

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### Japan Rejects Peace Proposals of America and European Powers—Mellon Quits Treasury to Be Ambassador to London.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

DESPITE the vigorous protests and the proffered peace plans of the United States and the great European powers, Japan continued her relentless warfare on China. Developments came swiftly and continuously and as the week drew toward its close the situation was becoming more and more critical. Attacks on Shanghai by land, sea and air were renewed twice within 48 hours; the Woosung forts at the mouth of the Whangpoo were bombarded; Nanking and its protecting forts were shelled.

While the attack on the Woosung forts was going on Admiral Montgomery M. Taylor, commander of American Asiatic fleet, arrived in the Whangpoo aboard his flagship, the cruiser Houston, from Manila, and the American forces for the protection of our nationals in China were reinforced also by nearly every warship that had been in the Philippines, together with the Thirty-first regiment of regular infantry. Great Britain, France, Italy and Portugal also rushed warships and troops to the China coast.

America and England, supported by France and Italy, proposed in Tokyo through their ambassadors a plan for restoring peace that embraced these points:

1. Cessation of all acts of violence on both sides at once on the following terms:
2. No further mobilization or preparations whatever for further hostilities.
3. Withdrawal of both Japanese and Chinese combatants from all points of mutual contact in the Shanghai area.
4. Protection of the international settlement by the establishment of neutral zones, these zones to be policed by neutral nations and arrangements to be set up by consular authorities on the spot.
5. Upon acceptance of these conditions a prompt advance to be made by negotiations to settle all outstanding controversies between the two parties in the spirit of the treaty of Paris and the resolution of the League of Nations of December 8, without prior demand or reservation and with the aid of neutral observers or participants.

After the emperor had been consulted the government announced that it rejected the second and fifth proposals and accepted the others conditionally.

IMMEDIATE reason for the protests of the powers against Japanese aggression in Shanghai was found in the persistent violations of the neutrality of the international settlement by the Japanese. They took possession of the Hongkew section and made it the base of their operations against Chapel, the native quarter, where the Chinese were still putting up a strong resistance and driving their foes back by force of numbers.



Edwin S. Cunningham, American consul general and head of the consular body there, was in the thick of things continuously, striving not only to curb the Japanese but also to bring about a cessation of hostilities. Once or twice he and his colleagues did arrange truces, but these were promptly violated and the fighting began all over again. For the details of that fighting there is no room in these columns.

China's government offices were removed from Nanking to Honanfu, 500 miles in the interior, in anticipation of an attack on the capital, and that attack soon followed. Two cruisers and a destroyer shelled the Nanking forts and parts of the city. As usual the Japanese had their excuse ready, asserting that the Chinese fired the first shots. However, correspondents aver that neither the forts nor the two old Chinese warships there replied to the Japanese fire. The population of the city was panic stricken and fled to the open country. Soon after the shelling the evacuation of the American citizens there was begun, although the firing had not been resumed.

RETIRING from the position of secretary of the treasury, which he has held since 1921, Andrew W.

Mellon becomes the American ambassador to Great Britain. This was announced by President Hoover in a statement in which he gracefully called Mr. Mellon "one of our wisest and most experienced public servants." The new ambassador is seventy-seven years old and his health of late has been so poor that Undersecretary Ogden L. Mills has been doing most of his work. Mr. Mills was named by the President to succeed Mr. Mellon as secretary of the treasury.

NATURALLY the opening of the international disarmament conference in Geneva was clouded by the discouraging situation in the Orient.

Little had been expected from the parley before by independent observers of world affairs, and this little was lessened by the events in China. Arthur Henderson, former British foreign secretary, looking ill and worried, took his place as chairman of the conference and spoke for an hour, mostly in generalities, concerning what the meeting should accomplish.

"I refuse to contemplate even the possibility of failure," Mr. Henderson said. "If we fail no one can foretell the evil consequences that might ensue."

With regard to the Chino-Japanese conflict, he said:

"We feel bound to refer to the tragic fact that at the very moment this conference, whose purpose is to promote peace, begins its work, we are confronted with such a situation of extreme gravity as that which now exists in the Far East.

"It is imperative that all signatories of the covenant of the League of Nations and the Briand-Kellogg pact make it their business to insure strict observance of these two great safeguards against acts of violence and war."

After the preliminaries and the organization of the conference the thousand or so delegates adjourned until the following week to prepare for the long drawn out sessions and protracted discussions. The most prominent statesmen were not expected before February 8.

GOV. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, a leading aspirant for the Democratic Presidential nomination, has declared himself opposed to American membership in the League of Nations in an address before the New York state grange. In this he follows the lead of Newton D. Baker, also a Presidential possibility, who recently said that while he still believed in the league, he would not have the United States join in while popular opinion was against it.

Governor Roosevelt said he had no apology for having worked and spoken in behalf of American participation in the league when he was the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate twelve years ago. He added: "The league is not the league conceived by Woodrow Wilson. Rather, it is a mere meeting place for the political discussion of strictly European difficulties." Other pronouncements by Roosevelt were that Europe's debts to America should not be canceled, and that an international trade conference should be called to level tariff barriers.

SUCCESS crowned the efforts of the railway presidents and representatives of rail labor unions in their long sessions in Chicago. A formal pact was signed by which the unions accepted a wage reduction of 10 per cent for one year, beginning February 1. The deduction is made from each pay check on every pay day, but the basic or legal wage is not disturbed and the full rates will be restored on January 31, 1933.

A separate agreement, in which the railroads made certain concessions along the lines of a program proposed by labor for the betterment of working conditions and the relief of unemployment, was signed simultaneously with the wage pact. Leaders in the negotiations were

David Brown Robertson, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' association, and Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railway.

HEADS of the leading civic organizations of the country met in Washington on Saturday, summoned by President Hoover to discuss and form a national organization for the purpose of conducting a campaign against depression and bringing out hoarded money. According to figures given by the President, a total of more than \$1,300,000,000 of American money has been hoarded during the last year and is still out of circulation on a nonworking basis.

ORGANIZATION of the board of directors of the Reconstruction Finance corporation was completed with the election of Charles G. Dawes as president and Eugene Meyer as chairman of the board; quarters were opened in the old Commerce department in Washington and the reception and consideration of requests for loans was begun without delay. The senate already had confirmed the names of Harvey C. Couch and Jesse H. Jones as directors, and President Hoover sent in the name of Wilson McCarthy of Salt Lake City to complete the board membership. Applications for more than one hundred millions in loans had come in before the board began to function.

NEW hope was given the advocates of a large navy by the virtual war in the Orient. Senator Frederick Hale of Maine (Rep.) chairman of the senate naval affairs committee, delivered a prepared speech in the senate in behalf of his bill authorizing the building of the American navy up to treaty strength. He said that of all world powers Japan has made the greatest strides in naval armament, taking a legitimate advantage, under the terms of the treaties, of the laxity of the other powers.

"The next difficulty that we shall have to face," he said, "will, without doubt, be a demand on her part for parity with Great Britain and the United States," and he added that if we continue our policy of nonbuilding we shall be in a very poor position to dispute such a demand.

"A navy equal to our own in the Pacific," Senator Hale went on, "opens up many interesting problems for the future, and is not at all in conformance with our declared needs at the time of the Washington and London conferences, and no one can truthfully say the conditions in the East with the dove of peace in temporary hibernation on the China coast warrant any lessening of those needs."

SEA and land forces of the United States began their annual war game in Hawaii, the problem being the defense of the islands from invasion. Fighting planes from Wheeler and Luke fields established air bases on various islands, army tanks rushed about through the cane fields and artillery and infantry were stationed at points commanding possible landing places. All provisioning of troops was being done at night to avoid observation. Meanwhile the vessels of the navy were moving toward the archipelago preceded by seaplanes, for the attack which was to begin early Saturday morning.

BECAUSE his release would be "unjustifiable and incompatible with the welfare of society" the federal parole board denied the application for a parole for Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior. Therefore Fall must serve his full sentence of a year and a day in the New Mexico state penitentiary where he was sent for bribery in connection with the oil lease deals during the Harding administration.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE started a debate of several days in the senate by moving to make the next order of business the bill prepared by himself and Senator Costigan of Colorado appropriating \$375,000,000 to be given the states for the relief of the unemployed and needy directly. The opposition held that the major contribution of the federal government toward relief should be the administration measures for the extension of credit.

SANTIAGO, a picturesque and historical city near the eastern end of Cuba, was badly shattered by a series of earthquakes. At first the deaths were reported to be in excess of a thousand, but when the people calmed down it was found that not more than a dozen persons had been killed. Property damage was estimated at more than \$10,000,000, few buildings in the city having escaped unscathed.

### Wheat Brings \$1.25 a Bushel Here



ECONOMISTS might be puzzled at seeing Charles Huffman (right), Kansas farmer, being handed a check for \$125 for 100 bushels of wheat while other Kansas farmers are getting only 40 cents a bushel for the grain. John R. Reed, who is tendering the check, bought the wheat in accordance with the Pratt County Prosperity Wheat association's plan for boosting the price of wheat to \$1.25 a bushel. The wheat was turned over to a bakery in Pratt, Kan., which promptly proceeded to make it into bread which sold for 10 cents a loaf, the prevailing price. The first loaf of the "\$1.25 wheat" bread was presented to President Hoover.

### MADE WITH BANANAS

ONLY rich flavored fruits will stand the chilling in frozen dishes without losing their flavor. The banana is one of these. It not only keeps its luscious flavor, but enhances the creaminess of any frozen dish.

The banana being rich in vitamin C it is another fruit to serve freely in various ways to keep healthful.

#### Fruit Ice Cream.

Rub three ripe bananas through a sieve, add the juice of three oranges, three lemons and two cupsful of sugar, a pinch of salt and one quart of thin cream. Freeze, after stirring until the sugar is well dissolved. Serve in sherbet glasses garnished with preserved orange peel.

#### Candle Salad.

This is such a dainty and pretty salad as well as nice to eat. It is not new, but may be welcome to those who have not served it. Arrange slices of pineapple (the canned) well drained, on a ruffled leaf of lettuce or a paper dolly-covered salad plate. In the center place a small banana, to fill the hole in the pineapple. This may be cut down to fit, having the pointed end of the fruit for the top of the candle. Top each with a small piece of candied cherry and place a thick mayonnaise over the candle to simulate wax.

#### Banana Fritters.

Banana fritters are delicious morsels to serve as an entree with lemon sauce. Cut the bananas into two-inch slices, dip into the fritter batter and fry brown. Keep hot and serve with the lemon sauce made as usual. As a cream pie add a cupful of sliced banana to the filling after it is chilled.

### New Spring Hat



One of the attractive spring hats is this rolled Breton sailor with saucer brim line. It is of mixed straw in Chinese green and white, and has a gay feather trim in green, red and white.

top with sweetened whipped cream and dot with bright jelly or finely minced preserved cherries.

#### Fruit Cup.

Dice bananas, pineapple, oranges and melon of any kind. Serve with a sauce, using lemon juice, with a bit of grated rind and sugar, to make a thin sirup. Cool and pour over the fruit. Serve well chilled, garnished with a sprig of mint or a bright cherry.

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## CHILDREN'S STORY

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

### HOOTY THE OWL PROVES A FRIEND

Oh, honor a friend when a friend you need. For he is a friend, a friend indeed.

SOMETIMES people act the part of friends without knowing it. It was that way with Hooty the Owl. He proved a friend to Peter Rabbit when Peter most needed friend, but he doesn't know it to this day. However, Peter doesn't forget, and he has a kindlier feeling for Hooty than ever he used to have. It is queer how things sometimes happen in this world. Hooty did for Peter the greatest thing that anyone can do for another; he saved Peter's life. Yes, sir, that is just what Hooty did. And this is the queer thing about it; he didn't try to do it. More than this, he didn't know that he did it. He doesn't know it yet. But Peter knows it, and little Mrs. Peter knows it, for Peter told her all about it, and one other knows it—Shadow the Weasel.

You see it was this way: Peter had run until he felt as if he couldn't run another step. His feet felt too heavy to lift. He was so short of breath that he had a pain in his side, the same sort of pain that you sometimes have when you run very long and very hard. Worse still, his heart was thumping from fear and terror till it seemed as if it must burst, and not one little ray of hope did Peter have to give him courage. He knew that somewhere behind him, drawing nearer with every jump, was Shadow the Weasel, and that when Shadow should catch him, then—well, it was best not to think about what would happen then. At last Peter felt that he just had to rest. He couldn't run another step. Right in front of him was a pile of

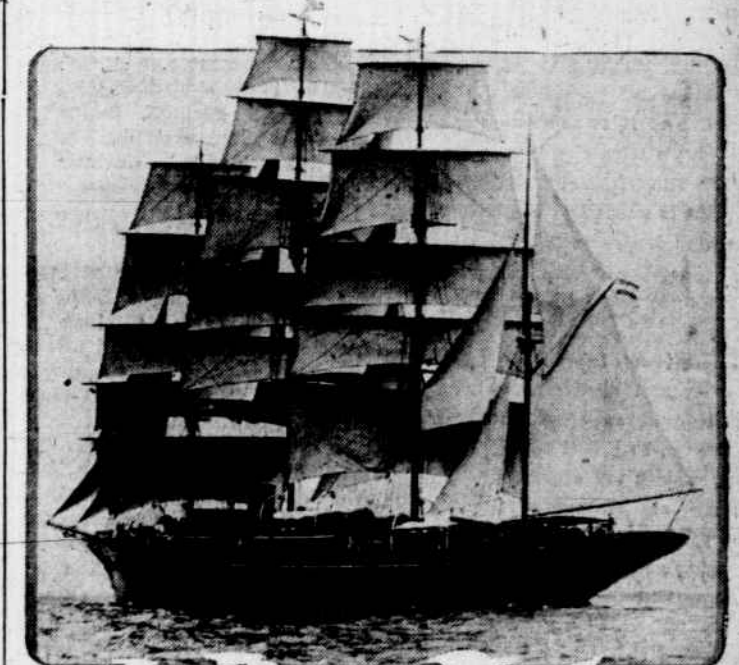
snow-covered brush. He crawled under this, and there he squatted panting for breath, and with a terrible fear in his eyes, watching his back tracks for Shadow the Weasel. Now it just happened that Peter had no more than crawled under that pile of brush than Hooty the Owl came sailing over the Green Forest on silent wings, like a black shadow in the moonlight.

Close by the pile of brush under which Peter was hiding was a tall dead tree, and right on the top of this Hooty alighted and sat perfectly still and very straight. In fact he looked like a part of the tree itself. He meant to. It was one of Hooty's watch-towers. He had arrived just too late to see Peter crawl under the brush, and he came so silently that Peter didn't hear him. Neither did Peter see him, for he was too intent on watching for Shadow to look up. So Peter didn't know that Hooty was anywhere near, and Hooty didn't know that Peter was anywhere about.

Peter had watched sharply, but had seen nothing, when suddenly Hooty swooped down right in front of where Peter was hiding. It was so sudden and unexpected that Peter swallowed his breath and almost choked. There was an angry spitting sound, and then Peter saw what looked like some of the snow itself bound off to one side. It was Shadow, and his coat was pure white. Again Hooty swooped and Shadow dodged. Then he turned and darted into a hole in a hollow log while Hooty went back to his watch tower. Then Peter sighed. It was a sigh of great relief. As long as Hooty sat there Shadow would not dare come out of his retreat in the hollow log, and that meant that he, Peter, would have time to rest and regain his breath. Hooty had saved his life for a while, anyway, for if he hadn't swooped at Shadow just when he did, and so prevented him from reaching the pile of brush, Peter would have been no more by this time. For the first time in all his life Peter felt kindly toward Hooty the Owl. Perhaps now he might get away after all.

(© by J. G. Lloyd.)—WNU Service.

### Private Yacht Built for American



VIEW of the new private yacht built at the Friedrich Krupp works in Kiel, Germany for an American yachting enthusiast. This four-masted bark with a sail spread of 3,300 square meters has an auxiliary Diesel-propeller engine in its hull, which is the largest ever built into a sea-going vessel. The power is supplied by four generators, each of which is coupled with an 800 horse-power oil motor.

### Lee's Underground Muniton Plant Is Found



ONE mile from the entrance of a huge cave near White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and 400 feet underground has been found a big ammunition plant used by Gen. Robert E. Lee when he was fighting the northern armies in that region in 1864-65. The salt-peter hoppers which the two men in this picture are inspecting are in perfect condition. It is believed the federal authorities never learned of the existence of this subterranean muniton factory.

### ON THE FLOOR

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

FIGURE this one out for me: Lying quiet, counting sheep. Nothing seems to make me sleep. Far from noises of the town, In a bed as soft as down, Yet I roll and toss about; Here's what I can't figure out:

Then I think about the floor, Where I slept in days of yore, Where I used to slumber some Night the company would come. Then our house was much too small, Few the beds, to hold them all, And we children, with delight, Slept upon the floor that night.

Blanket, pillow, these I find, And, upon the floor reclined, Fall asleep, and wake at three Glad again a bed to see, Sleep again, and waken lame, Just as certain just the same I'd hadn't tried the floor. If I hadn't tried the floor.

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### Evidently Husband's Idea

Allowance is what a husband has to make for his wife, and what a wife never makes for her husband.—Exchange.