

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## Japan's Military Seizure of Shanghai Creates Dangerous Situation—China Demands Forcible Steps by League of Nations.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

MORE trouble for the world develops in the Orient. Japan, pushing her campaign to put an end to the anti-Japanese boycott in China and with the added provocation of riotous demonstrations against her Nationals in Shanghai, assembled 24 warships at that great port, and the military occupation of the city was begun by a force of about 3,000 marines. To protect the foreign settlement, four regiments of American marines and several battalions of British troops were standing by, and warships of those nations were hurrying to the scene.

Meanwhile, before the council of the League of Nations in Geneva Dr. W. W. Yen, the Chinese minister to the United States, set forth his country's side of the controversy and demanded that the council enforce the league covenant without delay. In Washington President Hoover and Secretary of State Stimson were considering what America might do in the crisis. They proposed to Great Britain that the two nations apply economic embargoes or boycotts to trade with Japan, but the MacDonald government seemed reluctant to do anything more than to dispatch warships for the protection of the international settlement.

The mayor of Shanghai had yielded to the Japanese demands, but new demands were put forward and immediately thereafter the Japanese marines were landed and proceeded to seize Chapel, the Chinese quarter. As they swept through the district they encountered the desperate resistance of several thousands Chinese troops, whereupon planes were brought into action and Chapel was thoroughly bombed. Confagurations nearly destroyed the densely populated quarter and the fatalities were undoubtedly heavy. The bloody battle continued for hours and at one time the Chinese defenders had recaptured the important north railroad station. The Japanese had previously made their way across the Whangpoo river to Footing, site of big Japanese cotton mills, and evidently intended to advance further into Chinese territory. Also they had shelled and occupied Woosung, the fort at the mouth of the Whangpoo. Their warships at the same time had gone up the Yangtze and three cruisers were lying off Nanking ready to shell that capital city. The Chinese Nationalist government was busily mobilizing all its strength and calling on the League of Nations for help. Chiang Kai-shek, former president, was made premier and apparently was virtually the dictator.

WHAT course the United States government would follow was uncertain, but the stiffening of its policy toward Japanese encroachments was indicated by the sending of four more warships to Chinese waters from Manila. They were destroyers and their presence was requested by Rear Admiral Y. S. Williams, commander of the Yangtze patrol.

Secretary Stimson cable to Tokyo asking the intentions of Japan and received what was called a reassuring reply, but it was stated in Washington that President Hoover was proceeding on the theory that Japan would be violating international law if she landed troops on Chinese soil for any purpose but the protection of Japanese Nationals and their property.

Russia came into the picture again when Japan asked permission to use the Chinese Eastern railway in Manchuria to transport troops to Harbin, where Chinese soldiers were marauding. Russia flatly refused the request, stating it intended to observe neutrality.

WHEN the league council had heard both Dr. W. W. Yen and Naotake Sato, the Japanese delegates, Joseph Paul-Boncour, who replaced Briand as chairman, warned Japan to go easy at Shanghai. He admitted that the situation was grave. Yen not only relies on the nine-power treaty and the Kellogg pact, but he also threatened to invoke Article XV of the league covenant, which is followed by Article XVI, and the latter is the one that provides for sanctions against nations that resort to war. Furthermore, "war" might well be made to cover such operations as those of the Japanese against the so-called Chinese bandits. Some of the nations in the league are mighty timid in the matter of sanctions. Yen in his talk took a stronger position than the Chinese have previously taken before the council and his characterization of the acts of Japan was forcible and uncompromising. He complained, too, about the slowness in the formation of the league's commission of inquiry and in its getting to Manchuria, where it will not arrive until April.

HAVING abandoned the reparations conference in Lausanne, France and Great Britain are still trying to solve the problem without the aid of

the United States. Premier Laval in conversation with Lord Tyrrell, British ambassador, suggested a temporary plan, calling for a moratorium on reparations until after the American elections. The moratorium would expire before December 15, when the next French payment to the United States is due.

After the French elections in May and before expiration of the new moratorium a conference would be called at Lausanne or elsewhere to negotiate a permanent agreement. Such a plan would be in line with the American attitude that Germany's reparations creditors agree among themselves before the question of adjusting war debts is broached.

ONE notable result of the whole Manchurian affair is the announced determination of Sir Eric Drummond to relinquish, early next year, his position as secretary general of the League of Nations. He has held that office since the days of the peace conference and has been a most important figure in the organization. Several governments sharply criticized the secretary because of the extreme position taken by the league at the beginning of the Manchurian embroglio, and some diplomats accused Sir Eric of trying to force the powers into committing themselves to action in defense of the covenant which might have led to war with Japan.

Sir Eric was evidently disgusted with what he considered the weak action of the league council, especially at the Paris session, and felt that the league had suffered great loss of prestige. The other league officials do not wish to lose his services and it was considered possible they might prevail on him to change his mind about resigning. This, however, seemed likely only if the council would take a sterner attitude toward Japan.

SEVERE loss was sustained by both the business and the sporting world in the death of William Wrigley, Jr., which occurred at his winter home in Phoenix, Ariz. The Chicago capitalist, known universally as the magnate of chewing gum and the owner of the Chicago Cubs of the National Baseball league, had many other and vast interests, including banks, mines, real estate projects and the moving picture industry. Born in Germantown, Pa., 79 years ago, he ran away at the age of eleven and started business in New York as a newsboy. In 1891 he went to Chicago and formed his own company, which soon began the manufacture of chewing gum and was vastly successful.

All his varied enterprises resulted in bringing Mr. Wrigley a great fortune. Estimates by his associates ranged anywhere from \$30,000,000 to \$100,000,000. He was the majority stockholder in the \$63,000,000 William Wrigley Jr. company, whose earnings in 1930 exceeded \$12,000,000.

WHATEVER may be the final outcome, Lieut. Thomas H. Massie of the American navy, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Granville Fortescue, and E. J. Lord and Albert O. Jones, will not have to pay the death penalty for the killing of Joseph Kahahawai in Honolulu, suspected attacker of Mrs. Massie. The four defendants in the sensational case were indicted by the grand jury in Honolulu, but the charge is second degree murder, the penalty for which is 20 years to life imprisonment.

A transcript of proceedings of the grand jury indicated that body attempted to make a report earlier and that Circuit Judge Cristy refused it. The transcript revealed he pleaded with them to "lay aside race prejudice," to consider crimes as defined by statutes, not as defined by individuals. Cristy repeatedly told the grand jurors that whether the accused four should be punished for killing the Hawaiian was a question for the trial jury to decide. The defense attacked the indictment on the ground that the grand jury was coerced by the judge.

DARTMOOR penitentiary, the historic English prison near Plymouth, was the scene of a violent mutiny in which more than 300 convicts fought desperately all one day with the guards and police. The rioters, who were enraged because no sugar was served with their porridge, burned the principal buildings before they were subdued. There were no fatalities, but 95 of the prisoners were wounded.

CUBA'S financial affairs were aired before the senate finance committee and it was revealed that a son-in-law of President Machado had a part in a loan of \$50,000,000 made by the Chase National bank to that country.

Carl J. Schmidlapp, a vice president of the bank, said \$500,000 had gone to Jose Obregon as an official of the Chase company's Cuban branch for distribution to the banks that took part in the loans. He said the relative of the Cuban president had only a minor part in negotiating the loan and denied he was employed for that purpose.

Herbert D. Brown, chief of the United States bureau of efficiency, testified that a report he had made of conditions in Panama had been changed by officials of the National City bank. He said his report had pointed out a way by which the country could avoid borrowing, but that the bank went ahead and loaned it \$4,000,000.

HUEY LONG of Louisiana finally abandoned the governor's chair and went to Washington with his pink pajamas and took the oath of senator. Correspondents and visitors to the National Capital anticipate that his presence in the upper chamber will provide many interesting incidents. Before being sworn in Senator Long told interviewers that the Democratic party was sure to lose if it nominated Franklin Roosevelt for President, but could not be beaten if its choice was either Pat Harrison, Robinson or Garner. His fourth choice, he said, was Al Smith. He asserted that prohibition is not a party issue and should have no place in a platform.

Back in Louisiana Paul N. Cyr for the second time took the oath of office as governor and prepared to file suit to oust Alvin O. King, named by Long as governor when he went to Washington. Mr. King occupied the executive offices in Baton Rouge and had heavy guards stationed there.

TWICE in two days the advocates of a large navy were badly jolted. First the house naval committee agreed to shelve the Vinson ten-year warship authorization bill, though giving the measure its approval. Then the naval committee of the senate indefinitely postponed action on the Hale bill authorizing all warships needed to bring the navy up to the tonnage limits allowed by the London treaty.

CHARLES G. DAWES, president of the Reconstruction Finance corporation, and Eugene Meyer, chairman of the board, were busy getting ready to start the machinery of the huge concern, and the senate committee on banking had before it the names of two Democrats appointed members of the board by President Hoover. They were Harvey C. Couch of Arkansas and Jesse H. Jones of Texas.

Final approval of the \$500,000,000 treasury investment in the reconstruction corporation was given in both branches of congress to a report reconciling the different provisions of the senate and house. Both political parties were supporting the next item on the President's program, which was to give aid to depositors in closed banks through a corporation to make loans on sound but unliquid assets in those institutions. Two bills were under consideration, one drafted by Republicans and providing merely for the establishment of this corporation, and the other introduced by Senator Glass directed mainly at overhauling the country's banking system.

REAR ADMIRAL MOFFETT, chief of the naval bureau of aeronautics, told the house naval committee that the alrship Akron was far superior to any other alrship ever built; and immediately afterward E. C. Davidson, general secretary of the International Association of Machinists, related to the committee the story of how an investigation of the materials used in the Akron which two men charged were faulty led to the dismissal of the men by the Goodyear company. Many defects were left in the alrship, according to the two men, E. C. McDonald, an inspector, and W. B. Underwood, a workman.

Admiral Moffat denied the allegation, made in a letter, that the Akron would "collapse from her own weight" if forced to land without a mooring mast. He said the alrship could carry five small or four large airplanes, which would not need wheels because they are handled by trapeze arrangement on their upper wings.

WHAT was denominated a Communist uprising troubled the government of Salvador, but martial law was proclaimed and the revolt was quickly suppressed.

On the other side of the world, in Kashmir, thousands of Moslems were reported to be looting and burning the homes of Hindus, and the maharajah appealed to the British for help. Disturbances continued in Spain, where the government was confronted with an attempt to set up a proletarian dictatorship. The decree disbanding the Jesuits of Spain was put into effect and the property of the order confiscated.

FIFTY-SIX men perished when the British submarine M-2 went down near Portland and failed to come up again. It was reported that the vessel exploded.

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## FINEST OF ALL LOVE'S MISSIVES



A baby beauty, and flowers, and love—THAT makes a Valentine.

## Fine Old Saint

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

HE had been ill, quite ill. When she was getting a little better some of her friends, conscience smitten, said each unto herself: "I must go and call on Sally and ask her what I can do for her. She's all by herself. I suppose it's the only decent thing to do and I don't believe she'll need anything much now."

So one by one they telephoned and this is what they said: "Oh, my dear, I didn't know you had been so ill. I thought it had only been a slight cold, and not having heard from you I thought I'd call up to see what had happened! I'll come up and see you if I may. I wish I had known you were ill before. I might have been able to bring you something. But I'll come up today and see what I can do for you. Good-by, dear. I am so relieved you're a little better. Now don't do too much. I simply won't hear of it. Good-by."

So, every day for a week, one of them at least dropped in to see what could be done.

And this is what they did: They let her get up and make them tea (when they called around teatime). They let her get them just the "simple lunch she would have had herself" (she wouldn't have had any herself, not feeling strong enough to get it) when they came around lunch time. They let her make coffee and sandwiches when they came in the evenings.

And as they left, at different times, each said approximately the same, it was this:

"Now don't do too much, dear. I couldn't bear it if you got really ill. You're looking so much better now. Oh—don't bother to thank me. It was a pleasure to do what I could."

Yes, she felt sadly disillusioned. Life seemed to her a very sordid proposition.

She remembered when she was passing a jewelry shop one day. She had seen a sign in the window: "We furnish the license free to anyone buying a wedding ring from us."

Fancy their having such a sign! And there must have been people who had responded, or they wouldn't have such an advertisement.

She could fancy the mortification and embarrassment of having one's prospective husband suggest such an economy.

Alas, though, something had gone entirely wrong with her romance in life. Now, Valentine's day was approaching, and once more she knew she would have no flowers to wear, while all her other friends had them. It had been hard, illness, and nothing now to buck her up. She was lonely and young. It was worse, she felt sure, than being lonely and old.

Her mind went back to the days when she was sixteen. There was Geoffrey Pratt. They had talked of their future together—but they were both very young and Geoffrey had gone away that next year. She had never seen him since; it was over ten years. To think of being able to speak of something as having happened ten years before. It made her feel so old.

Suddenly her mind was aroused from these thoughts by a ring at the bell.

Was she dreaming? Could it be—"Why—Geoffrey?" she stammered. "Is it you?"

"Such a question," he laughed. "And then—but why pry into those precious moments of hers?"

He had come back! In real life, too, and clad in the armor of romance. And tomorrow—St. Valentine's day—they were to be married. He had had a dreadful time getting back for that special day!

And why hadn't he written? Why hadn't she? Each had thought the other of course now cared for some one else when letters were not answered at first—letters which were never received. It was only natural to think that. But he had heard, only two months before, when he had been down in South America, from some one who had seen her. She was not married. She wasn't supposed to be engaged.

And he had come—all the way—to get her. Nothing would do but that. Oh yes, there still was romance. And St. Valentine was a mighty fine saint!



## All Hearts Bow to Good Saint Valentine

OVERS beware! A wealth of cheery little red hearts and rampant cupids are flaunting their charms from shop windows to lure even the wary into the endearing ways of St. Valentine.

And just what chance have young men and their sweethearts! There's no telling when one of these paper arrows may reach home or a plaintive verse, as sweet as a sugar plum, succeed in entwining itself around a lone tendril of a wistful heart.

It is safe to announce that there is many a girl who laughs at the loving tricks of her grandmother's day. That would be the kind of honor with a bunch of flowers, a bar pin or a dainty locket. But while girls shorten their dresses and cut their hair and while fashions in valentines come and go, the heart of the maid is generally as susceptible to valentines and their verses as that of the hoop-skirted lady generations ago.

"What are those things?" questions a mystified buyer, pointing to a row of lacy confections. "Would a girl really like one of them?"

Like them! She couldn't help it; they were the very essence of the old-time valentines. Through a paper lace gate was visible a graceful lady in billowy skirts and a pair of love birds, shaded in delicate lavender. Quite a contrast to the satirical and humorous concoctions which were popular a few years ago. But any older woman will say there is nothing new about them. They are imitations of the hand-wrought and fanciful expressions common years ago.

## Little Old Lace

By WILLIAM HERSHELL



LITTLE old lace valentine, Heritage of Auld Lang Syne, You have secrets, old as gold; Secrets you have never told. O the glad hours Youth has spent Drawing in your sentiment!

BOY still longs to see her look As he slips you in Girl's book; Waits to see the glad surprise Beaming from enraptured eyes. All he craves is just to know None but his could please her so!

CYNICS call it puppy-love, Yet no soul-glow from above Brings God's heaven nearer view Than the heart throbs born of you, Little old lace valentine, Heritage of Auld Lang Syne!

—Indianapolis News.



## BABY FRETFUL, RESTLESS?

Look to this cause

When your baby fusses, tosses and seems unable to sleep restfully, look for one common cause, doctors say. Constipation. To get rid quickly of the accumulated wastes which cause restlessness and discomfort, give a cleansing dose of Castoria, Castoria, you know, is made specially for children's delicate needs. It is a pure vegetable preparation; contains no harsh drugs, no narcotics. It is so mild and gentle you can give it to a young infant to relieve colic. Yet it is as effective for older children. Castoria's regulative help will bring relaxed comfort and restful sleep to your baby. Keep a bottle on hand. Genuine Castoria always has the name:



## CASTORIA CHILDREN CRY FOR IT

Presumption Dr. P. K. Oltzky, head of the trachoma research department of the Rockefeller Institute, ended a description of the Geneva anti-trachoma conference with a story. "So to think, even after the germ is found that the malady is conquered," he said—"well, that is to be like the boy in the swimming pool. "The boy was displaying, one by one, the treasures that were contained in his pockets. "And this," he said, "this here is a washer—for makin' automobiles."

## Don't Neglect Your Kidneys



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## The Centuries

The Nineteenth century included the whole of 1900, just as the First century, beginning with January 1 in the year 1, would include the whole year, 100. The Twentieth century,

## Figuratively

"That woman, Mrs. White, has a fine figure." "A fine figure! Why, the only thing she can buy ready made is an umbrella."—Passing Show.

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