

TOKYO REBUKES STIMSON; 'ALL MISTAKE'

MAROONED HILL TRIBES HIT BY NEW SNOWFALL

Temperatures Abate in New Mexico Mesa Country but Roads Are Blocked; Hundreds Endangered in Cold

By United Press. GALLUP, N. M., Saturday, Nov. 28.—Temperatures moderated but a new snow storm blew up today on the Pinon Mesa fifty miles south of Gallup, where hundreds of Indians have been marooned for five days, since freezing to death. Already buried under the heaviest snow in years, the rugged country presented a new challenge to would-be rescuers as roads and trails which had been opened partially were clogged again with snow. The storm also increased suffering for the bands of Indians who had been unable to reach refuge as hundreds of their fellow-nut hunters. They were able to keep from starving by eating their ponies and consuming the stores of pinon nuts for which they had hoped to obtain cash to augment slender incomes. John G. Hunter, superintendent of the Southern Navajos, reported late Friday that the crisis apparently had passed, but the new snowfall probably will alter that appraisal considerably.

Mayo Methot On Her Honeymoon



By United Press. RIVERSIDE, Cal., Saturday, Nov. 28.—Mayo Methot, stage and screen actress and Percy Tredegar Morgan, Jr., of Beverly Hills, were honeymooning in Yosemite today. They were married here Friday. Miss Methot, former Portland, Or., girl, has been featured in New York productions for several years, the most recent, "Torch Song."

MISS CLAIRE GRIEVES OVER AMES' DEATH

Film Actress, in Hollywood, Goes Into Seclusion After Actor's Body Is Found

By United Press. BEVERLY HILLS, Cal., Saturday, Nov. 28.—Ina Claire, in seclusion here, late today issued through her secretary a one-line statement on the sudden death in New York of Robert Ames, prominent actor. "I am very grieved over the loss of a very great friend," the statement said.

RENO WORRIED AT ARKANSAS 'INTRUSION'

Pall Hangs Over Divorce Center as Denizens Contemplate Rival's Chances

By United Press. RENO, Nev., Saturday, Nov. 28.—Over Reno tonight hung a pall of gloom as city officials, attorneys and others connected with the famous divorce bill contemplated the future of the industry here. While most of them held the corners of their mouth when word was received here of the Arkansas Supreme Court's decision validating the three-months divorce residence in that state, many admitted it was an unhappy prospect for continued prosperity in the "pink-ribboned liberty bun" business. Last winter when Arkansas first directed its threat against Reno, a canvass was made of guests at the Riverside Hotel, hub of the divorce colony, and it was learned a majority of the divorce seekers would have gone to Hot Springs had the law been in effect. One feature which displeases Reno lawyers is the low fee charged by Arkansas lawyers. Reports from the Southern state declare that the price of a divorce will be approximately \$82-\$112 court costs and \$50 for attorneys fees. Their Reno brethren have attempted to obtain a \$300 minimum fee although the average fee is nearer \$150. Also the required residence in Nevada is but half of that in Arkansas, which will obtain the "small fry" due to smaller attorneys' fees and cheaper transportation costs to and from the Atlantic seaboard.

Cause of Ames Death Unknown

NEW YORK, Saturday, Nov. 28.—An autopsy today failed to reveal the cause of the death of Robert Ames, 42 years old, stage and screen player. Ames was found dead in his apartment in an exclusive New York hotel Friday. A chemical analysis was ordered by the medical examiner and will be completed Monday. Doctors thought it probable he died of natural causes. Death of Robert Ames recalled to Seattle theatergoers yesterday the recent sudden passing of Robert Williams, who, with Ames, appeared opposite Ina Claire in "Rebound." Miss Claire had been reported engaged to Ames.

Sino-Japanese Football Game Waits on War

By United Press. SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 28.—The Manchurian war threat will have to be cleared away before local Japanese and Chinese play their annual football game. Committees representing the two nationalities met here and voted to postpone the game scheduled for December 13 between the Japanese Showa eleven and the Chinese Yoke Chor stars. The game may be played at the start of the Chinese New Year, should the Manchurian crisis be settled by that time. Last year the Oriental teams drew 7,500 persons. Proceeds of the game went to the Chinese hospital; this year they were to go to the Japanese Catholic Mission.

2 Tons of Yeast Monthly Traced In Liquor Trial

By United Press. PEORIA, Ill., Saturday, Nov. 28.—Purchase of two tons of yeast a month traced to the account of Sam Karas, Silvis, Ill., one of twenty-nine defendants, in testimony at today's session of the Midwest liquor conspiracy trial in Federal District Court. The yeast, said to have been used at the Carbon Cliff distillery near Rock Island, Ill., was purchased by the Daventon, Iowa, branch of the Standard Brands Company, it was testified by James O'Hara, sales agent. He said various persons called him at the Daventon office, including Angelo Kaloudis, Davenport liquor dealer later slain, with the purchase of several carloads of corn sugar in Muscatine, Iowa.

Seven Are Hanged As Russian Spies

WARSAW, Poland, Saturday, Nov. 28.—Seven men sentenced to death on charges of engaging in espionage in behalf of Russia were hanged today from the same gallows at Baranovichi.

MAH AT KAILUN CUT OFF FROM BASE OF SUPPLY

With Only Remnant of His Original Army of 30,000 Chinese War Lord of North Awaits Developments

By FREDERICK KUH, United Press Staff Correspondent. HAILUN, Manchuria, Saturday, Nov. 28.—Gen. Mah Chan-shan, ousted from control of Heilungkiang Province by the Japanese, with his munitions supply cut off, has set up headquarters here supported by the remnants of his army. Two weeks ago Mah commanded 30,000 men and said he would defend Tsitsihar "to the death." Today he has not more than 10,000 men left and admits that his future plans are indefinite. "My future movements depend upon instructions from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang," Mah told the correspondent. He obviously was unable to offer further resistance to the Japanese. Took Wireless Set The defeated Chinese militarist who opened the Japanese at the Nonni River, and later fled from Tsitsihar before the Japanese occupation of the city, has no munitions. Mah took a wireless set with him when he fled across the bitterly cold Manchurian plains to Hailun. With it he communicated with Peiping and the outside world. The Japanese could indirectly control the Harbin government. "According to my information, the Japanese did not advance north of Tsitsihar," Mah said. Money Can't Buy Munitions The general took ample funds with him from the Heilungkiang provincial bank at Tsitsihar. But he can't use them to replenish his exhausted ammunition supplies. Mah eagerly questioned the correspondent regarding intervention of the League of Nations Council in the Manchurian dispute. His future appeared to depend on whether the Japanese could indirectly control the Harbin government. "According to my information, the Japanese did not advance north of Tsitsihar," Mah said. It was learned at Hailun that 1,500 Japanese troops had left Tsitsihar for Mukden. (Copyright, 1931, by United Press.)

JAPAN'S GRIP ON MANCHURIA



The photograph shows Japanese on Talsing Hill shouting "Banzais" after routing the Chinese on the Nonni River.—(A. P. Photo.)

JAPAN'S TROOPS WITHDRAW FROM CHINGCHOW ZONE

Honjo Agrees to Move His Soldiers West of Liao-ho River; Tientsin Situation Still Reported Tense

(Continued From Page One.) active twenty-four hours ago as troops rushed southward toward Chingchow and airplanes took off with loads of bombs, were quiet. A spokesman for General Honjo declined to explain the sudden change of front. He confined his remarks to, "There is no political purpose to our withdrawal." Despite official denials, it was learned that Japanese troops Friday reached a point near Yangchuan, thirty miles from Chingchow, but withdrew during the night. Headquarters said two Japanese were killed and four were wounded in skirmishes with Chinese armored trains. Japanese Troops Rushed to Tientsin TOKYO, Saturday, Nov. 28.—Gen. Jiro Mizumi, minister of war, announced today that Japanese troops were being rushed to Tientsin, within China proper. "It was recalled that the government considered the Tientsin situation, where fighting has been in progress between Chinese irregulars and troops guarding the Japanese concessions, as separate from the Manchurian question and to be treated accordingly. Keep Funds Busy As Prosperity Aid, Says Curtis By United Press. CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 28.—Vice President Charles Curtis, in an address tonight before the Chicago Real Estate Board, urged bankers to "place the money they hold where it will be kept busy in industry." If they do, he predicted, this country will be the first to recover. "Money properly invested would restore confidence more quickly than anything else," said Curtis, "and such investment, once set to work, will greatly increase employment and bring cheer to thousands."

OZARK BEAUTY BASIS OF SUIT FOR MILLION

Brothers Ask Court to Award Damages From Power Company's Encroachment

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 28.—Can the beauty of the Missouri Ozarks be counted in dollars? Upon that question a jury of farmers and tradesmen must rule, in the most unusual and perhaps greatest lawsuit in the history of the state, federal court which will start Monday in Jefferson City. More than \$1,000,000 will be at stake in the suit, contending that their property has been damaged to that extent by encroachment of the waters of the Lake of the Ozarks, largest body of water in Missouri. The suit was brought by the Snyder brothers of Kansas City, three sons of the builder of the magnificent Kahlonka Castle, which has been described as "the first of Missouri's seven wonders." It names as defendants the Union Electric Light & Power Company of St. Louis, builders of the great concrete hydro-electric dam which spans the Osage River in the lake. The brothers, Leroy J. Snyder, Robert M. Snyder, Jr., and Kenneth W. Snyder, contend that the backing waters of the lake have done irreparable damage to the beauty of the streams, the woods, the springs and caves on the huge Snyder estate.

Nine Army Flyers Threatened by Fog

MITCHEL FIELD, L. I., Saturday, Nov. 28.—Nine Army lieutenants flying to Mitchell Field from Selfridge today when their tri-motored Ford army transport plane ran out of gasoline over Flushing, L. I. Lieut. Paul W. Wolf through his familiarity with Long Island airport locations and notwithstanding the fact that a dense fog obscured the ground, knew that the plane had just passed over Flushing. He dipped down through the fog, and made a safe landing at the slush-covered airport just west of the motors sputtered and quit.

Peacemaker Victim In Portland Affray

PORTLAND, Or., Saturday, Nov. 28.—Andy Jensen, 40 years old, was in a serious condition in a hospital tonight and Fernando Roche, 49, was being held in jail. Roche, intoxicated, attacked Jensen with a razor, according to police. Jensen had attempted to persuade Roche to put the razor away when he brandished it in a pool room.

Press Sways New Diplomacy

By United Press. WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 28.—The Manchurian situation has developed something new in diplomacy—the use of press reports as a basis for action by foreign ministers. Secretary Stimson was speaking on the basis of press reports yesterday when he uttered his expression of surprise that the Japanese were moving troops toward Chingchow. The Japanese foreign office today read press reports of remarks by Secretary Stimson, then issued a statement.

League Not Excited by Honjo Move

Reported Withdrawal From Chingchow Area Received With Reserve in Paris

By United Press. PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 28.—The news that Gen. Shigeru Honjo had ordered withdrawal of Japanese troops from the Chingchow and Sinitzu areas in Manchuria was received with reserve today by League of Nations circles. It was recalled that General Honjo had acted before on his own judgment and that conflict apparently still existed between the Japanese cabinet and the army.

Tientsin Fight Still is Raging

By United Press. TIENSIN, China, Saturday, Nov. 28.—Fighting continued here tonight between Japanese troops guarding the Japanese concessions and irregular Chinese forces. Seven hundred Japanese refugees were concentrated at the primary school in the concession. The Japanese Volunteer Corps was reorganized. TOKYO, Saturday, Nov. 28.—Reports that Americans and other foreigners were killed in fighting at Tientsin were denied officially today.

U. S. SECRETARY DENIES COMMENT ON NIPPON ARMY

Cabinet Official Reiterates Statement That He Was Unable to Understand Advance on Chinchow

Seattle Times—Chicago Tribune—N. Y. Times Special Service. WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 28.—Deep concern was manifested at the State Department today over the latest developments in the disturbed Manchurian situation, which finds the foreign offices of the United States and Japan clashing over Secretary of State Stimson's action of yesterday when he directed world opinion on Japanese assurances that Chinchow would not be attacked. The quick reaction of the Japanese Foreign Office to Mr. Stimson's intimation that Japan, then marching upon Chinchow, was violating her pledged word, came as a surprise to Washington officials. Immediately upon receipt of press dispatches quoting a Japanese Foreign Office spokesman as stating that Mr. Stimson had "lost his head" and made public confidential diplomatic correspondence, the American secretary hastened to the White House for a conference with President Hoover. Statements Denied A few moments later Mr. Stimson denied that he made any of the statements attributed to him by the Japanese and asserted that the Japanese Foreign Office had been misinformed. He followed this at once by stating that he stood squarely on his action of yesterday, reiterating that at that time he had not been able to understand how Japanese troops could be moving upon Chinchow in the face of the assurance he had received. That efforts will be made promptly to heal the breach was evident today when Ambassador Deuchui of Japan called at the State Department and minimized the seriousness of the Japanese foreign office statement. Early Settlement Expected An early settlement of the Stimson-Shidehara incident is expected to turn on the question of whether the Japanese foreign office became provoked over Stimson's action in revealing secret correspondence or over other sections of the statement attributed to the secretary and published in Tokyo today. All he had said, Mr. Stimson stated, was that he had seen the press reports from the Far East yesterday of the advance of the Japanese Army toward Chinchow because he had been assured by Baron Shidehara, the Japanese foreign minister, that this would not happen. Reiterating these remarks today, Secretary Stimson said: "And on that I stand." Secretary Stimson authorized direct quotation of his yesterday's remarks as well as his today's. Tells of Apprehension Mr. Stimson's statement follows: "On the twenty-third of November I asked my ambassador in Tokyo to tell Baron Shidehara, the foreign minister of Japan, that I had seen with great apprehension press reports giving the impression that the army commanders of Japan were planning military expeditions against the forces of China in the neighborhood of Chinchow and that I sincerely trusted that there was no basis for that report. "The following day, November 24, I was assured by Baron Shidehara, the foreign minister of Japan, through military expert Forbes that he and the secretary of war and the chief of staff were all of them agreed that there should be no hostile operations toward Chinchow and that military orders to that effect had been issued. In view of this, it is difficult for me to understand press reports about the advance of General Honjo's army. "During yesterday's conversation with the press, Secretary Stimson had stipulated that he should not be quoted. Stimson Rebuked To Allay Public TOKYO, Saturday, Nov. 28.—The Japanese foreign office's denunciation of Secretary of State Stimson was given vent in an attempt to allay public indignation after Japanese newspapers had displayed a dispatch from Washington quoting Stimson as saying that the Japanese Army had "run amuck" in Manchuria and put Japan in the position of violating the nine-power pact. "Thus was the explanation at the foreign office today of developments which caused the foreign office spokesman to declare that Mr. Stimson was 'losing his head at a critical moment.'"

CHANG'S MANCHURIA POLICY IS THORN IN FLESH OF JAPAN

In this, his sixth article on the Manchurian situation, Upton Close, experienced Far Eastern observer, continues his narrative of personal observations on the disputed area during his recent visit. The seventh article will be on the "Relation of China to Manchuria."

By UPTON CLOSE

Upton Close is the pen-name of Josef Washington Hall, former University of Washington Professor, just back from the Scene of Action in Manchuria.

Copyright, 1931, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc. Exclusive World Rights held by United Feature Syndicate. All rights reserved. I have been in Manchuria yearly since 1919. For the past five summers I have been in command of traveling groups of American university people, studying, under the auspices of Japanese and Chinese governments and scholars, various phases of Oriental culture. I have had as many as 150 of these in Manchuria at one time, and not one has suffered injury or loss of property under the Chinese regime. There has, of course, been continued banditry in the outlying regions, and much disruption due to the ruling Chang family's civil wars with various Chinese regimes. There was of course no such order as prevails under Japanese rule nor will it ever be possible to have the meticulous order maintained by Japanese police in any Chinese—or one might say in any American—city. But during the last decade Manchuria has been the least disturbed, most prosperous part of all China, and life and property have on the whole been not notably less secure in the settled areas than in the great cities of the United States. I happened to have been present, with forty-five other Americans, at the first declaration of authority down from his mountain government south of the Wall, will you tell them to disregard all rumors of modern China? "I have never seen a ceremony surpassing it in barbaric magnificence. The chief mourner, old Chang's second son, insisted on kowtowing to us for being present to wish his father's shade all speed on its way to the Yellow Springs—China's Hades. This lad is now the harassed 26-year-old mayor of Tientsin and martial-law commander of that ticklish region. His older brother, now just turned 30, was in spick uniform instead of sackcloth, concerned with gathering up the threads of authority blown from his father's grasp. "This new young ruler took us behind the scenes, summoned the ladies of his father's harem to meet us—it was the first time many had seen foreigners—and made us a speech. All that we had seen, said he, belonged to his father's generation, which was now over. From now on Manchuria would be a modern country, following modern customs. Seventy Courses Is 'Mere Snack' "You have heard it stated confidently in Japan," he said to us, "that I must put Manchuria under Japanese guidance and protection and discontinue all pretense of my country's connection with China proper. But you may say that these reports are entirely wrong. And if you see the young men who are establishing the Nationalist government south of the Wall, will you tell them to disregard all rumors of modern China?" Then he took us into the food tent with the announcement that we might only have a "snack" for Confucius disapproves feasting at times of bereavement—and fed us seventy courses. Three days later in Peiping we met the Nationalist Generalissimo

clever father through banditry, diplomacy, and tactful bargaining with the Japanese. In June, 1928, old Chang, betrayed by the ex-Christian, General Feng, fleeing out of Peking before the advance of the young southern Nationalist now in power in China, came in contact with a charge of nitroglycerin just under the viaduct carrying the Japanese railway over the Chinese road at Mukden. Since I had once served as adviser to Chang's erstwhile rival, Wu Pei-fu, it was my thought that the discreet thing for me and my group arriving in Mukden at this moment out of Korea, was to slip quietly on to Peking. But our arrival was discovered. We were met at the station by young American college men attached to young Chang, and impressed to attend the old ex-bandit king's "wake." I have never seen a ceremony surpassing it in barbaric magnificence. The chief mourner, old Chang's second son, insisted on kowtowing to us for being present to wish his father's shade all speed on its way to the Yellow Springs—China's Hades. This lad is now the harassed 26-year-old mayor of Tientsin and martial-law commander of that ticklish region. His older brother, now just turned 30, was in spick uniform instead of sackcloth, concerned with gathering up the threads of authority blown from his father's grasp. "This new young ruler took us behind the scenes, summoned the ladies of his father's harem to meet us—it was the first time many had seen foreigners—and made us a speech. All that we had seen, said he, belonged to his father's generation, which was now over. From now on Manchuria would be a modern country, following modern customs. Seventy Courses Is 'Mere Snack' "You have heard it stated confidently in Japan," he said to us, "that I must put Manchuria under Japanese guidance and protection and discontinue all pretense of my country's connection with China proper. But you may say that these reports are entirely wrong. And if you see the young men who are establishing the Nationalist government south of the Wall, will you tell them to disregard all rumors of modern China?" Then he took us into the food tent with the announcement that we might only have a "snack" for Confucius disapproves feasting at times of bereavement—and fed us seventy courses. Three days later in Peiping we met the Nationalist Generalissimo

Chiang Kai-shek, his young American graduate wife, and her brother, Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs T. V. Soong. They had come up to take over official archives and move the capital of China from the City of Kublai Khan to a rebuilt Nanking on the Yangtze River. They asked us what we had heard in Mukden. We told them. Soong said: "Then we will not need to send our armies into Manchuria." Had the Nationalist Chinese done so the Japanese military would have acted just as they have it is fall. As we left the headquarters of young Marshal Chang, his fashionable slender wife slipped into the hands of my wife some enlarged photographs. They were intended to be proof positive of Japanese connection with the assassination of old Chang. Such proof in fact was later brought up in the Japanese Diet in a political attempt to discredit the government. Japanese police of note encouraged the Diet building and when the storm was over all evidence had disappeared. I believe the Tokyo government was not aware of the fact that Japanese in Manchuria, including at least some military, had attempted this drastic means of revenge against old Chang for his damaging economic measures against them after having begun his career through their support. Those behind the plot were disappointed and sore that it did not lead to complications enabling the Japanese occupation, which was put off for three years. Only the acumen of young Chang and the loyalty of his father's old generals obviated such immediate result. Japanese Protests Are Unheeded With such a start, young Chang threw himself heart and soul into the building of Chinese railroads and ports and encouragement of banking and Chinese commercial houses, which would rival and overwhelm the Japanese establishments. Japanese protests that this violated treaties were unheeded. The increase of Japanese control through extraterritorial rights in lands in Manchuria through their settlement by Korean Japanese subjects was stopped by secret orders to Chinese magistrates to refuse registry to leases or deeds made to Koreans. This was in effect violation of treaty. Feelings between the young Chinese ruler and the Japanese in their ornate city adjoining his capital grew so tense that young Chang found it desirable to spend most of his time in his new port Hulatao, under construction by Dutch engineers, or in his seaside resort south of the Great Wall.

The Japanese consul-general at Mukden, Mr. Hayashi, told me a few weeks ago of his many warnings to young Marshal Chang about the growing irritation of the Japanese. They demanded that he or the Nationalist government at Nanking appease the Japanese claims of treaty infringement. His agreement with the Nanking government whereby he took over the territory of the northern rebel generals, Feng and Yen, one year ago and thus procured for himself a new capital, Ceiping, away from Japanese proximity, was to him and his encourage a genuine relief. A strong influence in young Chang's policy of supporting and obeying the Nanking government rather than throwing himself under the dominance of the Japanese was and remains his picturesque Australian adviser, the tall, gray, distinguished W. H. Donald, a veterinarian who was killed in fighting at Tientsin twenty years has been intimate with Chinese personalities and politics. Japanese Business Suffers in Manchuria Such was the background familiar to me when I traveled through Manchuria in August. Talking with my Japanese friends in their great new steel and concrete hotels, administration buildings and hospitals in Manchuria, I found no such feeling of self-congratulation that they were "running away with the show" as I found among the ebullient Chinese. In addition to the competition from the Chinese railways, Japanese were suffering from the fall of silver which made their gold standard money exceedingly high in relation to Chinese currency, and from the rise of Chinese commercial houses who were entering into competition with them in the bean oil export business, and other trade essential to their economic position. Only Japanese control of the administration of Manchuria could, they were convinced, save their investments in Manchuria. With young Chang and his entire civil and military staffs growing more and more anti-Japanese and coming more and more under the influence of Nanking they saw no hope except for overthrow of Chinese administration throughout Manchuria. They were very pessimistic in August of such a possibility, since the Tokyo government was in the hands of men opposed to military outburst and desirous of fulfilling contracts with foreign powers for the preservation of China's territorial integrity and fulfillment of world peace and disarmament programs. The dramatic adventures of the military which has changed all this has already been described.



Upton Close