

'DANGER ZONE' IN EAST SHIFTS TO MANCHURIA

Intensive Military Moves
Reported on Russian Frontier.

BY JOSEPH H. BAIRD
United Press Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, March 19.—The "danger zone" of the far east appears to have shifted from Shantung back to Manchuria. Reliable reports received here told of these developments:

The Soviet Russian forces are making "intensive military preparations" at Vladivostok, and are storing up wheat there. The relations between Russia and Japan appear to be strained.

There is widespread opposition among some Chinese soldiers to the new Japanese-fostered regime of Henry Pu-Yi.

The political situation in Japan was described as "troubled."

American officials do not conceal their concern over the first report, although they find some comfort in the fact that both Moscow and Tokyo repeatedly have affirmed their desire for peace.

According to the advices of western observers, Vladivostok, Russia's great Pacific port adjacent to Japan's Manchurian Korea, appears to be preparing for a state of siege.

Four trainloads of wheat have passed over the Chinese Eastern railroad destined for Vladivostok, twenty more are expected.

Wheat Embargo Considered

The trains on which this wheat is carried are not being returned to the Chinese Eastern railroad in Manchuria, but are kept in Russian territory.

To some observers this indicates that the Russians are apprehensive lest some other power seize the road, jointly owned by Russia and China. The Russians alone, however, claim to own the rolling stock of the line.

Faced by these preparations, authorities in Manchuria are considering an embargo on wheat exports. They are thinking, too, of closing the frontier at Pogranichna, where the Chinese Eastern railroad enters Siberia not far from Vladivostok.

Soviet Russia now has about 50,000 men in Vladivostok, terminal of the long trans-Siberian railroad and Russia's only port of consequence on the Pacific. Russia probably has 50,000 more troops east of the Urals.

Piling Up Good Supplies

Any other reinforcements, according to the best information available, would have to come from European Russia, lying more than 5,000 miles across the bleak Siberian wastes. Only a single-track road is available to carry troops or to bring supplies to those areas in the far east.

Hence trained observers here believe that Russia is piling up supplies to feed its far eastern forces in the event their connection with European Russia be severed.

What connection, if any, Russia may have with the Chinese revolt against Henry Pu-Yi is unknown. However, reports are circulating in Manchuria that Soviet officials are planning to feed Chinese troops along the Soviet-Manchurian border.

Opposes U. S. Stand

BY MILES W. VAUGHN
United Press Staff Correspondent
TOKIO, March 19.—Japan will oppose any effort of the United States to invoke the nine-power treaty, in connection with formation of the new independent state in Manchuria, a government spokesman said today.

Simultaneously, the foreign office denied Chinese charges that Japan had formed the new state. The government views the new Manchu regime sympathetically, the spokesman said, and pressure of public opinion may force recognition.

Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson had announced that the United States would not recognize territorial or economic gains by aggression, and the announcement of policy was left to uncertain terms of the nine-power treaty.

Japan's announced intention to oppose invocation of the treaty, it was believed, would be based on the argument that its activities in Manchuria were not aggressive, but defensive.

And successful projection of that argument, it was believed, would nullify the so-called Stimson policy as outlined in a letter to Senator William E. Borah.

Ambassador Katsui Debuchi at Washington informed the foreign office of indications that the United States intended to invoke provisions of the nine-power treaty guaranteeing Chinese territorial integrity in case Japan recognizes the new Manchu regime.

CALIFORNIAN 'GOES WET'

Former Dry Congressman Declares
"Noble Experiment" Fails.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Indicating a marked swing toward dry law modification in President Hoover's own state is a declaration made here by former Congressman Walter Lineberger of Long Beach that if he runs for congress from that once-arid section he will do so as an avowed modificationist.

Lineberger spent six years in the house as a dry. When six years ago he ran for the senate against Senator Shortridge, it was with the backing of the Anti-Saloon League. Now he confesses he was wrong.

"I used to think this was a 'noble experiment,' but now I know it's an ignoble failure," said Lineberger. "Prohibition has created and subsidized gangdom and is responsible for such tragedies as that enacted at Hopewell."

3,500 AT RITE DANCE

Murat Chanters, Tech Band Are Features of Fete at Cathedral.

Musical entertainment and a dance attracted 3,500 persons to the Scottish Rite cathedral on Friday night.

Featuring the entertainment was a concert by the Murat Chanters. Other presentations were given by Technical high school band, Miss Robbie Cook, Harry Lowe, John Jameson and Louis Heinrich.

The entertainment committee, Homer L. Cook, chairman, arranged the program.

FULL FREEDOM IS DE VALERA'S CRY

Ireland May Face New Reign of Terror and War

BY MILTON BRONNER
European Manager, NEA Service

DUBLIN, March 19.—"As long as Eamon de Valera lives, the Irish republic lives," say his followers.

Today he is the new president of the Irish Free State, which is a British dominion like Canada, and whose officials are required to take the oath of allegiance to England's king. De Valera is out to end that.

The one ultimate object of the Fianna Fail party is the unity and independence of Ireland as a sovereign state," he said very frankly at the time of his election as head of his Fianna Fail (Sons of Destiny) party.

"The oath of allegiance to King George is obligated by Article 17 of the constitution. We propose to remove that article.

"Regarding separation from Great Britain: Our objective is independence, but in this election we asked for a limited mandate and we intend to proceed within the terms of this mandate."

So today, more trouble may be brewing in war-wrecked Ireland, which has been at peace since De Valera's followers, at his command, laid down their weapons in the bloody but unsuccessful civil war that they waged against the new Free State government ten years ago.

It is reasonable to assume that England still is determined to retain control of this little island near her shores for use "in time of war or strained relations with other powers" as stipulated in the constitution she granted the Free State in 1920.

A lot has happened since De Valera's 30,000 insurgents laid down their arms in May, 1923.

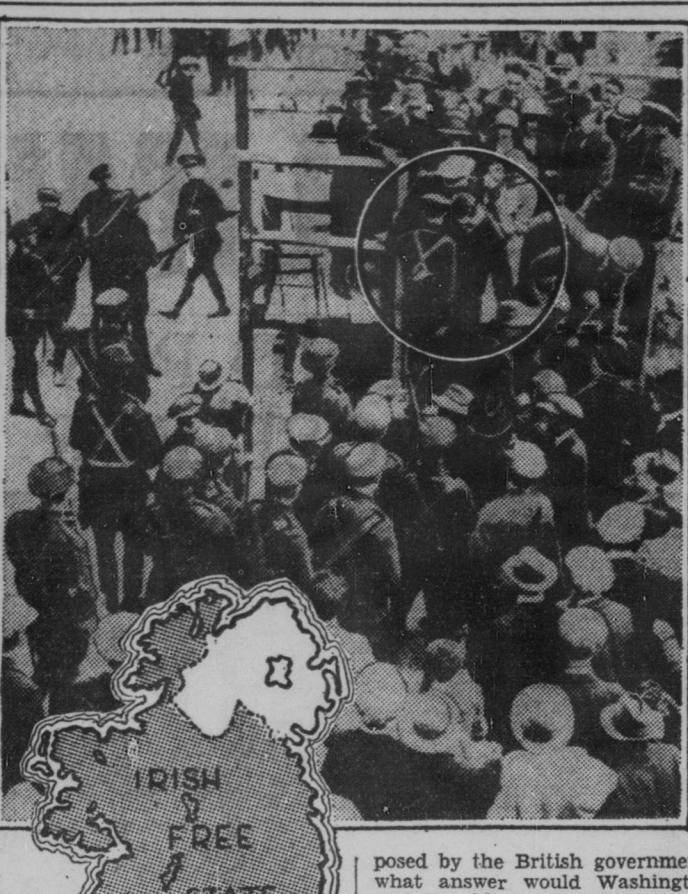
On Aug. 15, 1923, the "president of the Irish republic" emerged from his hiding in the Tipperary hills and appeared on a platform to address a gathering of his followers.

Free State troops dashed up in an armored car, fired several volleys over the heads of the crowd and made De Valera prisoner.

For a long time he was kept in prison by Free State authorities. They were afraid to shoot him on his American birth, who had made perhaps the most dramatic jail break in history, who had spent many weary months in prison, who had lived as a phantom in the Tipperary hills while hunted as an outlaw and who had dreamed of becoming the George Washington of his country—this man continued his fight and gradually returned to power.

Leaving the Sinn Fein party, which recently assailed him, he launched the newer Fianna Fail party, upon which he rode to victory when he defeated President William T. Cosgrave of the Free State, in the recent election.

The vote was close—which seems



the crime, passed a drastic public safety act which declared all revolutionary societies treasonable and authorized the death penalty. De Valera tried to defeat this bill, but failed by a narrow margin.

De Valera's party also fought an effort to defeat a bill requiring every member of the Dail (including Republicans) to take an oath of allegiance to the Free State constitution.

They lost and, upon taking the oath, announced that it was merely an "empty formula" and would in no wise bind their actions.

In the Sixth Dail, De Valera's efforts to repeal the safety act was defeated by the scant majority of six votes. In the following year he led an unsuccessful movement for abolition of the oath of allegiance.

The actual arrest of Eamon de Valera by Free State soldiers when he emerged from his hiding in 1923 is pictured here, soldiers being shown (in the circle) removing De Valera from the platform.

A moment before, they had fired three volleys over the heads of the crowd. The closeup shows De Valera as he appeared at the time.

The map shows the Irish Free State with relation to the rest of England.

to be typical of all votes in Ireland, where political rivalries are keen, hatreds deep and bitter, and wrings of centuries ago burn as deep as though they had occurred only yesterday.

In stating his case for American audiences, De Valera has put it this way:

"If England, in 1780, had sent word that the colonies might, with the consent of the king, establish a free state within the British realm and subject its administration to a constitution im-

posed by the British government, what answer would Washington and Franklin and Jefferson and Adams have returned?

"They would have refused it, wouldn't they? After their struggle for complete independence, they would have accepted nothing less."

AND so, this American-born son of a Spanish father and an Irish mother, is today's human symbol of Ireland's 700-year fight to break the bonds of British rule.

He still hopes, no doubt, to achieve his dream of becoming president of the "Irish Republic," which never has yet existed save between quotation marks and in retreat before British bayonets.

There is something about this dark-haired, dark-eyed man whose features have a strong Castilian cast that reminds one of Spain's most romantic character. Shaw Desmond once described him as: "That modern Don Quixote, who sometimes breaks his ghostly spears on ghostly windmills."

Yet, there have been several times in his life when it was said that four of every five Irishmen were prepared to die for him and the cause he championed.

Whether the old days of fire and blood will return as he continues his struggle for freedom is a question that only the future can answer.

THE END

GMIL RENEWS LEGAL BATTLE

Gets High Court Writ in
Bond Writing Ban.

Renewing a legal battle to lift a court ban against signing bonds for city prisoners, Eli Gmil, bondsman, today had obtained a supreme court prohibition writ against Municipal Judges William H. Sheaffer and Clifton R. Cameron.

The high court's order was issued Friday afternoon on Gmil's allegations in a petition that the ban is "unjust, against public policy and an infringement on the rights of citizens."

Both judges were directed to appear before the supreme court at 2 Tuesday afternoon to show cause why the ban should not be lifted.

Gmil recently lost a similar court battle in the Lebanon (Ind.) court, where his petition to defeat the ban order of Chief Mike Morrissey and the two judges, was denied.

Expenditures for fraudulent cures range from \$15,000 upward each year.

WOMAN IS SLUGGED BY PURSE SNATCHER

75-Year-Old Victim Struck
in Face as She Tries to
Evade Robber.

A purse snatcher slugged a 75-year-old woman Friday night when she resisted his efforts to rob her.

Mrs. Winfield Johnson, 1763 North Talbot street, reported to police that she was walking in the 1600 block of that street when a young white man grabbed her purse, which contained \$8.

A robber who held up Mrs. Emma Prince, 43, attendant at the Central State hospital, as she walked through grounds of the institution. Emerging from behind a tree, the bandit demanded Mrs. Prince give him her purse. She had none, but carried a nickel tied in the corner of a handkerchief. The robber removed the coin and returned the handkerchief.

A burglar who robbed guests at a bridge party threw a brick through a window of an adjoining home to distract attention from the apartment of Daisy Final, 2125 College avenue, where two purses placed on a bed by guests were stolen, police were told.

The loot included \$3, two vanity

MILLIONS GO FOR MEDICINE, DRUGS IN U. S.

Huge Sums Are Expended
for Quack Remedies, Survey by Doctors Proves.

By Times Special
WASHINGTON, March 19.—The people of the United States spend \$715,000,000 annually for drugs and medicines which constitutes about 20 per cent of the national bill for illness.

Of this amount, \$190,000,000 (26.6 per cent) is spent for medicine prescribed by physicians, \$165,000,000 (23.1 per cent) for remedies home remedies, and \$200,000,000 (50 per cent) for "patent medicines" of secret composition. These facts are brought out in a report issued by the committee on the costs of medical care, of which Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur is chairman.

This report, "The Costs of Medicines," published by the University of Chicago Press, discloses authentic figures on the drug industry in this country, obtained through a three-year study on the subject made for the committee on the costs of medical care by Dr. R. P. Fischell, vice-president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and Dr. C. Rufus Rorem, formerly a staff member of the committee.

\$22 For Each Family

It was discovered that the average expenditure for medicine is approximately \$22 annually a family of four persons, or \$5.50 a member. Actual expenditures per capita vary widely, however, and tend to be highest in the cities.

Other important facts this survey disclosed include the following:

Patients attempting to diagnose their own ailments by comparing their symptoms with those described in patent medicine advertisements frequently may forego proper medical attention until it is too late to effect a cure.

"Official" medicines usually can be purchased by the pharmacist for a fraction of the price of proprietary medicines or ethical specialties.

Although regulations governing the pharmaceutical profession are strict enough, the privileges of licensed persons operating outside of pharmacy are so extensive that the public enjoys little protection in the sales of packaged medicines.

Public in Dark

While self-medication is increasing, there is not available sufficient information on which the public can base its judgment as to what type of medicine safely may be used for the treatment of simple and minor conditions.

Drugs prescribed or dispensed through doctors do not constitute a large portion of the total costs of medical care. Physicians' prescriptions, plus the drugs dispensed in doctors' offices, average approximately \$1.50 a person a year.

"It is significant," the report reads, "that the costs of medicines to patients still are lower when the conditions of treatment permit a physician to prescribe only such medicines as he considers necessary to good results."

Such conditions exist, according to the report, where medical service is rendered on an "annual" rather than a fee, basis, as in industrial or university health services.

Loophole for Quacks

Few of the so-called "patent medicines" actually are registered as to ingredients and granted patents from the United States patent office. Most of them are protected by trade names which become, through registration and usage, the property of the manufacturer or distributor. The formulas are secret.

The report states that "so long as secrecy of composition is permissible for medicines offered for self-medication, and so long as the public is kept in ignorance of the proper uses and values of common drugs, the quack will find some method to play his trade."

Expenditures for fraudulent cures range from \$15,000 upward each year.

Bad Company

By United Press
CHICAGO, March 19.—Police Chief Martin Wojciechowski of Cicero was busy today investigating why two of his police officers

Retires Soon



For fifty years associated with Princeton university, Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of the school, is pictured above at an alumni banquet held in his honor in New York.

He will retire in June on the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation from the university. He has been president for twenty years.

DE PAUW PICKS COMMITTEES

24 Chosen on Graduation
Groups at University.

By Times Special

GREENCASTLE, Ind., March 19.—De Pauw university seniors are looking toward graduation in June.

Miss Margaret Winship of Rushville, president of the 1932 class, has appointed twenty-four of the class to serve on committees that will have charge of events