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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Japan Succeeds in Pushing China Out of Manchuria—Plans for Unemployment Relief and Government Economy.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

JAPAN, ignoring the orders of the League of Nations and resentfully disregarding the notes from the United States and other powers, is apparently to have her own way in Manchuria. Conveniently dubbing all opposing forces "bandits," she sent her armies forward from Mukden during the week in an advance that was destined to reach Chinchow. Resistance was met at various points but was overcome with armored trains, bombing planes and artillery, and the Chinese steadily fell back.

Finally Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang decided it was better to give the Japanese no further excuse for carrying the warfare into North China, so he ordered all his forces to withdraw within the Great Wall, and this movement was begun immediately, accompanied by much confusion and the flight of the panic-stricken civilian population of the region. Thus the Japanese gained complete control of Manchuria and the gallant fight put up by General Ma Chan and by the troops directly under command of Marshal Chang has been in vain.

In Nanking the new coalition government was organized and a new cabinet appointed with Eugene Chen, leader of the Canton faction as minister of foreign affairs. It was thought that Chen might be able to negotiate a settlement with Japan on the basis of guarantees for fulfillment of treaties in exchange for military withdrawal of the Japanese.

MOSCOW charges that Czechoslovakia has been plotting to provoke war between Russia and Japan, presumably to promote the sale of war munitions. The story was that a Czech diplomat had tried to instigate the assassination of Koki Hirota, Japanese ambassador to Moscow, and the man accused turned out to be Carl Wanek, secretary of the Czech diplomatic mission to Moscow. The government at Prague recalled Wanek but scouted the allegation that the mission itself was involved in any plot.

Wanek has a reputation as a specialist in military affairs in several large European countries, and counts among his associates the military attaches of several allied capitals.

MAHATMA GANDHI, returning to Bombay from the round table conference in London, told a vast throng of his followers that he would not flinch from sacrificing the lives of a million people as the price of liberty for India, and he warned them that in the coming conflict with the British they might have to face bullets instead of staves. His utterances plainly indicated that he is about ready to abandon his policy of passive resistance.

"If the fight is inevitable, I will expect every son and daughter of Mother India to contribute his mite," he said. "However, I will not abandon attempts to save the nation from a fiery ordeal. If, on the other hand, there is no single ray of hope I shall not hesitate to call upon you to bear any amount of suffering."

He counseled his followers to keep their heads, despite the bloody events in the northwest frontier province, the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and deportation of Abdul Grifur Khan, leader of the "red-shirt" tribesmen.

The trouble on the northwest frontier of which Gandhi spoke is giving Viceroy Lord Willingdon great concern. The anti-British red shirt organization staged violent riots near Peshawar and fought with the troops, many being killed and wounded.

ping board and all federal merchant marine activities to the Department of Commerce.

According to a statement issued by the President, the purpose of the consolidations is to cut the cost of federal government, curtail the growth of independent bureaus, eliminate overlapping and promote efficiency. While refusing to set a definite figure indicating the savings which would follow the consolidations, Mr. Hoover said the grouping last year of all veterans' activities under the veterans' administration is expected to save from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

Chairman Cochran of the house expenditures committee, which will handle the consolidation legislation, is in accord with most of the Chief Executive's recommendations.

DURING the holiday recess a senate committee considered two bills that call for the appropriation of federal funds to care for the unemployed, and heard testimony and arguments from social workers from Chicago, New York and other cities. One of the measures, introduced by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, provides for the appropriation of \$250,000,000. The other, introduced by Senator Costigan of Colorado, puts the amount at \$375,000,000. Mr. Costigan told the committee that nothing short of government help could provide necessary relief for the unemployed. Some of the witnesses heard estimated that as much as \$700,000,000 would be needed for relief during 1932 and that the funds from state, city and private sources would not be sufficient to carry the load through the winter.

President Hoover is now, as always, opposed to a direct appropriation from the treasury for unemployment relief purposes, holding that it would be in the nature of a dole and would be a dangerous precedent.

WETS in the house of representatives, it now appears, are to obtain only one vote on prohibition in this session. They may have their choice of whether this shall be on a referendum proposal for repeal of the Eighteenth amendment or on a measure calling for modification of the Volstead act to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.

Representative Rainey of Illinois, Democratic floor leader, said the judiciary committee would not report favorably on either measure. "The wets will have to bring the bill to the floor through the petition of 145 members," he said. "That is the only way in which they can do it. They will have but one vote and that either on a referendum or light wines and beer. They can't have both. The rules of the house will be so interpreted."

He said he felt the referendum had the better chance for "getting by" because many dries, himself included, would vote for it.

NEITHER reparations nor war debts will be finally settled at the European conference which Great Britain has called to meet January 18 in Lausanne, if the program practically agreed upon by British and French treasury experts is adopted. They suggest a new three-year moratorium for Germany on the conditional reparations and that Germany be required during that period to pay the unconditional reparations into the Bank for International Settlements, such amounts to be immediately loaned by the bank to the German railways or re-invested within Germany, thus avoiding all cash transfers abroad by the reich.

The creditor powers would undertake to concede to Germany an impartial re-examination of her capacity to pay reparations toward the close of the moratorium period.

On this side of the water Senator Cordell Hull of Tennessee comes forward with a call for international action to lower tariff barriers as the first step in solving the debt problem. The former chairman of the Democratic national committee says payments can be made only through the restora-

tion of healthy international trade, that tariff walls have strangled trade and that it is "fatuous" to insist on debt payments and at the same time have world commerce hampered. The senator, who is a member of the Democratic policy committee in congress, says he proposes to offer a resolution looking toward a tariff conference of the nations.

SENATOR CAREY of Wyoming, Republican, and his subcommittee on banking amended the house bill to increase the capitalization of the federal land banks by adding the sum of \$25,000,000 to be used in granting postponements on farm mortgage payments. This additional sum is to be repaid to the federal treasury by the banks when their need for the money has passed. Senator Carey believes, the amendment will permit a moratorium and, at the same time, avoid weakening the banks.

A favorable report on the measure with the amendment was decided upon by the committee.

PRESIDENT HOOVER announced the appointment of the fourth member of the American delegation to the disarmament conference at Geneva, the one selected being Norman H. Davis of New York, who was undersecretary of state in the Wilson administration and chief financial adviser to the American delegation in the negotiations that resulted in the treaty of Versailles.

Later in the week the remaining delegate was appointed, he being Hugh Gibson, ambassador to Belgium, a veteran in such negotiations. As alternate in case any delegate cannot serve, Hugh Wilson, minister to Switzerland, was named.

Arthur Henderson, former foreign secretary in the Labor government of Great Britain, told correspondents in Paris that he expects to preside over the arms conference, although he no longer is in office.

BOTH federal reserve and commercial banking officials are severely criticized for their course with respect to the stock market collapse in the fall of 1929 in an appendix to the report being compiled by the senate banking and currency committee which is investigating the national and federal reserve banking systems.

The committee, headed by Senator Carter Glass, Democrat, of Virginia, who was sponsor for the Federal Reserve act in congress, is particularly critical of what it holds to have been the bank's excessive participation in the security markets and of the "mischievous" effects of loans made to brokers "for account of others."

A suggestion is offered that the banks be prohibited from acting for corporations, investment trusts and others in making such loans. At the same time, the report shows the nation's bankers are opposed to new restrictions upon their investments in securities.

Acting under a resolution by Senator Glass to "make a complete survey of the national and federal reserve banking systems," the subcommittee is expected to bring in a bill to revise those systems in some particulars.

RAILROADS west of the Mississippi were granted authority by the interstate commerce commission to put recently authorized freight rate increases into effect on one-day notice. The increase order allowed five days for giving notice, instead of the customary thirty days.

The Southern Pacific Railroad company and its employees' organization reached a harmonious agreement on the wage reduction problem when 15,000 shop employees accepted a 10 per cent cut in pay. The company notified the maintenance of way men that their wages would be reduced 15 per cent in thirty days.

There was a general expectation that the railway labor unions would accept a 10 per cent wage reduction effective about the middle of January as the result of conferences in Chicago and Cleveland, and that the Canadian unions would adopt the decision of the American unions.

FINLAND had a national referendum on the question of abolishing the country's prohibition laws, and on the basis of early returns it was estimated that the 99 per cent of the Finns had voted wet. The result of the referendum will not finally decide the problem but will serve to guide the government.

ARCHBISHOP DIAZ, head of the Catholic church in Mexico, has instructed the priests and all other Catholics to disregard the new law passed by congress which limits to 25 the number of priests in the federal district. So the chances for renewed trouble there are good.

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

PETER RABBIT TRACKS HIS NEIGHBORS

IT WAS a perfectly glorious night. Mistress Moon flooded the Green Meadows and the Green Forest with silvery light, and the white snow which covered every log helped to make still more light. In fact it was almost as light as day, it seemed to Peter Rabbit. In spite of all little Mrs. Green could say he had started for the Green Forest just as soon as jolly, round, red Mr. Sun had gone to bed behind the Purple Hills.

"It's just like visiting a new world," thought Peter as he reached the edge of the Green Forest. "I do wish that Fuzzy wasn't so timid." By Fuzzy he meant little Mrs. Peter, who you know,



It was Whitefoot, the Woodmouse.

was once Miss Fuzzytail. "She thinks that just because my coat is brown and everything else is white it is a great deal more dangerous here than when there isn't any snow. She doesn't know what wonderful hiding places there are everywhere now. The snow has bent down all those little hemlock trees and the lowest branches on the big hemlock trees so that under them are the most wonderful caves. Why, I can jump out of sight almost anywhere here. Hello! I wonder who made those funny tracks. I believe I'll follow them and find out."

The tracks were just the tiniest of little dots with a tiny little line between the two rows. That line puzzled Peter. You know he is not used to tracking his neighbors. Of course the double row of dots were

the prints of tiny feet, but what made the line? Peter followed as fast as he could, which wasn't so very fast, because the tracks wound about so much. Presently they led to an old log covered with snow. In one side of it was a little hole, and right there the tracks ended.

"Hello!" called Peter.

"Hello yourself and see how you like it!" replied a squeaky little voice.

Peter chuckled. He knew that voice. "Why don't you come out and be polite when you have callers?" he said.

"Did you say callers? Who is with you, Peter Rabbit?" asked a squeaky voice.

"Well, a caller, if you like that better. There is no one with me," replied Peter.

Right away a pretty little head with the loveliest soft eyes appeared at the hole. It was Whitefoot, the Woodmouse. "Excuse me, Peter, if I seemed to be a little bit impolite," said he. "I have to be very careful these days. I can't afford to take any chances when there are so many hungry people about. How did you find me?"

"Easy enough," replied Peter. "I just followed your tracks, though I didn't know whose they were."

Whitefoot sighed. "That is the trouble with snow—it is a regular talltale," said he. "One cannot move while it is soft without leaving tracks. It tells all one's secrets. Better watch out, Peter, that some of your enemies don't catch you by means of your tracks; they are very easy to follow."

"I'm not worrying," declared Peter. "If they can see my tracks I can see theirs, so it is an even thing. It is great fun to follow tracks. By the way, Whitefoot, how do you make that funny little line between your footprints?"

"With my tail, of course. How stupid of you not to know," replied Whitefoot. "A long tail is rather a nuisance sometimes," he added.

Peter chuckled. "Mine doesn't bother me," said he. "I'm very glad to have found out about your tracks. Next time I will know them. Now I am going to see who else I can follow. It isn't often I have such a chance, and it is great fun. I expect I shall learn a whole lot about my neighbors."

"Watch out that they don't learn some things about you that you would rather keep secret," warned Whitefoot. But Peter just laughed and went on his way.

(© by J. G. Lloyd.)—WNU Service.

New Harvard Captain



Carl H. Hageman of Lorain, Ohio, right end of the Harvard varsity 1931 eleven, who was elected unanimously to captain the Harvard team for the coming season, Hageman is nineteen years of age and has earned an enviable reputation as an all around intercollegiate athletic star.

WALL OR ROAD

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

Walls, fences, borders, what are they. That shot and shell may shoot away! The barriers that hold us back Are not the forts that men attack. But barriers we seem to build Within ourselves. The world is filled With men who failed. I wonder why? So off a purpose seems to die With not a battlement before. Peace has defeat as well as war. And more dreams die by their own hand Than some attack some foe man planned.

Well, first we build a wall of doubt About ourselves—ourselves shut out From cities that we dream to take. The wall the first of all to break. Whatever victory we want, Is that old wall that says "I can't!"

Old Man River Ousts the Jobless



STEADY rising of the muddy waters of the Mississippi has resulted in the abandonment of many "residences" in the little villages established on its shores near St. Louis by more than 500 jobless men. These settlements are called Merryland, Tintown, Happyland, etc. In the picture "Mayor" Gus Smith is seen at the right with a few of the citizens.

How high he climbs, how low descends, Depends, whatever fortune brings, On him, and not on other things— Not on his luck nor on his load, But if he builds a wall, or road, (© 1932, Douglas Malloch.)—WNU Service.

Mother's Cook Book

FOUR GOOD THINGS

WHEN you want to serve an exceptionally nice frozen dish, try:

Apricot Henri.

Take one cup (two and one-half pounds) of apricots, put through a sieve, add to the fruit one-fourth cupful of lemon juice, one and one-half cupfuls of orange juice, one cupful of sugar and a pinch of salt. Mix well and freeze.

Orange Blossom Salad.

Peel small navel oranges and remove all the white membrane. Slice firm heads of lettuce in three-fourths inch slices, place an orange on the lettuce and open the fruit so that it resembles the petals of a flower. Moisten the fruit and lettuce with a snappy french dressing and top with a spoonful of mayonnaise mixed with whipped cream.

Divinity Balls.

Cook one and one-fourth cupfuls of sugar, one-third cupful of light corn syrup, one-fourth cupful of water, one-eighth teaspoonful of salt to the hard ball stage. Leave the saucepan over the burner after the heat has been turned off. Beat one egg white until stiff. Pour over the hot sirup very slowly, beat until the mixture holds its shape. Add one-half teaspoonful of vanilla, one cupful of sliced dates and one-half cupful of nut meats; mix thoroughly and turn out on a marble slab, make into balls and roll in toasted or tinted coconut. This makes one and one-fourth pounds.

Basic Energy Soup.

Take two and one-half pounds of veal or beef soup meat and bone. Brown, half the meat before adding

the water. If light stock is desired use veal and do not brown. Cover with two quarts of cold water. Have the bones crushed and simmer for two and one-half hours. Do not allow it to boil. Now add the vegetables and cook another hour. Strain, chill and remove fat. It is now ready to be served with other vegetables or noodles.

Pineapple Salad.

Place a ring of pineapple on lettuce and arrange three balls of cream cheese on each. Fill the center with mayonnaise and serve. (© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

KITTY MCKAY

By Nina Wilcox Putnam



The girl-friend says her husband is so modest he watches the bathing girls through the wrong end of his telescope. (© Bell Syndicate.)—WNU Service.

Typical American Seen

A typical American is one who doesn't resent silk hats because he expects to wear one himself some day.—Minneapolis Star.

Milliner Sits as Judge in a Soviet Russian Court



THIS typical scene in a Moscow criminal court shows Comrade Solkina, a former milliner, presiding. It is what William I. Sirovich, representative from the Fourteenth congressional district in New York City, describes as a part of "the finest and most humane prison system in the world." Doctor Sirovich recently completed a visit to the Soviet states to study their prison system and judicial machinery.