



1—Scene in the British concession at Shanghai, where troops are concentrating for its defense. 2—Dr. T. Seydel Vaqa, confidential agent of the Nicaraguan government in Washington. 3—Fighting the "mouse invasion" in Kern county, California, by trenches containing poisoned grain.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Secretary Kellogg States Administration Policy in China Mix-Up.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

AMERICAN lives and property in China will be protected by the government of the United States so long as the Chinese authorities fail to protect them, and Admiral Williams, in command of the naval forces sent there, has broad instructions to act either alone or in co-operation with the forces of other powers. Our government, however, feels sincere friendship for China and looks with sympathy on the efforts of the Chinese to reorganize their government, and is ready to negotiate new treaties with them as soon as conditions are right.

Such, briefly, is the administration's policy as set forth by Secretary of State Kellogg in a public statement which was cabled to China and other countries.

"The government of the United States," says the secretary, "has watched with sympathetic interest the nationalistic awakening of China and welcomes every advance made by the Chinese people toward reorganizing their system of government."

"The government of the United States expects, however, that the people of China and their leaders will recognize the right of American citizens in China to protection of life and property during the period of conflict for which they are not responsible. In the event that the Chinese authorities are unable to afford such protection it is, of course, the fundamental duty of the United States to protect the lives and property of its citizens. It is with the possible necessity for this in view that American naval forces are now in Chinese waters."

"This government wishes to deal with China in a most liberal spirit. It holds no concessions in China and has never manifested any imperialistic attitude toward that country. It desires, however, that its citizens be given equal opportunity with the citizens of the other powers to reside in China, and to pursue their legitimate occupations without special privileges, monopolies, or spheres of special interest or influence."

Great Britain has recognized the growth of Chinese nationalism and the necessity for revising the unequal treaties now existing, but she is determined that the British concession at Shanghai shall not be taken from her by force. Therefore 15,000 or more troops are being sent there from England and India, the forces including airplanes, tank corps, hospital ship and nurse and medical units. The first of these troops to arrive in Shanghai were the royal Indian Punjab troops from Hongkong. A thousand marines led the movement from England, and they were followed rapidly by other detachments. The foreign concessions at Shanghai were surrounded by strong barbed wire entanglements, all approaches were covered by heavy artillery and machine guns, great stores of munitions were laid in and warehouses and public buildings were turned into barracks. The foreign settlement authorities planned the establishment of a neutral area five miles wide about the city, and the conservative leaders of the Chinese nationalists endorsed this idea, asking United States Consul General Gauss to undertake establishment of such a zone. They said the landing of British troops was likely to precipitate anti-foreignism and that the Cantonese were ready to agree not to advance their troops nearer to Shanghai than 25 miles in order that peace might be preserved there.

BY A unanimous vote—79 to 0—the senate adopted the Robinson resolution indorsing arbitration of the dispute with Mexico over the right of the Calles government to expropriate the properties of American citizens acquired before the Mexican constitution of 1917 went into effect. Thus

the senate is on record as opposed to the policy of the administration, which has been in effect that the right to confiscate those properties without compensation is not subject to arbitration. Should the President carry out his implied threat to withdraw recognition of the Calles government he presumably would not be backed up by the senate, and the house might follow the example of the upper chamber.

Though they all voted for the resolution, some of the senators expressed doubts of its wisdom, among them being King of Utah, Democrat, and Lenroot of Wisconsin, Republican. Heflin of Alabama broke loose again, advocating the measure, attacking the Catholics and Reed of Missouri and giving the discussion a political and personal color that was not warranted. It is generally understood that the adoption of the resolution was brought about largely by the extensive campaign of propaganda carried on by Protestant church organizations. It is a re-affirmation of the national desire of America to settle quarrels by arbitration rather than by arms, but its practical benefit in this particular case is doubtful. Probability of war with Mexico was and is most remote, and even in Mexico the government authorities seem to think their government will not accept the conditions laid down by the American senate as necessary for arbitration. What effect the senate's action may have on American politics and the next Presidential campaign is a matter of conjecture. President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg appear to have been willing that the senate should relieve them of the responsibility of selecting a course to be pursued by the administration in dealing with an exceedingly troublesome controversy.

Insurgent Catholics in Mexico have been defeated in numerous engagements, and now the rebels are putting forth statements seeking to enlist the sympathy of Americans and other foreigners.

HOUSE and senate conferees agreed on a new radio bill whose passage seemed assured. It creates a radio commission of five members, one from each of five zones into which the country is divided. They are appointed by the President and receive a salary of \$10,000 each for the first year and \$30 a day thereafter while engaged on the work of the body.

The commission during its first year is given power to classify radio stations, prescribe the nature of the service to be rendered by each class of licensed stations and each station within any class, assign bands of frequencies of wave lengths, determine the location of classes of stations or individual stations, regulate the kind of apparatus to be used by stations, make such regulations as it may deem necessary to prevent interference between stations, establish areas or zones to be served by any station, and make special regulations applicable to radio stations engaged in chain broadcasting. After the first year the commission becomes an appellate body, the Department of Commerce assuming original jurisdiction.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ANDREWS and Internal Revenue Commissioner Blair reported to the senate concerning the activities of "under cover" agents of the prohibition unit. They admitted and partly justified three outstanding instances of the methods of those agencies, but disavowed the adoption of a policy of "enforcement by entrapment." The report revealed the fact that Federal Judge Frank Cooper of the Northern district of New York had suggested one entrapment scheme to catch liquor smugglers on the Canadian border and later had inflicted the maximum penalties on violators brought before him. Representatives Celler and La Guardia of New York introduced resolutions for an investigation of Judge Cooper's action which may yet lead to his impeachment.

WHILE the army's good will flight aviators are making their way gradually and fairly successfully down the west coast of South America, another squadron of our force has been on a similar though much less ambitious excursion into Canada.

Twelve scout planes from Selfridge field, Michigan, flew up to Ottawa and gave a fine exhibition to admiring thousands. Thence they went to Montreal, and from there down the St. Lawrence river and across Lake Ontario to Buffalo, and back to Michigan, passing north of Lake Erie. Major Lanphier was in command of the squadron.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S nomination of Cyrus E. Woods of Pennsylvania to be a member of the interstate commerce commission was rejected by the senate by a vote of 28 to 49. Confirmation was opposed by both Republicans and Democrats from West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, which states are arrayed against Pennsylvania in a pending coal cargo case. A petitioner in that case is the Pittsburgh Coal company with which Mr. Woods formerly was connected. He also admitted that he holds more than \$200,000 in securities of railroads and coal concerns. The insurgent Republicans voted solidly against Mr. Woods. It was said at the White House that the President would accept the senate's action as final.

BEN B. LINDSEY, founder of the juvenile court of Denver and a national figure, was ordered ousted from the bench of that tribunal by the Colorado Supreme court, which decided that he was defeated in the 1924 election by Royal R. Graham, who died more than a year ago. Judge Lindsey declared he would continue in office until the next general election produces a qualified successor. Other authorities thought the decision left the position vacant until filled by appointment by the county board.

OF THE several sensational court cases current last week, one came to a close when Rev. J. Frank Norris, militant pastor of Fort Worth, Texas, was acquitted of the charge of murdering D. E. Chipps, friend of persons whom the minister had been attacking in sermons. The jury accepted the theory of the defense, that Norris shot Chipps because he thought the latter was about to kill him. The verdict was expected.

Efforts to have the separation suit of "Peaches" Browning against her millionaire husband heard in private were frustrated, so the newspaper reading public is being regaled with the unsavory details of the married life of the New Yorker and his child bride. These were bad enough in all conscience last week, and worse was predicted.

The Chaplin divorce case is for the present a contest between the government and Mrs. Chaplin for possession of the screen comedian's discovered funds, with Uncle Sam seemingly holding the winning hand. Mrs. Chaplin wants to collect the alimony allotted her, but the government tied up the money by claims for income taxes. Charlie was allowed to post a bond and get the money he had in a New York bank, but the funds in California remained under a lien.

DATU TAHIL, a Moro chief, and several hundred followers, have been entrenched in a fort on Sulu island for some time, defying 200 members of the Philippine constabulary. This is not an unusual occurrence, but is made especially interesting by the fact that one of the Datu's wives is Princess Tarhata Kiram, daughter of the sultan of Sulu and not long ago a coed in the University of Illinois. She sought to dissuade her husband from revolting, and, falling, cast in her lot with his. The constabulary commander delayed his attack on the rebels because he feared she would be killed and that this would cause a general uprising. At this writing the outcome of the affair is not known.

LYMAN J. GAGE, secretary of the treasury under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt and for many years a leading banker in Chicago, is dead at his home in Point Loma, Calif., at the age of ninety. One of his notable achievements was the popularizing of the American war loan during the Spanish-American war in 1898. The entire loan of \$200,000,000 was subscribed in amounts of less than \$4,500 by more than 320,000 persons.

## Good Tips for Home Gardener

### Judicious Use of Manure and Fertilizer Is of Much Importance.

As he prepares his seed-bed for planting, the wise home gardener bears in mind that nothing is more important in making every foot of the garden yield its best than the judicious use of manure and fertilizer, classed as "cool" manures, and although the plant food is not as readily available as in horse manure, it will give very good results. Poultry and sheep manure are dubbed "hot" manures, and should be applied very cautiously, especially on the root or fruit crops.

When fresh manure is used, it should be plowed under to a depth of six to eight inches and entirely covered with earth. On the other hand, if the manure is well-rotted, only half of it should be plowed under, and the other half broadcast and raked into the surface.

#### Commercial Fertilizers.

If you want the best all-around fertilizer, get what is generally known as either the 4-8-4 or the 3-8-3. The term "4-8-4" simply means that the fertilizer contains 4 per cent ammonia, 8 per cent of phosphoric acid and 4 per cent of potash. In all fertilizers, nitrogen is the first, phosphoric acid the second and potash the third number.

One pound to every 25 square feet of garden surface is the average application of commercial fertilizer. Half of this should be broadcast and raked into the surface ground and the other half applied under the row, or hill, as the case may be.

Either nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia is used to give a larger leaf growth on those vegetables which produce edible leaves, such as lettuce, endive and parsley. Small applications of about one teaspoonful scattered around each plant of tomatoes, cabbage, eggplants, etc., or side-dressed celery, will give a better growth in stalk and better colored leaves.

#### Where Lime Comes In.

Lime should never be used in direct contact with the manure, because it has a tendency to liberate the nitrogen faster than plants can use it. Practically all garden soils need lime, however, and would be benefited by about ten pounds for each 100 square feet. Any finely pulverized lime is satisfactory for this. The right time to apply it is after the manure has been plowed under. Broadcast and rake it into the surface soil.

## Rats Carried From Town in Different Shipments

Many of the rats prevalent in agricultural and poultry-raising sections are carried from towns to farms in shipments of dairy and poultry feed, the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture has learned from surveys in these regions. This emphasizes the nation-wide need for concerted effort between the rural and urban people as a basis for the efficient control of rats. The problem calls for widespread co-ordination of effort and the utmost persistence in the application of repressive measures. United action by representatives of farmers' organizations and chambers of commerce or other civic organizations is urged by the bureau in all parts of the United States where rats occur.

## Green Feeds Essential for Health of Poultry

During the last cold spells of the season many cases of leg weakness in hens that have been laying heavily are reported. These are usually traceable to the fact that the owner has run out of green food. Such foods contain what is technically known as vitamins. When they are exhausted from the bird's body she begins to suffer. If green feed is given the bird will soon recover. Cabbage, sprouted grains or even steamed alfalfa leaves are beneficial.—O. C. Krum, Poultry Specialist, Colorado Agricultural College.

## Farm Hints

It's easy to haul lime in winter on a sled.

High priced protein feeds mean that we should grow more alfalfa and clover.

More than twenty million forest trees were planted in New York state during 1926.

It pays to pay cash for seeds and fertilizers. Get credit at a bank; they make that their business and they charge less too.

Vegetable protein such as is contained in cottonseed meal is best for cattle and sheep, while the animal protein of tankage is best for hogs.

A handy helper in burning roadsides and inside fence rows is a torch made by twisting a piece of haling wire around a gunny sack that has been rolled into a tight wad and soaked in used crank case oil. Such a torch when effectively applied makes the stubbornest trash burn clean.

## Keeping Silage From Freezing Is Easy

### First Thing to Do Is to Keep Silo Tight.

Many farmers who have trouble with silage freezing blame the trouble on the type of silo, but careful observers believe that there is no noticeable difference among silos as to freezing and that the trouble is due largely to the way the silo and silage are managed. How can freezing be prevented?

First of all, the silo must be kept tight, so that the air above the silage will act as a sort of insulation. The silo roof must be tight, the windows kept closed, the silo doors put back in place as the silage is fed down, only one or two doors being left open at the top of the silage, and these openings must be kept closed with heavy blankets or rugs or sacks of straw which can be pulled into place when leaving the silo. A cover over the bottom of the chute will also help.

Then the silage must be handled properly. It should be kept higher in the center and should be broken loose from the wall down two or three inches at the close of each feeding period. Two or three heavy rugs or blankets spread over the silage, especially around the walls, will help a great deal in preventing freezing from one period to the next. Any small amount of frozen silage pulled loose from the wall should be put at the center of the silo and covered with a rag or carpet or tarpaulin, and the natural heat from the silage will usually thaw it out before the next feeding period. It should be remembered that the large body of silage has quite a lot of heat and that freezing from the walls is not very deep or very severe so long as this heat is kept from escaping upward.

## Artificial Light and Heat Good for Fowls

Artificial heat is the latest modern addition to poultry management that may prove successful. Authorities say practical poultrymen have kept up egg production during cold snaps by taking the chill off the air and preventing the drinking water from freezing.

Without lights the hens can only put in about half the time they have in the summer to consume feed. Artificial lighting methods have broken the long periods of idleness from darkness to daylight. Given more working hours, the hen has responded with a larger egg production for the year. The increase is obtained during the winter season when eggs are least plentiful.

An all-mash method of feeding poultry has been reported favorably. The dry feeds are all crushed or ground and mixed in proper proportions and fed in a hopper to which the hens have access.

## Well Grown Pullets Are Best for Eggs in Winter

Winter egg production is largely obtained from the pullets that are well grown, properly fed and carrying a surplus of flesh. Old hens that have produced eggs for one laying year normally rest during the winter and start laying in February and March, advises D. C. Henderson, extension poultry specialist at South Dakota state college.

## Dormant Spray for Cherries

Sour cherries will not often require a dormant spray, but if needed the spray recommended for peaches may be used. The sprays are applied as follows, using lime-sulphur 1 1/2 to 50 or bordeaux 3-4-50 plus one pound of arsenate of lead; Make the first spray just before the cherry trees bloom, the second when the shucks are dropping from the young fruit, and a third spray following the second in about two weeks. To control cherry leaf spot, about two additional sprays should be applied after harvest. The interval between them should be about three weeks.

## New Japanese Pest

Indications of an entirely new American pest in New York and New Jersey have been received by the United States Department of Agriculture. The species is a scarab or beetle of Japanese origin, and is the third scarab that has been introduced from Japan. It is suggested that entomologists be on the lookout for it. Unlike the other two species which have been introduced, it is not of striking appearance. It is a small brown scarab which superficially resembles a number of the species of the genus Serica.

## Select Vigorous Males

In selecting males to be retained as breeders, vigor should be one of the primary considerations. The vigor of the male, as well as the female, will be reflected in the hatchability of the eggs and the livability of the chicks. Although early maturity should be sought for in the heavier breeds, it should not be emphasized to the detriment of size. Males which mature exceptionally early may be undersized individuals and not desirable for breeding.

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## ADVICE TO WEAK WOMEN!

Star City, W. Va.—"I was so weak and nervous I could hardly stand up, would have dizzy spells, and my throat would act as though I were choking. My head would hurt, I had no appetite, and was not able to work at all. I doctored with four different doctors, but didn't get any better. Finally I started to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, Golden Medical Discovery, Ironic Tablets and Pleasant Pellets and I feel like a different person, and can do light work. I think Dr. Pierce's medicines are sure to give relief."—Mrs. Stella Estep, Box 142. All dealers. Send 10¢ to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a trial pkg. of any of his medicines in tablet form.

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