME I shall sleep—and you. Will you come, I wonder, In the sunshine, in the dew, In the days of thunder? Will you come with wreaths alone, Come with red, red roses, Where the one that you have known Now at last reposes?

I would have you come, I know, But the thing to bring me is some dream of long ago, Song you used to sing me, I would have the gift you brought In that moment to me But some forgotten thought From the days you knew me.

Sometime you may come again With some sad reflection, I would have you bring me then But a recollection, Sometime you will come at last There where I lie sleeping—Bring me something from the past, And leave it in my keeping.