



1.—Big herd of Tibet camels which arrived in New York after journey of many months. 2.—Ankuochun or northern Chinese troops occupying Pukow to protect the Tientsin railway from the Cantonese. 3.—Gun crew of U. S. S. Memphis receiving cash awards for efficiency as marksmen.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

British Troop Movements Check Negotiations With Chinese.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

GREAT BRITAIN, Japan, France and the United States are all desirous of negotiating new treaties with China that will do away with foreign domination and the inequalities of which the Chinese complain. Both the Canton and the Peking governments demand such treaties, but neither will concede that the other is the one with which negotiations should be carried on. Furthermore, the southern government, through Foreign Minister Chen, announced last week that nothing in that way could be done until Great Britain altered its policy of concentrating troops in Shanghai. So for the present there is a deadlock, although the British government decided to divert many of the troops to Hongkong, which is British territory and whence they could be transported speedily to Shanghai should the necessity arise. As for surrendering the British concessions to the Chinese, London more than intimates this can be easily arranged; but that does not include the foreign part of Shanghai, which is an international quarter though mainly ruled by the British.

Offers of the British foreign office, made to both the southern and the northern Chinese governments, are really very generous and probably will be accepted ultimately. They include recognition of the validity of the modern Chinese law courts for cases brought by British plaintiffs or complaints, and of a reasonable Chinese nationality law; also the acceptance of modern Chinese civil and commercial codes as far as practicable in British courts in China.

The government is prepared to enter arrangements for a modification of the municipal administrations of the British concessions, so as to bring them in line with the administrations of the special Chinese administrations of the former concessions or for their amalgamation with the former concessions now under Chinese control or for transfer of police control of the concession areas to the Chinese authorities. It is conceded that British missionaries should no longer claim the right to purchase land in the interior, and Chinese converts should look to the Chinese law for protection. Missionary, educational, and medical institutions should conform to the Chinese laws.

Delay in the Cantonese-British negotiations concerning administration of the concessions in Hankow and Kluang caused a recrudescence of the anti-British demonstrations in the former city with threats of mob violence. It seemed likely all the British subjects there would be compelled to leave, and there was renewed danger for foreigners further up the Yangtze river.

Removal of Americans from the interior continued, and our government dispatched more transports and marines for purposes of protection. Among the American refugees arriving in Shanghai last week was a large party from the mission stations in Hunan province.

The expected battles between the Cantonese and the northern China armies had not begun but the troops of Marshal Chang Tso-lin and his allies were reported to be gathering in great numbers in Hunan province, and there was some fighting in Chekiang province, where the Canton troops were strongly placed near Chuchow.

LIBERAL rebels in Nicaragua were decisively defeated by troops of the Diaz government at Rivas and Nadaimo on the west coast, and the victory was made more complete by the capture of Gen. Christiano Zapata, one of the most troublesome of the revolutionists. That the cause of Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, chief of the liberals, is hopeless, is the opinion of Colonel Messer, his military adviser, who was a German staff officer in the World

war. The colonel asked and obtained from President Diaz a passport to Mexico. Rear Admiral Latimer has informed Sacasa that Washington will never recognize him or his government and advised him to accept the Diaz peace terms. More American marines have arrived at Managua to serve as a permanent guard for the legation.

DISPATCHES from Tampa, Mexico, say an anti-government plot has been discovered in that region and frustrated. Details are withheld but it is stated that several priests and members of the Knights of Columbus are among those arrested. The government has ordered that all unregistered priests must cease religious services.

The war department announced that all rebels who submitted unconditionally before February 10 would be granted amnesty, and as a result many of them are surrendering, especially in the state of Jalisco. Elsewhere, however, there are reports of increased activity on the part of the rebels, with varying results. The conquest of the Yaqui Indians seems not to have been complete, but government forces now control all the northern part of the Bacatetes mountains and the Indians are in flight and without food.

ON FEBRUARY 1 the interallied military commission, which for seven years controlled German disarmament, turned the job over to the inquiry committee of the League of Nations and went out of existence. At its final session the eastern frontier question was discussed and Germany promised to demolish twenty-two fortified places around three fortresses, the reichswehr to select seventeen and the allies five. The commission decided that the disarmament clauses of the Versailles treaty had been completely executed by Germany, and the Berlin government at once drafted a note to the allied powers asking immediate evacuation of the occupied territory of the Rhineland. It was presumed this demand would be discussed in March when the foreign ministers meet in Geneva in the League of Nations council, and that Great Britain and Belgium will persuade France to agree to the withdrawal.

President von Hindenburg didn't like the presence of Herr Graef, royalist, as minister of justice in the cabinet, selected by Doctor Marx, and appointed Doctor Hergt to that post and Dr. Walter von Kuddell as minister of the interior. The Nationalists agreed to get along with three men in the cabinet.

DISREGARDING the budget recommendation and the opposition of the President, the senate, before passing the navy appropriation bill, amended it to provide \$1,200,000 for immediate work on the three light cruisers authorized by the act of 1924. The vote on the amendment was 49 to 27. Of the affirmative votes, 24 were cast by Republicans and 25 by Democrats. The negative votes included that of 18 Republicans, 8 Democrats, and 1 Farmer-Labor member.

As passed by the senate, the bill also included an amendment providing increased appropriations to carry into effect the first part of the navy's five-year aircraft program. This program calls for a minimum of 313 new planes each year, and the house bill provided for only 155 next year. The measure went to conference, with fair prospects that it would be sent to the President with the cruiser clause included.

OGDEN MILLS of New York was nominated by President Coolidge to be undersecretary of the treasury to succeed Garrard Winston, resigned, and the selection was approved by the senate.

The State department is preparing for the appointment of American ministers to Canada and the Irish Free State, and is consulting with the British government. Secretary Kellogg has been considering Frederick A. Sterling for the Irish post. Mr. Sterling, who is now counselor of the American embassy in London, is fifty years of age and was born in St. Louis, Mo. William Phillips, now ambassador to Belgium, will be the min-

ister to Canada, according to Washington advices.

IN THE course of the hearing of the \$31,000,000 Ford tax suit before the board of tax appeals John W. Prentiss, partner in the New York firm of Hornblower and Weeks, testified that Henry and Edsel Ford had twice refused an offer of one billion dollars for their stock in the Ford company. The offers were made by Hornblower and Weeks in 1924, 1925 and in January of this year. Prentiss said the Ford company was worth \$250,000,000 in 1913 and that his company would have been glad to purchase it for \$750,000,000 in 1919, when the minority stockholders sold their interests to the Ford family on the basis of a total valuation of \$250,000,000. He added that Ford had laughed at an offer of \$500,000,000 for the Ford Motor company stock in 1916.

GREAT interest was aroused in England, and almost equally in this country, by the testimony in the libel suit brought by Capt. Peter Wright against Viscount Gladstone. The case really amounted to an effort by the viscount to clear the reputation of his father, William E. Gladstone, from the charges of loose living, made by Wright in one of his books, against the great commoner. Lord Gladstone has denounced the author as a foul-minded liar and coward, and forced his expulsion from a club. Wright testified that various persons had told him of intimacy between Gladstone and Lillie Langtry, Olga Novikoff of Russia and other women. He asserted he still believed what he had written but was now sorry he had put the stories in print. Lillie Langtry, now Lady de Bathe, wired a denial from Monte Carlo, and T. P. O'Connor and Lord Malmsbury contradicted Wright's testimony. It did not appear that the author had much to substantiate his charges against this dead prime minister, and the jury returned a verdict for Viscount Gladstone.

AFTER hearing the claims of Frank L. Smith of Illinois to a seat in the senate, the senate privileges and elections committee found itself virtually deadlocked on the question whether it should make an immediate report recommending the administering of the oath, as requested by Smith's counsel, or proceed with a further investigation of the contributions to the Smith primary campaign fund by public utilities operators. Several members of the committee took the position that it would be useless to make a partial report since the vote of the senate refusing Smith the oath in advance of an inquiry indicated clearly that it would not accept such a report. Then Smith's lawyer asked that the matter be postponed until February 9, which was done.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, in session in Indianapolis, decided that in making a new scale for the bituminous miners of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania there should be no question of reduction of the wages now in effect in those fields. The Jacksonville agreement expires March 31, and the operators and miners will meet in Miami February 14 to discuss a new contract.

The mine workers in their convention proceedings continued their policy of suppressing the "reds" and even voted that communists should be excluded from membership hereafter.

PHILIPPINE constabulary stormed and captured the fort of the rebellious Moros on Jolo Island, killing or capturing most of the garrison. But before the final attack, Princess Tarhata Kiram, former University of Illinois student, and her husband, chief of the rebels, had slipped away to safety. Six Moro women were among those slain.

AMONG those who died last week was Simeon E. Baldwin, twice governor of Connecticut and an eminent authority on international law. He was one of the founders of the American Bar association. Dr. G. B. Gordon, noted archeologist and director of the University of Pennsylvania museum, died in Philadelphia.

Feed Beef for Spring Market

Plan Is Favored Because of Low Price of Cottonseed Meal and Hulls.

Because of the low price of cottonseed meal and hulls this winter, winter feeding of beef cattle for the spring market might be a good venture for farmers who are favorably located for the work.

Favorable Fattening Dates.
"The most favorable dates for fattening beef cattle are between November 1 and March 1," says Prof. R. S. Curtis, animal husbandman at the North Carolina State college. "Cattle do better in the winter months and there is not so much danger in feeding the meal. Those who wish to begin this work should do so at once, otherwise the finishing period may extend over into the warm months. Conditions then are less favorable for feeding cottonseed meal, farmers are busy in spring and the manure must be hauled out at an unfavorable time."

Professor Curtis states that when one starts to feed beef cattle with the meal, each animal should be given one pound daily and the amount be gradually increased so that a full ration be given at the end of 30 days. A safe rule to follow for the full ration is one pound of meal to each 100 pounds live weight of animal, using 2 1/2 to 3 pounds of hulls for each pound of cottonseed meal used. Where farm roughages are available the hulls should be decreased. It requires from 90 to 120 days to put a decent finish on beef cattle. Rations should be given them twice daily and water and salt kept before them at all times.

Gain of Beef Animal.
A beef animal should gain from 190 to 200 pounds during a feeding period of 120 days and under average conditions there should be a margin of two cents per pound between the buying and selling price. Most feeders figure that if they can break even and have the manure clear with 80 to 85 per cent of the fertilizing constituents of the meal in it, they have done a good piece of work. The finished animals are usually marketed during the early spring.

Calf Feeds Necessary to Make Rapid Growth

If a calf eight weeks old is to make rapid growth it will be necessary to feed it some milk with grain and hay. If it is impossible to feed it milk it will make a fairly good growth on the following mixture: Shelled corn, 30 pounds; oats, 30 pounds; wheat bran, 30 pounds; and linseed meal, 30 pounds. Mix and let the calf have all it will clean up without waste. The oats and corn may also be ground if desired. The calf should have all the bright clover hay it will eat and also all the water it will drink. Alfalfa hay can be fed instead of the clover hay, but it is not so good for young calves as is clover hay, since it is much richer in protein, which in some cases, does not agree with the calf. The calf should have a clean box stall and have plenty of sunlight.

Feed Adult Geese for Eggs Along in February

Adult geese should be fed for eggs about February 1, or so that the goslings will be hatched by the time there is good grass pasture. In feeding for eggs give a mash of equal parts by weight of corn meal, bran, and middlings or low-grade flour with 10 per cent of beef scrap, in the morning, and a feed of corn at night. A constant supply of drinking water should be provided. If geese need grain when not laying, the beef scrap should be left out and the corn meal increased in this ration to three parts.

Cull Out Poor Sows

It will not pay to carry sows through the winter if they are not satisfactory pig raisers. Sows that for any reason are not raising good litters should be fattened and sent to market. Old sows that are past the age of greatest usefulness should be replaced in the breeding herd by good gilts. Blindness, bad udders and sluggish disposition are frequently found with old sows. A sluggish, lazy sow is more apt to injure or kill her pigs.

FARM NOTES

One way to save labor is to put it on the best land.

To keep the loafer hens from eating up the profits who not eat up the loafer hens?

The term unit as applied to fertilizers means 1 per cent or 20 pounds in a ton.

A farm inventory is the first step in keeping farm accounts. On the average farm it requires about one-half a day to take it.

Many dairymen consider buckwheat middlings equal to gluten feed for milk production. They live about the same total feed value as wheat bran.

The comparatively high prices that have been paid for summer milk for the past few years have had a tendency to make a shortage of winter milk now.

Little Potatoes Good for Planting

Avoid Tubers That Are Badly Sprouted.

Plant the small ones and save expense, is the advice of F. A. Krantz of the division of horticulture, University of Minnesota, to potato growers who are beginning to think in terms of seed for next spring.

Mr. Krantz says that whole small potatoes are even better to plant than seed pieces from large tubers, provided they come from vigorous, healthy plants. If planted when weather conditions are unfavorable there is less likelihood of the whole small potato rotting in the ground than there is of the seed pieces cut from large potatoes.

"Growers who have kept up seed plots will be perfectly safe in planting their small, unmarketable stock," says Mr. Krantz. "The small seed potato should be firm in substance, with the first sprouts just beginning to appear, and should be of a minimum weight of two ounces. Badly sprouted small potatoes should not be planted. In a time of high prices like the present growers can make a saving by using their smallest tubers. If properly grown, for this year's seed. But do not increase the acreage."

Fencing Aids Different Fields on Stock Farms

Any farmer who raises stock knows that fencing and subdividing his pasture so he can rotate the pasture gives 25 per cent more feed value to his stock because it eliminates the big percentage of feed that is trampled down. This soon pays for the price of the fence.

There is another gain, however, realized by the farmer who keeps books. The farmer who has all his fields fenced off not only pastures, but corn, oats and wheat lands is able to turn his stock in these fields during the fall and winter. The stock not only benefits from the food value of the roughage but is at the same time scattering fertilizer on the fields.

One farmer who kept track of his expenses closely said that the saving of labor cost in distributing fertilizer, as well as the smaller amount of commercial fertilizer that he had to buy, more than paid for his fence without counting the other benefits.

This farmer said: "Every farmer pays for a fence whether or not he has it, the only difference being that the farmer who has good fences gets a big return on his investment."

Imported Varieties of Clover Not Recommended

Tests of clover seed on experimental plots at Ontario Parish, in Knox county, Illinois, showed severe winter killing among all imported varieties of clover. Of the Chilean, Rumanian, Hungarian and English clovers more than 75 per cent were dead. The French seed, which is supposed to be fairly hardy in Illinois had less than a 10 per cent stand, and of the Italian there was hardly a plant remaining. The most successful stands were from seed from Ohio, Michigan, Canada and Idaho, in the order named.

Under present national regulations all of these foreign clovers are stained red so that the purchaser may recognize them immediately and be warned that they are not satisfactory for planting in this country.

Tender and Palatable Meat Is Most Desirable

If a farmer will fatten his heifers and kill and dress them properly he will have very tender and palatable meat. A quick finish is desirable because it is economical, but beef that is fattened slowly may be very good too.

Care should be taken not to excite the animal before killing, as this adversely affects the quality of the meat. The carcass should hang for at least a week or ten days before using, in order to get the best flavor. Some people think that the best flavored beef is from mature beasts, but meat from yearlings properly fattened, killed, dressed, ripened and properly cooked is very good.

Satisfactory Ration

A simple mixture comprised of 40 parts corn and cob meal, 35 parts ground oats and approximately 25 parts of oil meal makes a very satisfactory ration where the cows have good legume roughage. If the cows are getting silage many people prefer to feed cotton seed meal instead of the linseed meal, as the silage and legume hay are both somewhat laxative and therefore the laxative qualities of the linseed meal are not so badly needed. Whichever combination is used, however, will be found an ideal feed for dairy cattle.

When Sheep Eat Wool

Did you ever find that your sheep eat wool? Not very long ago a farmer found that a number of his sheep died. So he examined one of them and found wool in its digestive organs. The sheep ate wool because the rations fed were lacking in certain elements. A mixture, made as follows, solved the problem: Mix 10 pounds of common salt, 2 1/2 pounds of steamed bone meal, 1 1/2 pounds of air-slaked lime and 1/2 pound of iron sulphate. Keep this mixture before the sheep in boxes.



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Forgot Year Zero

Whether the year 1930 or the year 1931 A. D. is the two thousand anniversary of the year 70 B. C. is a subject that has been agitating the British press. The Times says 1930 but one of its correspondents, Doctor Glover by name, maintains that it is 1931.

The latter view is based on the theory that, among other errors, historians have mistakenly omitted the year zero from their computation of time on an A. D. and B. C. basis. The system now is that the morning after December 31 B. C. was January 1 A. D. But astronomers know better and insist on inserting a zero year at this point.—Living Age.

Other Way About

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