

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Japanese Armies on Move Again While League Council Stumbles—Raskob Irritates the Drys—National Political Gossip.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

NEITHER Japan nor China was willing to accept the plan devised by the League of Nations council for an inquiry into the Manchurian situation, and the twelve members of that body made a further attempt to draw up a scheme that would please both sides, but without apparent success. The salient point of this latter plan was the sending of a "committee of study" to Manchuria, only instead of having an express mandate for investigating all of China as well as Manchuria, as the recent Japanese proposal provided, the committee would be instructed to investigate Manchuria, and to include China if they think it advisable. As demanded by the Japanese, the committee would have no power to investigate troop movements or to interfere otherwise with the war, nor to intervene in any direct negotiations between Tokyo and Nanking that might be opened.

Dr. Alfred Sze, in an uncompromising communication to the council, told how China looked on this scheme. He said: "An inquiry without at the same time providing for immediate cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of Japanese forces becomes a mere device to condone and perpetuate for a more or less indefinite period the unjustifiable occupation of China's territory by an aggressor who has already virtually attained his unlawful object while these discussions have been going on. In the circumstances you will readily see it is quite impossible for me to consider the proposal in question until the basis above mentioned has been adequately laid down."

When and if a committee of inquiry is named, its chairman may be Gen. Charles P. Summerall, former chief of staff of the United States army. He has been suggested for this place by the Japanese and probably would be acceptable to China.

Still another plan for solving the Manchurian problem was to be submitted to the council by the Nanking government, according to Dr. Wellington Koo, who has just been appointed Chinese foreign minister and assumed his new duties.

DOWN on the southern coast of Manchuria is a small strip in which is situated the city of Chinchow, and that it still in the hands of China—or was last week. But evidently the Japanese decided to take over this area also, for Doctor Sze gave the league council information that the troops of the mikado were moving south from Mukden in armored cars with the intention of crushing the opposition in Chinchow. This action was explained by the Japanese on the ground that their interests there were menaced by bandits, but the Chinese assert the activities of bandits there and elsewhere in Manchuria are promoted by Japan to excuse their militant course.

Despite reports of dissension in the Japanese cabinet, it is apparent that the militarists, led by Gen. Jiro Minami, minister of war, are having their own way. They will not permit withdrawal of the troops from Manchuria, nor are they afraid of exasperating the Soviet Russian government to the point of forceful action although always assuring Moscow that Russian interests will not be endangered.

COMPLETION of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterway in 1932 instead of in May, 1933, with a view to assisting business, industry and employment, was asked of the federal government by the Mississippi Valley association at its annual convention in St. Louis. Governors Glenn and Lewis of Illinois and many others spoke in favor of speeding up the construction work, and argued that the objections raised by the army engineers to a quick finish—ice and possible floods—would not be considered valid if the waterway were a private enterprise instead of a government project. The associ-

ation voted in favor of a federal bond issue to carry on the work rapidly. Senator Glenn recently urged upon President Hoover and Secretary of War Hurley the need of early completion of the work, and he violated no confidence in declaring both of them were in favor of this course.

STIRRING up the animals is a favorite occupation of John J. Raskob, the dynamic chairman of the Democratic national committee. His latest achievement in that way is the sending out of a questionnaire to 88,530 contributors to the party campaign fund of 1928 to get their views on whether the Democratic national convention should declare for resubmission of the prohibition issue to the people. They are also asked what they think on other matters of party policy, but the liquor proposition is the main one.

Needless to say, Mr. Raskob himself is thoroughly wet, and as he says in his letter to contributors, he believes the time has come "for the Democratic party to face this issue squarely and to present to the people a definite plan under the policy of states' rights and local self-government."

The move was a follow-up to his presentation of the home-rule plan for liquor control last March to the national committee. He evoked then a bitter outburst, particularly from southern leaders, many of whom felt deliberate injection of the prohibition issue was a fine way to wreck the party's 1932 prospects.

This time the drys again responded with strong protests. Their board of strategy, of which Edwin C. Dinwiddie is executive secretary, issued a statement which said "wet millionaires" were bringing pressure to bear on both parties to make their platforms wet by threatening to withhold contributions in the 1932 contest.

Some New Yorkers saw in the Raskob questionnaire a deliberate effort to split the support of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is still the leading contender for the Presidential nomination. Senators Robinson of Arkansas, Hull of Tennessee and Connally of Texas, interviewed in Washington, decried Raskob's efforts.

REPRESENTATIVE GARNER of Texas, prospective speaker of the next house, partook of a "harmony breakfast" with John F. Curry, chief of Tammany Hall, the other day and it is said persuaded him to abandon his plan to have a member of the Tammany delegation made floor leader.

The inter-party truce was completed when Representative John McDuffie of Alabama withdrew from the race for the floor leadership. Immediately thereafter Representative Henry T. Rainey, seventy-one-year-old veteran from Illinois, publicly announced his candidacy and word went down the line that he had the active support of Representative Garner. Mr. Rainey claimed he already had been pledged 133 of the 217 Democratic votes.

Democratic control of the house was clinched by the election of H. M. Kieberg, Democrat, in the Fourteenth Texas district to succeed the late Harry M. Wurzbach who was the state's only Republican congressman.

MEMBERS of the senate who are classed as progressive Republicans were reported to be organizing for opposition to the re-election of Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire as president pro tempore of the senate. They are said to be actuated especially by Moses' attack on them a year ago, when he dubbed them "sons of the wild jackass." Nye of North Dakota, Norris of Nebraska and Censens of Michigan were supposed to be leading the movement and it was believed they would support Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington for the place held by Moses. The regular Republican leaders held all this might result in allowing the Democrats to assume control of the senate as well as of the house.

PROGRESSIVE and independent members of the house expect to wield control of its actions, and at the call of Representative LaGuardia of New York those in that category, both Republicans and Democrats, met Wednesday in Washington to make their plans and formulate their demands. The invitation to this conference, which was signed also by Paul J. Kvale of Minnesota, the lone Farmer-Laborite, said that even though the Democrats might elect the speaker, neither they nor the Republicans could hope for a working majority without the aid of the independents. One of the demands of the progressives is liberalization of the house rules so that "boss control" may be eliminated.

THERE is an unfilled vacancy among federal judgeships in the Chicago division of the eastern Illinois district, and George E. Q. Johnson, United States district attorney there, is strongly urged for the place by Senator Otis F. Glenn, Illinois. The appointment of Mr. Johnson would be political in some ways, but it also would be approved as a reward for the excellent work he has done in the line of prosecuting gangsters and grafting politicians for evasion of their income taxes. Senator Glenn denied that he had yet made any recommendation to the president, but other supporters of Mr. Johnson were insistent that he should be appointed now, though he has three more years to serve of his second term as district attorney and Mr. Hoover, it was reported, wants him to finish his term.

If Mr. Johnson is elevated to the bench, his successor is likely to be Dwight H. Green who, though only thirty-four years old, has been one of the district attorney's most efficient and valued assistants in the prosecution of tax dodgers, acting as solicitor for the revenue bureau.

IF THE Democrats in senate and house follow the leadership of Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, their leader in the senate, they will oppose any increase in surtaxes and any great increase in any of the government levies. Robinson says such action by congress would "approach confiscation" and would be likely to prolong instead of relieve the depression. He proposes instead a bond issue.

Senator Robinson argues that taxes should be raised solely to obtain revenue and not for the purpose "of distributing wealth or reducing large fortunes." He is opposed to a general sales tax, but would consent to a sales levy on luxuries. He said in his statement:

"The most practical method to diminish unemployment is to revive industry. Increase in taxation is a poor method for overcoming depression. In other words, while increases may be unavoidable they cannot be expected to contribute to the forces calculated to restore confidence and courage in the sphere of investments and enterprises."

He added that while he recognized the necessity of balancing the budget, he did not look for a great reduction in public expenditures.

THOUGH he is now eighty-eight years old, Gen. A. W. Greely is still actively interested in the exploration of polar regions and he has just been appointed chairman of the national committee that sponsors a new American expedition which will start for the Arctic next June to spend two years on Ellesmere Island, the northernmost land on the globe. Capt. Flavell M. Williams will be commander of the party, and Dr. H. B. Maris will be its scientific director, and the gray-bearded leader of the ill-fated Greely expedition of 1881-1884 is helping them make their plans. They will have radios, airplanes and modern comforts in exploring the region where General Greely met with disaster and where eighteen of his party starved or froze to death.

SPEEDING toward Chicago with hundreds of entries for the International Live Stock show, a long special train was wrecked near Lexington, Mo., by spreading rails. Seven men were killed and others injured. Many fine horses known in the show rings of the country were destroyed. The "million dollar train" was carrying the stock from the American Royal Live Stock show in Kansas City.

NOTEWORTHY among the deaths of the week were those of Dr. Sam Small of Atlanta, noted editor and evangelist; Louis Loucheur, former cabinet minister and once rated as the richest man in France; O. C. Simonds of Chicago, famous landscape architect and park designer, and Albert H. Harris, financial head of the New York Central lines.

CHILDREN'S STORY

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

PRICKLY PORKY GRUNTS CONTENTEDLY

"UNK, unk," grunted Prickly Porky the Porcupine as Rough Brother North Wind blew his cold breath through the Green Forest and made more than one of the little people who live there shiver in spite of their fur coats. "Unk, unk, you can't frighten me! Blow your hardest for all I care. I've plenty to eat, and you can't scare me with all your noise and bluster. That is what comes of being satisfied with what I can get and not wanting things I cannot get. It saves a lot of worry and trouble."

"What does?" Peter Rabbit was sitting at the foot of the tree in which Prickly Porky was getting a meal of bark. He had come along just in time to hear the last of Prickly Porky's remarks.

"Contentment, of course," grunted Prickly Porky.

"Hmm," said Peter. "I guess no one is any more contented than I am."

"Then what are you doing way over here in the Green Forest?" demanded Prickly Porky. "Why don't you stay at home in the Old Brier Patch? Isn't there enough to eat there?"

"Yes," replied Peter, "but—but—" "Never mind your but, Peter,"

grunted Prickly Porky. "I know all about them. You've got enough over there, but you want to see if you can't find something better. Now there may be better things to eat than I've got here, but here I am sure of enough, and so here I stay. I sleep when I feel sleepy, I eat when I feel hungry. I have no fear of anyone, and so I am very contented. Unk, unk, unk." Prickly porky pulled off a strip of



"Then What Are You Doing Way Over Here in the Green Forest?" Demanded Prickly Porky.

bark and slowly ate it, grunting between each mouthful which, while it wasn't at all a nice thing to do, told all within hearing how very well satisfied he was with life, and in particular with what he was putting into his stomach. There was no doubt, not the smallest doubt in the world, that Prickly Porky was just as he said he was—very contented.

"How many narrow escapes have you had, Peter?"

"Why—why—why, so many I can't count 'em," replied Peter. "I have at least one almost every day. I don't suppose there is any one who has as many narrow escapes as I do."

"Unk, unk," grunted Prickly Porky. "Don't boast, Peter. Boasting is a bad habit. I never like to hear peo-

THINGS REMEMBERED

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

IF YOU have left some joy behind. Have you not left some sorrow? Or do you only keep in mind Your troubles for tomorrow? If joy can leave us, Cannot pain? Or must it grieve us, Grieve again? Do bright flow'rs perish with the past, The dark the only flow'rs that last?

I've found the world the other way, And thank the good Lord for it. The sunset of departing day Threw brighter beauty o'er it. The rock I could not See at all, The things I would not Care recall, I missed the narrow road I came— But all the windows were aflame. (© 1931, Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service.)

ple boast, especially when it is a foolish boast. Now if you boasted that you seldom had narrow escapes it wouldn't be so bad. It would show that you really had some common sense in that head of yours. Now, isn't it perfectly true that nearly all of those narrow escapes you have are when you are outside of the Old Brier Patch?"

Peter nodded.

"Then that proves that if you were contented to stay in the Old Brier Patch you would have nothing to worry about," continued Prickly Porky. "It is discontent that gets you into all your trouble. Instead of filling your stomach with what you have you go looking for something a little better, and half the time what you find isn't a bit better than what you already had. You should be like me, Peter. You should learn to be contented. There is nothing in the world like contentment. Unk, unk, unk! There is nothing like contentment, Peter Rabbit. Unk, unk, unk!"

"Is it contentment that makes so many birds fly away when cold weather comes and that makes Johnny Chuck and Striped Chipmunk and a lot more go to sleep for the winter?" asked Peter.

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Handsome Coat-Frock



Dorothy Lee, RKO-Radio Pictures' comedienne, wears this striking two-piece coat-frock of black crepe lavishly embroidered with silver and gold metal thread.

necks considerably, so at sundown they jump in the air to unwind, which they do by holding the head stationary and rapidly revolving the body. The loud whirring noise of the spinning gwampus is often mistaken for a swarm of bees.

A good-sized needle fastened to the fibber head forms the chief working im-



plement of this bird. A larger fibber acts for the body. The feet are split almonds, the legs toothpicks, and clothes are used for the tail and neck. (© Metropolitan Newspaper Service.) (WNU Service.)

Floating City For Atlantic Service



BUILDERS of transatlantic liners seem to be engaged in a real race as to size. The vessels they are putting afloat are getting bigger and bigger. Here is seen a huge 78,000 ton Cunard liner under construction at Clydebank, Scotland. An idea of this ship's immensity may be gained by comparison with the steamship Minnedosa, tied up at the left. Other European steamship companies are not lagging behind in the competition.

Giant for Defense



Jack Houbregs, who weighs 200 pounds and is correspondingly tall, is one of the star defense men of the Boston Bruins ice hockey team. (© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

Your Home and You

By Betsy Callister

SOME USEFUL HINTS

IF YOU want to use soap stock without waiting for the grease to harden take a rather long piece of ice. Dip it in the stock and then scrape off the grease that adheres to the sides. Repeat this several times and most of the grease will have been removed. If you have no ice, soak a piece of clean cheesecloth in cold water and strain the stock through it. Dip the cloth in very hot water to take off the grease, wet again with cold water and strain a second time and practically all the grease will be removed.

If the soap stock is too salt slice a raw potato into it and it will absorb much of the salt.

If custard curdles slightly through too-long cooking, mix a little corn starch in cold water—about a half teaspoonful to a pint of liquid—and stir into the custard and cook over a low flame just long enough to cook the custard.

If you want to peel tomatoes to use at once and have no time to re-kill them after dipping in hot water, rub over the skin with the back of the paring knife. This loosens the skin almost as well as scalding.

If you want to have a gelatin dessert set more quickly than is possible in the refrigerator, set the dish containing the gelatin mixture in a large pan and surround the dish with chopped ice and salt. Ice cream salt is cheaper for this purpose, but in an emergency any sort of salt will answer the purpose. (© 1931, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.) (WNU Service.)

NUTTY NATURAL HISTORY

By HUGH NUTTON

THE NEEDLEBEAK GWAMPUS

The illustration here shows one of the most interesting and at the same time rare birds of North America. Individuals have been reported in northern New York and Ontario, where they are usually seen perched on mahogany trees drilling round and round with their heads for hollow weevils. A day's drilling of this sort will wind up their

Not Quite Ready

