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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Japan, Having Saved Face by Victory, May Make Peace With China—Lindbergh Baby Kidnaped for \$50,000 Ransom.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PROSPECTS for cessation of hostilities in China and for ultimate peace were somewhat enhanced the middle of the week, for Japan had "saved face."



Gen. Shirakawa

Her forces in the Shanghai area strongly reinforced and under the supreme command of Gen. Yoshinori Shirakawa, former minister of war, another tremendous effort to drive back the Chinese army was started and after many hours of fierce fighting, was reported to have succeeded. Gen. Tani Tingsai's Nineteenth route army which had been so bravely resisting the invaders, broke and fled northwestward and westward from the Chapel-Kiangwan line, and the Japanese having accomplished their immediate object, their military and naval authorities ordered the cessation of operations and submitted terms for a truce pending the holding of an international conference on the Shanghai situation.

It was apparent that the Japanese were determined to win a big victory before the meeting of the League of Nations assembly on Thursday. Having accomplished this object, they were in better position to make or accept peace plans. Earlier in the week conversations in Geneva and aboard the flagship of British Admiral Sir Howard Kelly at Shanghai had led to hopes that there would be an immediate cessation of fighting. But the Japanese still insisted on the withdrawal of the Chinese forces before moving their own, and this China refused. In Geneva the council of the league adopted a proposal of Joseph Paul-Boncour for a conference of all the powers directly interested. In Shanghai, and the Japanese government accepted this plan. Sir John Simon, British delegate, announced that the United States would adhere to this proposal. The council made the conference contingent upon a truce, and the fact that the severest fighting of the war followed immediately served to confuse the situation and to make observers in Shanghai skeptical of results.

Dispatches from Tokyo quoted War Minister Araki as declaring: "Even if diplomatic negotiations are opened, we cannot withdraw our forces immediately. It is impossible to do so in dealing with China's undisciplined and treacherous military forces. We can only withdraw our troops after witnessing ourselves that the Chinese forces have been withdrawn definitely to a certain designated point. We can keep our promise, but there is no guarantee that the Chinese will keep theirs."

Notwithstanding the arguments and pleas of certain university presidents and many pacifists, the United States government will not countenance a boycott of Japan, which would be in effect a war measure. Great Britain also is opposed to such an economic blockade, and therefore it was predicted that this drastic step would not be voted by the league assembly. The smaller nations were expected to favor the boycott, but it could be sidetracked by the British.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS LINDBERGH, Jr., the twenty-months-old son of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, was kidnaped Tuesday evening from the nursery on the second floor of his parents' home at Hopewell, N. J. The police forces of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and other eastern states were busy on the case within an hour and, with the aid of countless airmen, began an intensive search for the infant and the rash miscreants who had stolen him. Indications were that the crime was committed by a man and a woman and that the kidnapers had fled in an automobile.

The criminals left a note demanding the payment of \$50,000 ransom and threatening the baby with death if this were refused. Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh were of course ready to pay anything possible to get back their child and the authorities aided them in facilitating negotiations. At this writing it is reported that the return of the baby is expected soon. The kidnaping shocked the nation and the Lindberghs had the warm sympathy of the entire population of the country and the active aid of everyone who could in any way be of help to them.

REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES R. CRISP of Georgia, acting chairman of the house ways and means committee, and his subcommittee for the drafting of the new tax bill completed their work and reported the measure to the full committee, after which it was offered to the house for passage. Mr. Crisp announced that the bill assured a balanced budget by the end of the next fiscal year provided current estimates were not upset.



C. R. Crisp

The measure is expected to provide approximately \$1,100,000,000 additional revenue annually through new or increased taxes. The principle feature is the general manufacturers' sale tax, which, by the inclusion of a tax on gasoline sales, should produce \$825,000,000 annually. Increases in income, inheritance and estate taxes will bring about \$250,000,000. The remaining \$225,000,000, or thereabouts, will be raised by excise taxes.

ECONOMY went by the board when the house passed the emergency road construction bill which appropriates \$132,500,000 for federal aid to the states in road building. Supported as a means of relief to the unemployed, the measure passed by a vote of 205 to 109, only 12 Democrats being recorded in opposition. Most of the money is to be allotted to the states by the secretary of agriculture under the provisions of the federal highway act. The federal government, according to the terms of the measure, is to be reimbursed over a period of ten years, commencing in 1933 by making deductions from regular appropriations to be made later under the highway act.

Secretary of Agriculture Hyde severely criticized the bill, asserting it would provide jobs for only about 35,000 men and would endanger stable development of the future federal aid program. It was predicted the measure, if it passed the senate, would be vetoed by the President.

QUARRRELING over credit for legislative achievements, the Hoover supporters and the Democratic leaders have quite ruptured the bi-partisan alliance for the economic relief of the country, such as it was. Speaker Garner assailed the President, was in turn attacked by Senator Moses of New Hampshire, and the Democrats who hope to see Mr. Garner nominated for President leaped to his defense. Chief of the latter was Senator Tom Connally of Texas.

In a fiery speech he lambasted the administration for extravagance and lauded the Democrats for economy. Senator Brookhart of Iowa interjected a question and brought on himself this withering retort: "The senator from Iowa is a Republican in name only. He is just as bitter an antagonist of the present administration as any Democrat dare be. Yet he is afraid of anything that happens to bear the Democratic label."

DAY by day Al Smith is becoming more than a receptive candidate for the Democratic nomination. He has given written permission to his friends to enter him in the Massachusetts primary. Smith carried that state in 1928 and is so popular there that it will be the scene of the real Smith-Roosevelt fight.

One former Democratic senator who seeks to take advantage of this possibly Democratic year to regain his old seat is Daniel F. Steck of Iowa. In announcing his candidacy he outlined views on national issues, advocating tariff revision, a referendum on prohibition and adequate farm relief legislation. Steck was the Democratic nominee in 1924 and was seated by the senate after an election contest with Smith W. Brookhart. He was defeated in 1930 by Senator L. J. Dickinson.

Major Gen. Smedley D. Butler announced that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator from Pennsylvania against Senator James J. Davis. General Butler said he would run on a

bone-dry platform and would have the full support of Gov. Gifford Pinchot.

PRESIDENT HOOVER in a special message to congress asked for legislation that would speed up federal criminal court justice, eliminate flaws in the national bankruptcy act and strengthen prohibition enforcement in the District of Columbia. The President's proposals included:

1. Legislation permitting the United States Supreme court to prescribe uniform rules of practice and procedure in criminal cases for all proceedings after verdicts in the district courts and for the Circuit Court of Appeals, so as to shorten the time between conviction of prisoners and their incarceration in federal penitentiaries.
2. Laws permitting an accused person to waive the requirement of indictment by grand jury when the accused admits his guilt.
3. Legislation making valid all grand jury indictments where at least twelve eligible jurors vote for indictment, regardless of whether ineligible jurors voted.

4. Passing of legislation limiting the time for making motions to quash indictments because of disqualifications of jurors.
5. Legislation enabling the attorney general to forego prosecution of children in the federal courts and to return them to state authorities to be dealt with by juvenile courts and other state agencies.
6. Legislation supplementing the prohibition law for the District of Columbia.

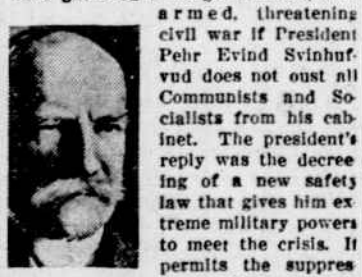
7. Amendment of the bankruptcy laws to give debtors protection of the courts in certain cases, to remove cumbersome sections of the bankruptcy laws, to require examination of every bankrupt by a responsible official and numerous other reforms.
8. Legislation creating additional judgeships and federal court personnel to relieve congestion.

LEGISLATION to authorize a complete investigation of the stock exchanges is favored by the senate banking committee and a subcommittee headed by Senator Walcott of Connecticut has been appointed to prepare it. It was the consensus of the committee, Chairman Norbeck said, that all phases of stock market speculation should be inquired into. The activities of the long interests as well as the short interests will be investigated, he said, but it is probable that the bears will receive first attention.

With only five votes in opposition the senate passed the Norris anti-injunction bill for which organized labor has been crying for several years. It sharply limits the cases in which federal injunctions may issue in labor disputes; provides that a person charged with indirect contempt of a federal court shall have right of appeal, and outlaws the "yellow dog" contract—that is, any agreement whereby workers promise not to join a labor union during the term of their employment.

There is no longer any doubt about getting a test vote on prohibition in the house. The petition to bring the Beck-Linthicum bill for state liquor control to the floor has received the necessary 145 signatures, the final name being that of J. J. Mansfield of Texas, a cripple who made his way to the clerk's desk in his wheel chair and affixed his signature as the wets cheered. The test will not come before March 14.

REVOLT has broken out in Finland. The rebels are members of the Lapua party, or Fascists, and they have gathered in large numbers, well armed, threatening civil war if President Pehr Evind Svinhufvud does not oust all Communists and Socialists from his cabinet. The president's reply was the decreeing of a new safety law that gives him extreme military powers to meet the crisis. It permits the suppression of newspapers found guilty of agitation, dissolving of all demonstrations, search of homes, examination of all persons out of doors and hindrance of armed individuals moving from place to place, with other steps considered necessary to preserve order.



President Svinhufvud

The army and civil guards proved loyal to the government and went out to meet the revolutionaries, and the president decided the leaders of the Lapua party should be arrested if possible. The disturbance was mainly in southern Finland, centering at Mantsala.

GREAT BRITAIN'S era of free trade, which had lasted for 85 years, came to an end with the enactment of the new tariff law and its approval by the crown. The final hours saw numerous ships rustling to all the ports of the United Kingdom, trying to get their cargoes to land before the customs duties became effective.

KIDNAPING OF LINDBERGH BABY STIRS WHOLE WORLD

No Crime in Modern History Has Aroused Such Universal Indignation—Tops Long List of Abductions.

No crime in recent history so aroused the entire American public as the kidnaping of the young son of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh. Little Charles Augustus, Jr., is the nation's baby. He is a national character and has been since the day he was born. His abduction was a dastardly crime resented by every red-blooded American, grown-ups and children alike.

Every parent grieved with the stricken father and mother. They knew the anguish they endured. They could feel the heart throbs and the immeasurable grief. They could realize what the finding of that empty crib meant to the grief-stricken parents. They knew the darkness that settled over Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh as they viewed the dirty footprints left by the villains, and the ladder on the lawn outside the window, that told so vividly the fate that had befallen their young son. It is one great American heart that grieved with those grief-stricken parents.

A little delicate child, only twenty months of age, had been dragged from the affectionate embrace of his parents, from the tender care with which he had been surrounded, and spirited away into the foul hands of the most detestable type of criminals. There was no more touching incident of the whole dastardly affair than the pathetic appeal of the mother to the kidnapers to feed her sick baby properly. It was addressed by Mrs. Lindbergh to the kidnapers of her son and broadcast through the press of the nation. In it she said:

"To the kidnaper of the Lindbergh baby: "Here is a heartbroken appeal direct from the mother of the child you stole.

"The baby has been sick and its recovery may depend on the treatment it gets from you. You must be especially careful about the diet.

"Mrs. Lindbergh issued to the press today the strict diet she has been following since the baby fell ill. She did this in the hope you might read this story and that there was some spark of humanity even in the heart of a baby thief.

"Here is the diet, accompanied by the fervent prayer of a grieving mother:

"One quart of milk during the day. "Three tablespoons of cooked cereal morning and night.

"One yolk of egg daily.

"One baked potato or rice once a day.

"Two tablespoons of stewed fruit daily.

"Half a cup of orange juice on waking.

"Half a cup of prune juice after the afternoon nap.

"And fourteen drops of medicine called viosterol during the day.

"That's all, kidnaper of the Lindbergh baby. That's what the baby's mother wants you to give the boy. Follow her request and you may in some small part redeem yourself in the eyes of a contemptuous world."

The fathers of the nation in spirit trumped with Colonel Lindbergh the words about the large estate, searching with him for clues that would lead to the recovery of the stolen child. In spirit they repeated his prayers and his curses. To the mothers of the nation the abduction was a real, a personal tragedy. Not one of them but felt with Anne Morrow Lindbergh the devastating blow that had been struck American motherhood, not one of them but suffered the keenest of all agonies—fear for the safety and life of the child she had borne, and not one of them but said in her heart "What if it had been MY baby?"

It is no exaggeration to say that 100,000,000 Americans immediately formed themselves into a searching party, in spirit if not in body, with the sole purpose of restoring the Lindbergh baby in safety as soon as possible to his mother's arms. From the highest to the most lowly, news of the Lindbergh kidnaping was the all-important topic.

It is not often that a President of the United States puts from his mind even for a little while momentous affairs of state because of concern over what has happened to some individual. But that is exactly what happened in this case. Herbert Hoover, in the midst of pondering over the solution of pressing national and international problems, forgot for the moment that he was Chief Executive of a nation and remembered only that he was an American father. So he gave orders that he was to be kept informed of the latest developments

in the case no matter at what hour of the night the news should arrive at the White House.

What was true of the President was true of other high government officials, both state and national. The first activity in trying to run to earth the criminals was, of course, on the part of local police near the Lindbergh home in New Jersey.

Through the agency of the teletype the alarm reached the police of New York, Newark, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Camden, and Philadelphia within a few minutes of the receipt of the first news at Trenton. All of them quickly swung into action, as did the New York and Pennsylvania state police.

Orders were flashed to every precinct by the police telegraph system to be on the alert for suspicious cars, while the new police radio station WPEG flashed word to the short wave station of the patrolling detective cars to join in the watch.

Similar steps, though on a smaller scale, were being repeated simultaneously in every city for many miles around the Lindbergh home. Posses of motorcycle and bandit squad policemen from Philadelphia, Pa., and New Jersey state troopers, clamped down a heavy guard on every bridge over the Delaware river.

But the circle of activity soon widened beyond state borders. Within a few hours the news reached Washington, the full co-operation of the federal government in hunting down the kidnapers was offered to the New Jersey state authorities. Attorney General William D. Mitchell hurried to the White House for a conference with President Hoover and immediately afterwards the Department of Justice announced that every agency of the department would co-operate to the utmost with the state authorities.

Following a second conference between the President and his attorney general, it was announced that the government had placed its prohibition enforcement officers as well as all of the other department of justice agents on the case. All agents in the eastern section of the country, acting under direct orders from the President, transmitted through the justice department's bureau of investigation in New York and Philadelphia, were instructed to be on the lookout for suspicious characters. Between these two offices the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and Connecticut, were immediately covered with a network of investigation by the most skillful sleuths in the service of the United States.

Although kidnaping is a state rather than a federal offense, the United States government officials had justification for entering the case because of the possibility that the kidnapers might have violated some other federal statute. But one immediate result of this abduction was to cause a widespread demand for speeding action on bills then before congress making kidnaping a federal offense.

One of them by Senator Rocco C. Patterson of Missouri makes the transportation of a kidnaped person across a state boundary an offense punishable by death. Another by Representative John J. Cochran of Missouri makes kidnaping a federal offense if state boundaries are crossed and still a third bill makes use of the mails in kidnaping cases a federal crime punishable by a maximum of 20 years imprisonment. Not only was legislation to curb this crime the chief topic in the national legislative hall, but state legislatures began taking measures to increase the state penalties for abduction.

But more striking than the immediate action taken by the constituted authorities of the law for dealing with the criminals who had stolen away the Lindbergh baby was the instantaneous reaction of private individuals everywhere to the crime. It is doubtful if ever before in the history of America have so many millions of her citizens felt the personal obligation to aid in a gigantic manhunt—in spirit if not in reality.

Aviators, who had been buddies of the famous flying colonel, immediately placed themselves and their planes at his disposal to aid in the search. Thousands of amateur detectives were busily engaged in watching for "clues" which might aid the authorities in catching the malefactors. In New York the clergy of three religious denominations joined in broadcasting a prayer for the safe and speedy return of the Lindbergh baby—a prayer which found an echo in the hearts of millions.

Now was the excitement over the

case confined to the borders of the United States. In far-off China, the kidnaping was told in big headlines alongside the news of the Chinese defeat on the Chapel-Woosung battlefield. The French press, to which Colonel Lindbergh has been a hero since his conquest of the Atlantic in 1923, was filled with the story of the crime. Germany forgot for a moment its heated political atmosphere arising from the presidential election campaign and was swept by a wave of sympathy for the parents of the lost baby. All Berlin newspapers published the kidnaping on their front pages, along with numerous photographs, an extraordinary occurrence in that country, where political issues invariably occupy all available front-page space, even when an election campaign is not in progress.

England's anxiety over the fate of the little boy was nearly as keen as America's. The news of the abduction caused a sensation in Mexico where the baby's grandfather, the late Dwight Morrow, had been ambassador from the United States. A stream of telegrams was sent to the Lindberghs from their many friends in Mexico. President Ortiz Rubio, Foreign Secretary Manuel C. Tellez and J. Reuben Clark, who succeeded the late Senator Dwight Morrow as ambassador, asked to be kept closely informed of any developments in the search for the kidnapers.

The abduction was brought home to Mexicans all the more vividly because of the fact that it had occurred on the third anniversary of Colonel Lindbergh's arrival in the Mexican capital on the visit before his last trip to Mexico, in the days when he was courting Anne Morrow in the romantic atmosphere of Cuernavaca.

Just as the news of the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby circled the globe within a few hours after it had occurred, so had the news of the birth of this baby been an item of worldwide interest. Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., was born June 22, 1930, which also was the anniversary of the birth of his mother, the former Anne Morrow, daughter of the late Senator Dwight W. Morrow of New Jersey. She was twenty-four years old the day her son was born. The baby was born in the Morrow home in New Jersey, in which his parents were married May 27, 1929.

The first "official" announcement of the baby's arrival came from the late ambassador, who, an hour after the child was born, told a friend. "I'm a grandfather, and it's a boy! But don't you tell any one."

His secret could not long be kept however, for many friends had been aware of the preparations made at the Morrow home.

One whole wing had been turned into hospital-like quarters, and two nurses from a New York registry, with Miss Marie Cummins, the Morrow family nurse, were in attendance to aid doctors.

And so, within a few moments after Ambassador Morrow had informed his friend, the news was given to the world through press associations.

In Lindbergh's usual taciturn fashion, only the mere fact that his son and heir had arrived was announced. But from more talkative attendants these important facts came on that first day:

He weighed seven and one-half pounds. His hair was blond and curly. He looked "just like his father."

In the four days interval between June 22 and the day the birth certificate was filed members of the Morrow and Lindbergh family participated in an amiable discussion as to what the infant would be named.

That question was settled when the birth certificate disclosed he was to be "Junior." And it was understood to have been Mrs. Lindbergh's choice all along. It was reported, too, that Lindbergh had favored calling his son after his father-in-law, but that for the first time since he hopped the Atlantic three years before he was turned back from his goal.

During his first few months of life, when his parents were making occasional short jaunts by airplane it frequently was reported that Charles Jr. was to accompany them. They did not take the infant on any of these trips, however, though the reports were so persistent that they gave rise to the impression that Charles Jr. would be brought up from earliest youth with the idea of making an aviator out of him.

So widely was this conviction held that his reticent father declared in an interview, which was printed in October, 1930, in the Pictorial Review, that Charles Jr.'s future was in his own hands.

"Our son," Colonel Lindbergh was quoted as saying, "has hardly reached the age to have his future determined for him, and, in any case, it is a question that he can decide for himself when the time comes.

"Personally, I do not want him to be anything or do anything that he himself has no taste or aptitude for. I believe that everybody should have complete freedom in the choice of his life's work."

Bridegroom Unable to Recognize Bride

Heytesbury, England.—If the prospective bridegroom ever becomes able again to recognize his bride-to-be, the Emma White-Joseph Monington wedding will go ahead as planned.

The clergyman, choir, relatives of the bride and the bride herself, daughter of the village blacksmith, all were waiting at the church when a messenger arrived with the news that Monington suddenly had lost his memory.

The worried parents of Miss White hastened with their daughter to her fiancé's home. Monington was unable to recognize her. The bride's father said the wedding would be held when Monington regained his health.

SAYS WAR CHAPLAIN TALKS FROM GRAVE

Asks Burial in National Cemetery, Woman Avers.

Concord, N. H.—The body of the late beloved Chaplain Lyman Rollins, "Fighting Parson" of the Twenty-sixth division of the American Expeditionary Forces, will not be removed from its present grave in Blossom Hill cemetery, which has now become one of the hallowed shrines of this little Yankee city.

Notwithstanding that Miss Esther Moe Barr, former war worker and executrix of the Rollins estate, is, as she relates, in spiritual communication with the late chaplain of the Yankee division, who has sent her a message from beyond the grave to have his body moved to the National cemetery at Arlington, Va., the plea will fall on deaf, though not unfeeling ears.

The late chaplain, who died a year ago last July, indirectly from wounds received while serving in France, has repeatedly conveyed messages to her since his death, in a code prepared shortly before he died, and shown only to her, declares Miss Barr. On several occasions he has talked to her, she says, in the presence of a number of close friends, including a well-known Presbyterian clergyman of Bedford, N. H.

Shortly before his death, and while he was still perfectly rational, Miss Barr farther asserts, Chaplain Rollins disclosed to her that he had been in spiritual communication on a number of occasions with various veterans of the World war who had been killed in action overseas or had died of wounds.

It was these latter communications, according to Miss Barr, that led Chaplain Rollins to devise the secret code shortly before he died and promise to make every effort to contact with her from the spiritual world if that were possible.

Kills Teacher; Jumps to Death From Window

New York.—Miss Yvonne Bouche, thirty-two, who taught French in the Finch school, was shot and killed in her apartment in Claremont avenue by her sweetheart, Mauro Fallis, who then ended his own life by jumping from a window.

Miss Bouche, who came to this country about five years ago, shared her apartment with the Misses Lena and Elsie Gilbert, sisters. They were awakened shortly before midnight by the sound of loud voices in Miss Bouche's bedroom, followed by a burst of shots.

The Misses Gilbert were unable to advance any explanation other than that obviously there had been a lovers' quarrel. Two notes, both written in Italian, were found in Fallis' pocket, but the police declined to reveal their contents.

Adds Insult to Injury When He Breaks Prison

Berlin.—Berlin's underworld is chuckling over the news that has recently come from Meiningen, in Thuringia, that August Weber, known as Slippery Gust, not only broke out of the jail here but also took the prison cash box, cigars that belonged to the warden, all the prison keys, and other objects of less value.

Gust was known to be especially dangerous, so the jail authorities in the little town of Meiningen took what they thought to be tremendous precautions, but, for the sake of economy, there was nobody appointed to watch Gust at night.

He broke up his bed, used the iron leg to smash down a wall, made himself a key out of the handles of his waste bucket, opened the door to the warden's room and escaped. He has not been seen since.