

JAPAN IS STALLED IN SUCHOW DRIVE

Halted 90 Miles North of
"Lifeline" Railway, Plea
of Americans Shows.

BACKGROUND—

With Yangtze Valley and most of North China conquered in undeclared war, which began at Peiping last July, Japanese legions have been attempting to unite their conquest along the Chinese coast by a pincer campaign against Suchow, junction of Lunghai and Tsingpu Railways. Japanese advancing north from Nanking and south from Shantung Province. Meanwhile Chinese have been harassing Japanese outposts along Yangtze, especially at Wuhu above Nanking.

By the Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 26.—The Japanese drive to conquer China's lifeline railway has been stalled for three weeks. It was disclosed today by an appeal from American missionaries at Tientsin—65 miles north of the Lunghai line—for assurance that Japanese would not bombard mission refugee camps there.

Japanese had asserted their troops occupied Tientsin a week ago, but the appeal, to United States Consul General Clarence E. Gauss, disclosed that the city still was in Chinese hands.

The missionaries' appeal indicated the Japanese advance had bogged down against Chinese resistance south of Tientsin, which is about 90 miles north of Suchow, junction point of the Lunghai and Tsingpu Railways. It had gone that far on January 7.

Gauss told Japanese authorities the missionaries were flying a white flag with a blue cross in the center and asked them to refrain from bombarding areas thus marked.

Chinese troops, supported by bombing planes, attacked Japanese positions on Takwan Mountain in a counter-offensive aimed at driving the invaders from the Yangtze River Valley above Nanking.

Chinese reports of the engagement near Wuhu, 60 miles upstream from the conquered former capital, said both sides suffered heavy casualties. The Chinese attackers had to face the fire of Japanese warships in the river as well as artillery on the mountain-side.

Ranging downstream, five Chinese bombers dropped projectiles on Japanese positions at Nanking, where the United States gunboat Oahu was ready to aid the 17 Americans there if necessary.

The Japanese naval spokesman said one of the attacking planes was shot down and declared little if any damage resulted from the raid, the third since Nanking fell into Japanese hands last month.

Supply Depots Bombed. Japanese bombers, meanwhile, kept up their attacks on Chinese supply depots, airdromes and railway lines near Canton, on the South China coast.

On other fronts Japanese attempts to consolidate their gains apparently were held up by Chinese counterattacks. In Shanghai itself there was a Japanese admission that complete order had not been restored to congested areas outside the International Settlement.

The Japanese Army spokesman said a number of "undesirable elements" had entered Nantao, old Chinese quarter south of the Settlement, and were looting and occasionally setting fires despite efforts of Japanese police to control them.

Japanese forces attempting to drive inland an army of 400,000 Chinese preventing consolidation of North China and Yangtze Valley gains ran into resistance on both the northern and southern fronts.

Chinese said they were repulsing the northward-moving Japanese column at Pengpu, north of Nanking. The other law of the Japanese vise squeezed against the Chinese corridor from the north was halted in Southern Shantung Province, awaiting reinforcements.

South of Shanghai Chinese attempted several times to cross the Chientang River to assault Hangchow, Chekiang Province capital.

AUSTRALIA MARKING 150TH ANNIVERSARY

Celebration to Last Three Months.
Landing of First Settlers
Depicted in Pageant.

By the Associated Press.

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 26.—A 21-cannon salute from shore batteries today launched Australia's three-month celebration of its 150th birthday. The salute thundered just as a pageant party—depicting the landing on January 26, 1788, of Capt. Arthur Phillip with soldiers and 800 convicts who made up Australia's first white settlement—beached its rowboats.

The United States cruisers Louisville, Memphis, Trenton and Milwaukee, and warships of France, Italy and The Netherlands crowded Sydney Harbor. More than 200,000 persons lined the shores as the party landed among a circle of 100 dancing aborigines.

After the landing came a parade of gigantic floats commemorating the transformation of this "down under" continent from a dumping ground for British political offenders into a rich commonwealth with a proud heritage of its own.

The historical period of the \$2,500,000 celebration continues until February 12, to be followed by British Empire games and the royal show and trade fairs ending April 25.

What "Potomac" Means. The name "Potomac" signifies "plenty of fish" in the Indian language. Capt. John Smith, who explored the lower Potomac in 1608, mentioned the "abundance of fish, lying so thick with their backs above the water—for want of nets, we attempted to catch them with a trying pan—neither better fish, more plenty, nor variety, had any of us seen in any stream."

Academically, Catholic University functions under 10 schools and colleges throughout the country. In order that its influence may be as far-reaching as possible, summer sessions are held in Iowa, Texas and California, as well as in Washington.

Boulder Kills Two in School



Wrecked interior of the chemistry laboratory at Elkhorn District Colored School, at Upland, W. Va., where two students were killed and four injured, when a 10-ton boulder tumbled 600 feet down a mountainside.



The hole torn in the roof of the building by the huge rock.

MEDIATION BOARD URGED BY KENNEDY

Senate Asked to Create
Body to Arbitrate Maritime Labor Disputes.

By the Associated Press.

Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy of the Maritime Commission took before the Senate Commerce Committee today his suggestion that Congress establish a mediation board to settle labor disputes between seamen and shipowners.

Mr. Kennedy, who will leave next month to become Ambassador to Great Britain, reported after a long inquiry into troubles of America's merchant marine that the industry could make good use of an agency patterned after the Railway Mediation Board.

He would retain the services of the National Labor Relations Board on questions of representation and organization of marine unions.

Mr. Kennedy's attitude, as well as the policy of the committee in conducting closed hearings, drew the opposition of C. I. O. maritime unions in a statement sent to members of Congress.

A. F. L. Has Another Idea. "Labor relations in an industry such as this cannot be stabilized," the statement said, "unless both employer and employee are able to negotiate freely."

The Railway Mediation Board provides that disputes must be submitted for arbitration. It allows strikes only as a last resort.

Committee testimony against the conduct of maritime unions, the union

statement added, was "for the most part either ridiculous or absurd."

An American Federation of Labor spokesman, Paul Scharrenberg, asked the committee yesterday to abandon suggestions of both Chairman Kennedy and the C. I. O. and instead amend the Labor Relations Act to set up a separate three-man board to control maritime labor affairs.

Query on Bridges.

The committee meanwhile asked the Labor Department whether there ever had been a recommendation for deportation of Harry Bridges, Pacific Coast Maritime union leader.

Witnesses at committee hearings had testified Bridges was a native of Australia, and one of them said he had heard immigration inspectors had recommended the union leader's deportation.

The committee wrote Secretary Perkins asking also for the department's complete file on Bridges, as well as a report on the reasons for department decisions on any recommendations as to Bridges.

It said the facts were "for use of the committee in study of maritime labor conditions."

MEETING ON MILTON SET

Senate Committee to Consider Protests on Friday.

The Senate Privileges and Elections Committee will meet Friday to consider protests against the seating of Senator Milton of New Jersey.

Chairman George said he had no proposal to make regarding requests that the committee hold hearings on Mr. Milton's eligibility.

The Interstate Commerce Commission recently reported that there are some 400,000 miles of railroad track, 2,000,000 freight cars and 50,000 passenger cars in the United States.

Europeans Fear Fire and War In First Aurora Since 1709

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—It was not the end of the world. It was not a new war. It was not a fire.

It was only the Aurora Borealis—on the blink again—that kept firemen dashing about much of Europe into the early morning hours today.

The firemen couldn't do anything about the scientific phenomenon so they went home to bed and left it to the scientists to explain all about it to terrified inhabitants.

By press, radio and telephone officials explained that the Aurora, rarely seen in Southern or Western Europe, was caused by an electrical disturbance on the sun's surface.

Many villagers in more remote sections of Europe knelt in prayer as the Northern Lights spread across the sky last night. They've been shooting off over sections of North America since Saturday.

A brilliant cascade of red beams was streaked with ever-changing bands of orange, purple, green, blue and white—the first Aurora in Western Europe since 1709, French scientists said.

Some of Switzerland thought a new war had begun. Telephone systems were tied up in some parts of France, and a few villagers shouted, "C'est la Guerre!" Some thought the world was coming to an end.

In England, the Windsor Fire Department was called out in the belief Windsor Castle was in flames. There were many other fire calls throughout Europe.

The lights were seen clearly in Italy, Spain, Portugal and even southernmost Gibraltar; Austria, Switzerland, The Netherlands and the British Isles.

Many in the Netherlands, where the House of Orange is hoping for a male heir to be born to Crown Princess Juliana, regarded the lights as a happy omen.

But in Scotland they talked gloomily of impending disaster, recalling similar but not equal flashes on the night before Edward VII died.

Communications were normal today, but short-wave radio between London and New York was disrupted last night.

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SANCTIONS FATE DIVIDES LEAGUE

Small Nations Seek Death
of Article 16, Defended
by Powers.

BACKGROUND—

Article 16 of League of Nations Covenant provides for economic and financial sanctions against nations committing "acts of war" and, under this power sanctions were applied against Italy in 1935-6 because of her invasion and conquest of Ethiopia. When military campaign was completed successfully in spring of 1936 sanctions were dropped. Use of sanctions against Japan has been scrupulously avoided.

By the Associated Press.

GENEVA, Jan. 26.—The big and the small nations of the League split today over whether to keep sanctions provisions in the covenant.

The smaller nations favored junking the "punitive" Article 16 as the League Council began its 100th session. The article provides for economic sanctions against nations committing "an act of war" and for possible military action by League powers.

The larger powers wanted to keep sanctions as part of the League framework, and Foreign Ministers Anthony Eden of Britain and Yvon Delbos of France were reported determined to uphold them in Council debate.

Compromise Indicated. There was some indication of compromise with the anti-sanctions nations, who in the past have contended that sanctions worked economic hardship against the nations applying them, as well as against the aggressor to be punished.

The compromise would be an unofficial military action by League nations, who on any obligation to apply sanctions, but leaving provision for it within the League covenant.

Today's Council session was private, and in ensuing public sessions most of the attending foreign ministers were expected to make general statements renewing pledges of faith in League principles—these in answer to Germany, Italy and Japan, who have left the League.

Seeks to Keep Article 16 Intact. Ministers of the larger nations were believed ready in the private sessions, however, to inform the smaller countries that they were free to determine their own actions on sanctions so long as Article 16 remained untouched in text.

Other business before the Council included China's appeal against Japan, alleging Nippon was an aggressor and a petition by the General Council of the Jewish Congress for dealing with Premier Octavian Goga's Rumanian nationalist government on the question of Jewish rights, and reports of economic and financial committees.

RUMANIAN JEWS' FEAR OF TERRORISM LESSENS

Reassured by Premier Goga's Decree Banning Campaigning by Semi-Military Units.

By the Associated Press.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 26.—Premier Octavian Goga's midnight decree banning semi-military political organizations from campaigning in elections March 2 lessened Jewish fears of terrorism today.

The question still remained, however, whether the parties would obey the government edict barring them from the campaign over Goga's anti-semitic program.

The attitude of Cornelius Codreanu, whose Iron Guard met to map an election program, was uncertain. Codreanu views the guards as an essential part of his political strength.

Juliu Maniu, national peasant party leader who had just revived the Peasant Guards, expressed satisfaction with the order if it is enforced impartially.

Jewish leaders expected few Jews would go to the polls because necessary proof of their citizenship is such a complicated procedure that few hoped to complete it in time.

Butchers of South Africa are displaying wax models of meat cuts in their windows.

Famed Japanese Fixed in Resolve To Give U.S. Brain

Laws of Land May Force
Botanist to Come to
America to Die.

By the Associated Press.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The laws of Japan make it difficult for a Japanese to bequeath his brain to America, but Dr. Tomitaro Makino, famous Japanese botanist, is going to do it even if he has to come to the United States to die.

The story of his odd resolve is told today in the Cornell Alumni News. Cornell has a collection of famous brains, which have been used to make notable discoveries about the mind in general, and in a few cases about the peculiarities of noted men.

There is no Japanese brain in this collection. Under the law in Japan, the News says, a body may not be dissected until 24 hours after death. Preservation of brains requires removal within an hour.

Dr. Makino is 78. He wants his brain to be the first of his race in the Cornell collection, on account of his associations with Cornell botanists and Japanese who have graduated from Cornell.

Another interesting brain which the Cornell collection expects, the alumni publication states, is that of Prof. W. M. Lord, noted for remarkable feats of memory and a rare ability to do more than one different mental feat at a time.

Largest and heaviest of the Cornell famous brains is that of Rudolf, a central New Yorker convicted of murder. The Cornell collection is in charge of Dr. James W. Papez, physiologist, who recently identified a ring-shaped structure of four brain parts as the seat of consciousness and emotion.

SHIP AND 31 MISSING. TOKIO, January 26 (AP).—Dispatches from Otaru, Northern Japan, today said it was feared the Japanese steamer Oka Maru had sunk with her crew of 31.

The vessel, a 1,224-ton coal carrier, sent out an SOS during a heavy storm. A rescue ship, delayed by heavy seas, reaching the indicated spot found only three bodies, believed to be those of members of the Oka Maru's crew.

NAZIS HIT CATHOLICS. MUNICH, Germany, Jan. 26 (AP).—The Bavarian minister of the interior, Adolf Wagner, yesterday ordered the dissolution of three major Catholic youth organizations, including the sports society. He charged they distributed anti-Nazi propaganda.

The action was protested on the grounds it was a violation of the concordat with the Vatican, which guaranteed the existence of the organizations.

RANDOLPH BILLS WOULD RAISE PAY

Designed Also to Curb Over-
time in Government
Departments.

By the Associated Press.

Seeking to improve working conditions in the Federal and District governments, especially for custodial employees, Representative Randolph, Democrat, of West Virginia introduced two bills late yesterday to increase minimum salaries and to discourage overtime.

A member of the House Civil Service Committee, Representative Randolph said he desired particularly to aid the low-paid janitor and charwoman. His bills, however, apply to various groups of classified civil service workers and would establish automatic promotions throughout the service, as well as provide time-and-a-half pay or compensatory time off for overtime and a 10 per cent increase over the regular schedule for night work.

Intended as Substitutes. The two bills are intended as substitutes for similar measures which Chairman Ramspeck of the House Civil Service Committee introduced sometime ago, on which hearings probably will be held next week. Mr. Randolph's measures apply to the field service as well as to other Federal services.

Mr. Randolph pointed out that custodial employees in grades 1 and 2 now receive annual minimum salaries of \$600 and \$800. The minimum under his bills would be \$1,200 a year for grade 1 and \$1,260 for grade 2. For grade 3 the minimum would be \$1,380; for grade 4, \$1,500; grade 5, \$1,620, and grade 6, \$1,740. The maximum would range from \$1,440 for grade 1 to \$2,100 for grade 6.

Schedule of Salaries. The minimum and maximum sal-

aries for other groups provided in the bill follow:

Sub-professional—Grade 1, \$1,360 to \$1,560; grade 2, \$1,440 to \$1,600; grade 3, \$1,560 to \$1,920, and grade 4, \$1,680 to \$2,040.

Clerical, administrative and fiscal—Grade 1, \$1,440 to \$1,800; grade 2, \$1,560 to \$1,920, and grade 3, \$1,680 to \$2,040.

Mr. Randolph said his bill to curtail overtime would discourage department heads from working employees beyond the regular schedule. In some instances, especially in veterans' hospitals, he explained, employees have been worked 10 and even 12 hours a day without overtime pay or compensatory time off.

BRUNO MUSSOLINI HOLDS FLIGHT BROKE RECORDS

By the Associated Press.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 26.—Bruno Mussolini took stock today of his 3,233-mile flight from Dakar, French West Africa, and decided he and Col. Attilio Biseo had completed the "fastest long-distance flight on record."

The 20-year-old son of Il Duce said he believed he and his brother pilot had broken at least two world marks when they landed their two trimotored, bombing type planes here yesterday, ending the second leg of their 6,000-mile experimental and propaganda flight from Rome.

Young Mussolini, however, said he would not say just what marks had been shattered until he had a chance to look at the record books. The flight from Dakar took 13 hours and 56 minutes.

A third plane, piloted by Maj. Nino Moscatelli, was forced to stop over at Natal, Brazil. Moscatelli was expected to fly here today.

Executive Board Meets.

The Executive Board of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Potomac Presbytery is holding its annual midwinter meeting today at the Church of the Pilgrims. Representatives of the 29 auxiliaries, the Potomac officers and District chairmen are attending the sessions. Mrs. Sidney C. Vincent, president, is in charge.



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To say that business success of today depends upon consistent advertising is "putting it mildly"; as a matter of fact, very few concerns, offering a product or service of public consumption, are successful without the use of printed salesmanship. And in proportion to the extent to which businesses do lean upon advertising for maintaining volume of sales . . . we find a corresponding degree of profitable operation. "It pays to advertise" is an accepted fact; the only problems remaining are what to advertise, how and when; logical analysis and common sense answer these questions quickly.

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Quantity	Article	Description	Sizes	Were	Now
17	SHIRTS	White and fancies, slightly soiled	14 to 17	\$1.65 to \$2.50	69c
79	SHIRTS	Fancy patterns	14 to 17	\$2.00 to \$2.50	\$1.09
182	SHIRTS	White broadcloth	13 1/2 to 18	\$1.65	\$1.19
49	TIES	Handmade, resilient construction		\$1.00	45c
116	TIES	Handmade, resilient construction		\$1.50 to \$2.00	95c
148	HOSE	Wool, rayon and lisle	10 to 12	39c to 55c	29c
48	MUFFLERS	Woolens: plaids, stripes, checks		\$2.00 to \$2.50	\$1.35
	COLLARS	Arrow	Broken	25c to 35c	5c
11	SUSPENDERS	With or without elastic; also leather		\$1.00 to \$1.50	65c
9	SWEATERS	Fancy and plain	36 to 44	\$3.50 to \$5.00	\$2.65
41	PAJAMAS	Middy and coat styles	A, B, C, D	\$1.65 to \$1.95	\$1.09
28	JACKETS	Suede, leather	36 to 44	\$7.95	\$4.85
17	HATS	Greys and browns; snap brims, raw edge	6 1/2 to 7 1/2	\$3.50 to \$5.00	\$1.95
13	SHORTS		32 and 34	65c	19c
14	WOOL SHIRTS		S, M, L	\$3.50 to \$5.00	\$1.95
17	NOVELTIES	Brush sets, tie racks, & traveling cases		\$1.00 to \$10.00	50c to \$5
14	WOOL GLOVES		S, M, L	\$1.50 to \$2.00	95c
16	SPATS		7 1/2 to 10	\$2.50	95c
21	ROBES, LOUNGE SUITS AND COCKTAIL JACKETS		All sizes	\$14.95, \$17.95	\$10.95
8	VESTS		Broken	\$4.00 to \$8.00	65c
6	SUITS	Shirts, 1-35, 1-40; 1 1/2 Sxs, 1-39, 1-40; 1 1/2 Sxs, 1-38; 1 1/2 Sxs, size 37.		\$29.75 to \$40	\$14.95

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