



1—Armed native soldiers marching through British concession in Hankow, China, for the first time. 2—President Coolidge's household goods being moved into the temporary White House. 3—Scene at Long Beach, Long Island, after the storm that swept the North Atlantic seaboard.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Coolidge Vetoes the Farm Relief Bill—Crisis at Shanghai.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

President Coolidge on Friday vetoed the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, and all hope for governmental relief for the agriculturists was abandoned until the next congress shall meet. The chief executive, in one of the longest veto messages ever received by congress, repeated his already well-known reasons for considering the bill economically unsound and fallacious. He said it was a price fixing scheme indirectly and would put the government into buying and selling. He condemned the equalization fee as a tax on some farmers for the benefit of others. He asserted the plan would increase production and lower the world price to a point that would result in flooding the country with foreign farm product imports over the tariff wall. The President appended an opinion by Attorney General Sargent holding the bill unconstitutional in numerous particulars.

Whatever may be the opinion of the soundness of Mr. Coolidge's reasons for vetoing the bill or of his political wisdom in this respect, there is no question of his consistency and his courage in the matter. In the central West the immediate reaction to the veto was a definite determination to put Frank O. Lowden in the running for the Presidential nomination at the next national convention. The Democrats in congress saw an opportunity to win the farmer votes for tariff reduction.

MATTERS in China moved rapidly toward a crisis last week. Following his crushing defeat at Hangchow by the Nationalists, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, hitherto ruler of Kiangsu province, zvev up Hangchow, Kashing and Ningpo, second largest port in Chekiang province, and retired on Shanghai. At the same time the Nationalists in Shanghai started a general strike which, though nominally directed against Sun, was actually an anti-foreign demonstration and pretty effectually tied up business and traffic in the city. The Chinese officials tried to curb it by the summary execution of scores of leaders and student agitators whose heads were sliced off and stuck on poles in the streets. In the midst of the ruction Sun decided he was beaten and practically surrendered leadership of the anti-Canton forces there to Gen. Chang Chung-chang, boss of Fengtien, who entered the lower Yangtze valley with a large army. Crews of two of Sun's gunboats anchored in the Whangpoo river rebelled and began firing three-inch shells in the direction of the Shanghai arsenal. Owing to poor marksmanship nearly all the shells fell in the French concession, where several residences were struck. French gunboats speedily put an end to this performance. On Thursday the Nationalists called off the strike, partly because they were running out of funds and partly because of the terrorism of the executions. The behavings ceased and most of the workers returned to their jobs.

Twelve hundred American marines arrived from San Diego on the transport Chaumont but not disembark. That made the total of American armed forces there about 2,300. Five American warships were at anchor in the Whangpoo and four more destroyers were on the way there. The British forces were constantly being strengthened, and the French were reinforced. All these may be needed when the expected struggle for possession of Shanghai starts between the Cantonese and the armies of Marshal Chang Tso-lin which are moving from the north.

BY A vote of 208 to 172 the house accepted the senate amendment to the navy appropriation bill providing money for beginning the three light cruisers whose construction the President has insisted should be delayed. The house reduced the amount from \$1,200,000 to \$450,000, and the senate acquiesced in this change.

ident has insisted should be delayed. The house reduced the amount from \$1,200,000 to \$450,000, and the senate acquiesced in this change.

IN ORDER to provide a place of refuge for British subjects imperiled by the civil warfare in Nicaragua, the British government decided to send a cruiser to the Central American republic. This plan was adopted after the British charge d'affaires at Managua had notified the government that President Diaz and the American minister, Mr. Eberhardt, had stated they could not guarantee to protect British lives and property in case of renewed street fighting. It was stated in London that the sending of the warship does not indicate a change in the British policy in Latin America nor a change in attitude toward the Monroe doctrine. Secretary of State Kellogg in a formal statement said that "Admiral Latimer has been instructed from the beginning to protect foreign as well as American lives and property and is doing everything he can to do so."

Seemingly determined to put an end to the Sacasa rebellion, the American government sent more marines to Nicaragua and Admiral Latimer created new neutral zones for the purpose of keeping the railway in operation and of protecting the cities. Dispatches from Managua said President Diaz was about to submit to the Nicaraguan congress a proposal for a 100 year alliance with the United States which would mean practically the creation of a protectorate.

ITALY'S formal reply to President Coolidge's naval disarmament proposal was transmitted to Washington. It was a politely worded but flat rejection, and was drafted by Premier Mussolini himself. Before being a military or even political problem, naval defense is for Italy one of existence, the note says. Geography establishes characteristics which cannot be disregarded. Italy's position in Europe is determined entirely by the fact that her territorial limits are within one body of water, outlets of which are entirely controlled by other nations.

The note declares that so far as the European continent is concerned, there is an inalienable interdependence of all categories of armaments of every single power and that it is impossible to adopt the measure for only the five great naval powers.

Japan, on the other hand, has accepted the Coolidge proposal and says its delegates at Geneva will have full power to negotiate an agreement extending the limitation to all classes of fighting ships. But the Japanese reply makes it plain that the government is unwilling to extend the 5-5-3 ratio to cruisers, destroyers and submarines. For these vessels it wants a ratio nearer a parity with America and Great Britain.

SOVIET Russia has been twisting the British lion's tail too persistently, and last week it received from the British government a blunt warning that all relations between the two nations would be broken off unless it mended its ways at once. In the note, called one of the most outspoken ever formulated by the British foreign office, Sir Austen Chamberlain, foreign secretary, says that the relations between the British government and the union of soviet socialist republics "continue notoriously of an unsatisfactory nature." He declares that "there are limits beyond which it is dangerous to drive public opinion in Great Britain" and that a continuance of the breaches of the agreement sooner or later will cause a break between the two countries.

All Russia celebrated the ninth anniversary of the establishment of the Red army, and the press carried articles by leading soviet authorities asserting that the army was prepared to meet all eventualities.

WITH only a few days remaining before the end of the session, congressmen made an effort to rush through a lot of legislation. In the senate this was hampered by the filibuster carried on for the purpose of defeating the bill to dam the Colorado river in Boulder canyon. Ashurst of Arizona led this filibuster and frustrated all efforts of Johnson of California, author of the bill, to bring it to a vote. As the house steering committee had decided the measure should

not be taken up in the house unless acted on by the senate, it was considered practically dead so far as this congress was concerned.

In its intervals of real work the senate passed the house bill authorizing the veterans' bureau to make loans to veterans on their adjusted service certificates. The house passed the James bill authorizing an appropriation of \$8,491,000 for new barracks at various army posts. President Coolidge signed the radio act and the army appropriation bill.

WHEN Samuel Insull of Chicago appeared before the Reed committee in Washington he answered most of the questions concerning his contributions to the Illinois primary campaign funds, but flatly refused to tell to whom he gave \$40,000 for local political campaigns. Nor would he permit his attorney to reveal this. The public utilities magnate was instructed to return to the committee room at the end of the week, and it was expected that he would persist in his refusal to reply to the question. Then, probably he will be cited for contempt, as will be Thomas W. Cunningham of Philadelphia, who would not reveal the source of \$50,000 he contributed to the Vare-Beideman fund. State's Attorney Crowe of Chicago avoided citation by answering all questions.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE of Wisconsin took the occasion of Washington's birthday to introduce in the senate this resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the senate that the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States in retiring from Presidential office after their second term, has become, by universal concurrence, a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

In the house Representative Fairchild of New York introduced a resolution for amending the federal Constitution so that "no person shall be eligible to the office of President who has previously served two terms, whether by election or by succession due to the removal, death, resignation or inability of the President where the term of succession shall have continued for a period of two years or more."

Under the terms of the La Follette resolution, Mr. Coolidge would be ineligible for re-election next year. Under the Fairchild plan, he would be eligible.

COMMANDER FRANCESCO DI PINEDO of Italy, for the glory of Fascism, flew across the Atlantic ocean last week. He started from the Cape Verde islands, off the coast of Africa, and flew direct to Fernando Noronha Island, Brazil. He passed on with the intention of making the main land but encountered heavy seas off the coast and was forced to return to the island. After his plane is repaired, Di Pinedo plans to fly to Jamaica, Cuba, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago and New York.

FOR two days and nights the North Atlantic seaboard was swept by furious winds and tremendous seas, and before the storm subsided it had taken nearly two score lives. Boats were wrecked, beach structures razed and sea walls smashed. Far out at sea the transatlantic shipping was crippled and the great liners were all many hours late.

COAL operators and miners in conference at Miami failed to agree on a wage scale for the bituminous field. The workers consistently refused to consider a reduction of wages. It is supposed generally that this means a strike on April 1, but authorities assert there will not be a complete cessation of production in the field.

OHIO lost one of her most distinguished sons in the death of Judson Harmon, who passed away unexpectedly in Cincinnati at the age of eighty-one years. Mr. Harmon was twice governor of Ohio, once attorney general of the United States, and several times a prominent possibility for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Check Diseases by Fertilizing

Phosphate, Limestone and Manure Benefit Corn Quality and Yield.

One of the outstanding results of the corn disease studies being made by the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, is the favorable effect of manure, limestone and phosphate upon the yield and quality of disease-infected corn, it is reported by E. E. DeTurk, chief in soil technology at the college.

As an average of 21 comparisons covering a period of four seasons at Urbana and Bloomington, the above treatment increased the yield of corn from good seed from 63.2 bushels to 77.7 bushels an acre, or 11.5 bushels; while with diseased seed the increase amounted to 14.3 bushels, the yield being raised from 52.4 to 66.7 bushels.

Obtain Yield of Sound Corn.

While some of the damage of corn rot diseases can be greatly reduced by soil treatment, other injury cannot be so reduced. The yield finally obtained in any case is the result of many factors, some working for and some against the corn, some for and some against the parasitic fungi. Whenever a set of conditions is established which are favorable for the growth of corn, but which affect the disease-producing organism unfavorably, or not at all, a good yield of sound corn will be obtained. On the other hand, if the particular disease organism involved responds favorably to the same influences which favor the corn, the corn produced may be even poorer in yield or quality than if the treatment had been omitted.

Thus, in one case the total yield of corn from good seed was increased 2.4 bushels, while from fusarium-infected seed the increase was 12 bushels for treatment with rock phosphate in addition to organic manures. The increases in sound corn alone were 4.3 bushels and 18.4 bushels for good and fusarium-infected seed, respectively. In this case conditions favoring the corn plant did not likewise favor the growth of the disease-producing organism.

With diploidia-infected seed, a different situation exists. On early-planted corn, rock phosphate had a similar favorable effect in raising the yield of sound corn. The increase from good seed was 2.6 bushels and from diploidia seed was 13 bushels. However, when the corn was planted late in the season, the rock phosphate had no effect upon the yield from good seed, but decreased the yield from diploidia seed by 4.5 bushels. In this case the disease-producing organism, instead of the corn, was being fertilized.

Discover New Possibility.

An important outcome of these investigations has been the discovery of a new possibility in combining corn breeding with fertilization for larger and more economical yields. It has been found possible, for instance, to develop, by selection and breeding, strains of corn which have more than the usual capacity for absorbing and utilizing phosphate from the soil and particularly from added phosphates. These developments may ultimately come to mean much to the corn grower.

Attacking corn diseases from many angles has taught the lesson that these important diseases cannot be eliminated or controlled by any one method. Some gains have been made through fertilizer treatment and much more by seed selection and breeding, but neither of these nor even both together can be expected to furnish the complete solution of the problem.

Find Impure Seeds Are Large Tax on Farmers

Clean seed and clean land will help the farmers to save hundreds of thousands of dollars this year, according to a statement just issued by the extension division, Department of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota.

The statement referred to prints figures obtained from C. P. Bull, weed commissioner of the state department of agriculture, to the effect that more than \$675,000 was paid by farmers for threshing the dockage of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, in a single year, and that more than \$900,000 was paid for shipping the same stuff to market.

It is further estimated that on the basis of the average acreage of wheat in Minnesota for the last five years, the total loss imposed by unclean seed and unclean land runs to \$1,900,000.

Losses of great amount in the growing of other crops occur in the same way.

Specialists at the Minnesota experiment station advise the planting of clean seed in clean land.

Planting Grapevines

The most popular distances for planting grape vines are 8 by 8 feet or 9 feet between the rows and 10 feet between the plants in the row for vigorous varieties such as Worden and Lucile. Grape vines should be planted in early spring and on thoroughly prepared ground. The hole should be about 15 inches across and about the same depth. The plants should be set so the upper end of the old cutting, used in propagation of the vine, shall be an inch or more below the surface of the leveled ground. Prune back to two strong buds at planting time.

"Sheep Acres" Is of Much Interest

Extra Feeding of Ewes at Breeding Time Helps.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Comprising a tract of approximately 100 acres of tillable land in the animal husbandry experiment farm at Beltsville, Md., "Sheep Acres" is yielding many results of interest to flock owners of the United States. The name is gradually coming to mean the proving ground for problems of sheep production under intensive conditions typical of farm sheep raising. A practical system of forage-crop pastures, experiments already have shown, enables sheep to be pastured longer and moved from field to field, thereby controlling parasites more fully than when maintained under the usual permanent-pasture method. This practice makes it possible also to keep a farm flock on less cured feed, thereby saving expense and labor.

Another important result of experimental work at "Sheep Acres" concerns the effect of extra feeding of ewes at breeding time on the percentage of twins in the lamb crop. An advantage of 16 lambs per 100 ewes has resulted from keeping ewes in a highly nourished condition during that season.

Other experiments deal with growth of lambs, both in weight and size, fixing of type in purebred sheep by selective breeding, and rate of wool growth. The flock at "Sheep Acres" consists of approximately 200 sheep, including rams, ewes and lambs, representing the Southdown, Shropshire, Hampshire and Corriedale breeds.

D. A. Spencer is in charge of the investigations conducted at "Sheep Acres," and B. F. Brandon is superintendent of the farm of which "Sheep Acres" is a part.

Farm Machine Hospital

Saves Time and Money

During cold winter and early spring days the farm shop is a very busy place for the successful farmer. He may profitably utilize his spare time there and make repairs of all sorts, according to John W. Sjogren, associate professor of agronomy, Colorado Agricultural college.

"Among the more important farm repairs to be made are: Replacing broken hammer and fork handles, overhauling farm machinery and equipment, and the repairing and oiling of work harness. On many farms the tractor and automobile are also part of the farm equipment. Where a farm machinery hospital is available, these machines are readily repaired and adjusted during the winter months.

"The farm shop need not be an expensive building or contain a large assortment of expensive tools. The tools that are very desirable to have in any repair shop, are: Work bench, vise, hammer, hand-saws, hack saw, wrenches, cold chisels, punches, planes, drills, square, level, hatchet, screw-driver, drawing knife, yoke shave, forge, anvil, blacksmith hammer, tongs, grindstone, emery wheel, drill, and harness repair tools.

Garden Is Best Paying

Patch on Average Farm

Garden time comes when the farmer is so busy with other necessary work that he thinks he cannot spare the time to put in the garden. Many say they can't fiddle around with a little old garden. The result is that the wife assumes the responsibility as well as all the work for the farm garden.

No matter how low the prices of farm crops fall, the farmer can always be sure of a good garden and enough to eat. If the wife has to look after the garden in addition to her household duties, the garden will necessarily be small. If the farmer himself spends more time in his garden, he will find that the garden pays better than any field crop he can grow for the amount of land it occupies and the amount of labor required.—Thomas H. Summers, Extension Service, Colorado Agricultural College.

FARM FACTS

Gullies steal soil fertility. A brush dam will stop them.

Good preparation of the seedbed usually means that less cultivation will be needed later.

Only the farmer who feels a real dignity in his calling has the right attitude towards farming.

Money for legume seed and labor used in soil improvement is a profitable investment, not an expense.

To grow careless in watching out for the various pests may mean a serious crop loss. The spray should not lie idle long.

Clover following wheat is especially favored by phosphatic fertilization. The effect of this fertilization can frequently be observed for several years.

With the high price of potatoes, one wants to get new potatoes real quickly. Place them in trays in a warm room in the sunlight, while the ground is being prepared. The sprouting will advance their growth by weeks.

Encouragement for Women

Irvington, N. J.—"For several years I was troubled with feminine trouble. About six years ago I was so bad that I had three doctors—the last a specialist. He looked at me and said he could do nothing for me without an operation, but I would not consent. I thought I could do no more than try Dr. Pierce's remedies so I bought a bottle of the 'Favorite Prescription' also one of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and a box of Dr. Pierce's Suppositories and followed directions. In less than a week I was able to get around."—Mrs. Clara Wilson, 63 Union Ave. All dealers.



SKIN IRRITATIONS For their immediate relief and healing doctors prescribe

Resinol

Specialized and Experienced Organization engaged exclusively in purchasing and reselling real estate—primarily unimproved—is inviting additions to its capital resources in order to greatly enlarge its immediate operations along the Atlantic seaboard and further inland. If proposals and offerings prove attractive to our Directorates, the field is a permanent one; we are alive to our opportunities; and distribute profits in proportion to amounts invested on a basis of honest equality. Investments of \$100, \$1000 or \$1,000 solicited; distribution half yearly; return of capital and 6% interest guaranteed. Syndicate certificate of additional profits or permanent stockholders' certificates optional with investor. Officers are all investors—we have no "dead-loads." Full investigation invited. Realty Investors, Inc. 1212 Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md.

EYES HURT?

For burning or sandy lids, and to relieve inflammation and soreness, use Mitchell Eye Salve, according to directions. Soothing, healing. 167 Waverly Place, New York

DRUG STORE FOR SALE

Live Penn. city, has interurban R. R. waiting room in connection; 2 story bldg., same owners 26 years, now retiring. Price with property \$16,750. (File 362.) THE APPLE-COLE CO. 1001 Transportation Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FOR Coughs due to Colds BOSCHEE'S SYRUP

SUCCESSFUL FOR 60 YEARS 30c & 90c At All Druggists

DEMAND "BAYER" ASPIRIN

Take Tablets Without Fear If You See the Safety "Bayer Cross."

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 26 years. Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin. Imitations may prove dangerous.—Adv.

It is firmness that makes the gods on our side.—Voltaire.

A single dose of Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" is enough to expel Worms or Tapeworm. Why not try it? 272 Pearl St., N. Y. Adv.

Sympathy is like blond hair; a lot of it isn't the real thing.

BABIES CRY FOR "CASTORIA"

Prepared Especially for Infants and Children of All Ages

Mother! Fletcher's Castoria has been in use for over 30 years as a pleasant, harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups. Contains no narcotics. Proven directions are on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

The genuine bears signature of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher.

Children like KEMP'S BALSAM for Coughs!

FREE HOMES AND FARMS FOR MEMBERS. If you desire A HOME write for Free Literature We OWN LAND, WORLD WELFARE UNION, Johnstown, Florida.

Rheumacide

Have you RHEUMATISM Lumbago or Gout?

Take RHEUMACIDE to remove the cause and drive the poison from the system. "RHEUMACIDE OF THE INSIDE PUTS RHEUMATISM ON THE OUTSIDE" At All Druggists Jas. Baily & Son, Wholesale Distributors Baltimore, Md.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 10-1927.