



1—Vice President and Mrs. Dawes visit Havana. 2—Photograph shows the ruin caused by a tornado at Kiondyke, Ark., in which several lives were lost. 3—Sergt. Maj. James B. Montague killed in the line of duty in Shanghai.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### War Activities in China Focus Interest of the World.

THE killing of a number of American and British citizens by Bolshevik Chinese mobs during the week ending March 26 has brought the crisis in China to the verge of war. Ultimatums have been delivered by the American and British commanders demanding that the lives of their nationals be protected. Failure to comply will mean that Nanking will be treated as a military area subject to bombardment and attack by the American and British forces. Following the fall of Shanghai to the Cantonese army the armies of the north China war lord evacuated the cities of Nanking and Chinkiang without a fight, but following the occupation of Nanking by the Cantonese the south China forces opened fire, on March 24, on groups of foreigners concentrated there awaiting embarkation on American destroyers, killing some Americans and some British. There were 155 Americans included in the group of foreigners subjected to the Chinese bombardment, which was at once replied to by both American and British warships. The foreigners were concentrated for evacuation on a hill in the northern part of the city, where the Standard Oil company plant is located. The shelling by the southern irregulars began shortly before 4 p. m. A few minutes later the United States destroyers Noa and Preston, which had 145 American women and children aboard, and the British cruiser Emerald shelled the area surrounding the hill. With the object of opening the way for the immediate evacuation of the foreigners, combined American and British forces were landed.

America, a number of European nations and Japan were represented by land and naval contingents at Shanghai when the Cantonese army captured the native city on March 20. The main force of soldiers and marines landed for the protection of the foreign settlement consisted of 2,500 United States marines and 15,000 British soldiers. To these were added small numbers of French and Japanese sailors and marines. The fall of the city was followed by a general strike of factory workers in all industries involving several thousand workmen, bringing with it a reign of terror throughout both the native and foreign sections. The Central Labor union, immediately following the declaration of a general strike, issued pistols and ammunition to 500 workmen, who immediately went gunning for British troops and police and evacuating northern soldiers.

Because of the presence of American and British troops in the foreign section disorders there were minimized to a large extent, but disturbances raged in the adjoining native areas. There was constant sniping from alleyways and second story windows. In the northern, or Chapel, district of the city, adjacent to the railway station, laborers attempted to avenge themselves upon a force of about 3,000 northern soldiers, who battled for the small district, unable to escape.

American marines guarded the Markham road bridge leading from the native city into the foreign settlement, and prevented the Cantonese army from entering the foreign section of the city. This bridge is a strategic point in the factory district, particularly susceptible to labor agitations, and an important thoroughfare, the scene of many conflicts in the past between the Chinese and foreigners. At this point one American was wounded.

By March 23 Admiral C. S. Williams, in command of the United States naval forces, and Colonel Hill, in command of the American marines, had rearranged their forces to meet any recrudescence of the rioting, looting, burning, and killing which raged in the native section for 36 hours after its fall to the south China nationalists. The American officials expressed confidence that the Cantonese regulars, then holding the native city, would prevent any new disturbances.

A BOMB burst in the European situation on March 19 when Italy notified the British government of its anxiety over the claimed massing of Yugo-Slavonian troops on the Albanian frontier. At the same time Italy warned France against supplying Yugo-Slavia with war materials, and claimed to have evidence that France was secretly aiding the Slavs in preparing for an invasion of Albania which is a pawn in the struggle between Italy and Yugo-Slavia for dominance in the Balkans and the new revolution, if it comes, will represent the Yugo-Slavs' effort to secure the overlordship of Albania, which now is held by Italy.

England took immediate steps to prevent the possibility of war in the Balkans. The English government sided with Italy, and for the first time since the visit of Sir Austen Chamberlain to Leghorn, Italy, the British and French policies were brought into sharp conflict through the Italo-French struggle for Balkan supremacy. Since last October the British and Italian policies in the Mediterranean and Balkans have been absolutely in agreement, but the Belgrade gesture was the first open indication of the extent to which the British support of Italy goes.

The amount of publicity given the incident cleared the atmosphere, and by the end of the week the war cloud that had so suddenly arisen had almost entirely disappeared.

THE sessions of the preparatory disarmament commissions opened at Geneva on March 21. At the first sessions Lord Robert Cecil submitted the British draft of the proposed convention for reducing armaments which tacitly supported the objections raised in the United States memorandum against the French theory of the "potentiality of war," elaborated on by M. Paul-Boncour, which includes all the industrial, financial, economic, and agricultural resources of the nations in a labyrinthine complexity to achieve disarmament.

The British proposal leaves the figures on the sizes of armies, navies, and air forces blank, but Lord Cecil intimated he favors basing a military organization on population and the proportion of the existent forces with due account for the geographical location.

On the 23rd M. Paul-Boncour appeared to Hugh Gibson, the American delegate to the conference, to accept the French proposals for a disarmament treaty. He pointed out that it provides that the United States, as well as Russia, be represented on the permanent disarmament commission, although America is not a member of the league. The French plan proposes the junking of the Washington treaty by providing a global allocation of tonnage for navies, permitting each power to build whatever category of craft it pleases. The proposition provides for the allotment of a maximum cubic centimeter and amount of horse-power to be developed by motors of airplanes. It also provides for a permanent disarmament committee sitting at Geneva to control disarmament everywhere.

All the great powers, the United States, Great Britain, Japan, and Italy, oppose the French plan, leaving only the little entente-supporting it. Count von Bernstorff, the German delegate, demanded that the league disarmament commission proceed to execute the Versailles treaty and the league covenant reducing all armaments.

"The states already disarmed by the treaties are entitled to insist on general disarmament," he said. "Germany now is a member of the league and enjoys all the rights of the organization. We anticipate an epoch when the only war possible is the league against an aggressor, and no state should be permitted to be strong enough to defy all the members. Germany can support only a practical solution—reduction to a general level for all armaments."

A FEDERAL court decision rendered in New York on March 23 holds it unlawful to possess grape juice that has fermented and contains a sufficient amount of alcohol to make it intoxicating. Quoting section 20, title 2, of the national prohibition act, Judge Hand read:

without a permit shall not apply to a person who manufactures nonintoxicating cider and fruit juices exclusively for use in his own home, but such cider and fruit juices shall not be sold or delivered except to persons who have permits to manufacture vinegar."

He then declared: "I can hardly regard grape juice containing 13 per cent of alcohol as nonintoxicating. Possession of grape juice for home use which was nonintoxicating when manufactured by the possessor, becomes unlawful under the act whenever the liquor becomes intoxicating, whether through natural fermentation or otherwise."

A POLITICAL move of more than usual moment was the announcement by former Postmaster General Burleson of his support of Gov. Al Smith for the Democratic nomination for President. General Burleson has been a supporter of William G. McAdoo for the nomination, but on March 23 was reported as saying that Governor Smith "is the most available man in the Democratic party for the Democratic nomination in 1928, and if nominated will carry every state in the solid South."

THE American army good will flyers who have been touring South America are now well on their way home. By the 24th they had reached French Guiana. On the 21st they made a record flight for the trip, covering 1,100 miles, landing at Para, Brazil, at the mouth of the Amazon river. On the 23rd the bodies of Capt. C. F. Woolsey and Lieut. John W. Benton, of the good will crew, who were killed in the accident to the "Detroit" at Buenos Aires, arrived at New York.

THE United States has notified Mexico that March 28 will be the end of the smuggling treaty between this country and Mexico. This is significant because this treaty, among other things, prohibits the shipment of arms to Mexican revolutionists without the knowledge of the Calles government.

The abrogation of the convention makes possible the lifting of the arms embargo on the shipment of arms into Mexico. With the smuggling treaty in operation the lifting of the arms embargo would have little punitive or disciplinary effect if directed against the Mexican government on account of its confiscation of the property of American citizens under the oil and land laws. With it removed the decks will be cleared and this government will be empowered to move if the President decides drastic action is necessary to protect American property in Mexico.

WISCONSIN and Minnesota have attempted to impose taxes on shares of national bank stock but a decision of the United States Supreme court holds the state laws in these states to be in violation of a federal law prohibiting rates in excess of those upon "other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens."

Both cases involved the interpretation of section 5219 of revised statutes, which sanction the taxation of shares of national banks in a state with the restriction that "the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such state."

The court held that competition may exist between capital invested in national banks and other moneyed capital, even though the competition deal with some but not all phases of the business of national banks.

In the Minnesota case it was shown that under the statutes of that state shares of national banks and of other banks and of mortgage loan companies are taxed at a higher rate than money or credits used in other forms of enterprise.

A TOTAL of 2,314,905 visitors were registered at the 19 national parks and 32 national monuments of the United States during 1926, a gain of 200,343 over the previous year, according to a statement issued by Dr. Hubert Work, secretary of the interior. The total receipts increased from \$670,920 to \$826,454, although the automobile fees in many of the parks were cut in half.

## Wilt-Resistant Melon Is Tested

Conqueror Found to Be of Very Good Quality and Sold Readily.

Conqueror, the wilt-resistant variety of watermelon developed by the federal Department of Agriculture, not only has proved to be resistant to this serious disease when grown in Illinois but also was found to be a very good quality and sold quite easily, especially to the local trade, according to H. W. Anderson, associate chief of pomological pathology at the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, who had charge of the test. In many cases, the trade preferred the Conqueror melon to the Tom Watson, which has recently been the favorite market melon. The test of the wilt-resistant variety is being made in White county, where the horticultural department of the agricultural college has been growing the variety for the past three years.

**Conqueror Is Ready Sale.**  
The ready sale of the Conqueror melon and its high resistance to wilt has encouraged growers to continue planting it, and many will give it a trial this season, according to Anderson. A limited amount of seed of the variety may be obtained from White county farm bureau.

Watermelon wilt, against which the Conqueror variety is resistant, is a soil-carried disease and in many of the old watermelon-growing sections of Illinois it has become so severe that the growing of melons has had to be abandoned. The disease lives for many years in the soil, with the result that when land once becomes infested it cannot be used for at least ten years for growing melons.

**Development of Conqueror.**  
The Conqueror melon was developed a number of years ago in an effort to meet the situation. At that time the round type of melon was popular. Later the long type, such as the Tom Watson, was introduced and became the favorite market melon. For this reason, the wilt-resistant variety known as the Conqueror was almost forgotten. Recently when the wilt became so bad that it eliminated the melon industry from many sections, growers sought relief through their farm advisers and the agricultural college. In an effort to help solve the problem, the college started testing the Conqueror variety in White county for the purpose of finding out whether or not it was resistant under Illinois conditions and whether or not it would meet the existing market demands.

## Lead Arsenate on Apples Removed by New Solution

An efficient and inexpensive method of removing excessive arsenical residues from apples sprayed for the control of the codling moth has been devised by the Colorado experiment station. The details of this method, worked out by Dr. Wm. F. Headdon, chemist, appear in "Removal of Arsenate of Lead From Sprayed Fruit," recently published as Press Bulletin 63.

According to the bulletin, the new solution is cheap, quick-acting, effective, and causes no bad effects upon the fruit. It is made by taking four pounds each of soda ash and ordinary table salt and dissolving them in one hundred pounds of water. This solution can be used in either wooden or iron vessels. It should be heated to 100 degrees Fahrenheit, but should not be raised materially above that temperature.

Enough apples are then added to the solution to cover the surface thickly. The apples should be stirred gently with a mop or some equivalent instrument, care being taken not to bruise them. The stirring should be continued for ten minutes. On removal from the bath the apples should be rinsed to remove the wash liquid.

## Farm Hints

High yields are made, not born of chance.

It is a wise farmer who knows his own planting seed.

Grow trees while you wait; you are going to wait anyway.

Blessed is the farmer who trusteth in legumes, for his soil shall be enriched.

Rye seed that is more than a year old cannot be depended on to give a good stand of grain.

Where soil fertility is a problem the absence of a legume in the rotation hastens the date of the sheriff's sale.

The enthusiastic gardener thinks that "a little too much is just about right" in the matter of quality of vegetables.

Sweet clover hay has feeding value almost equal to alfalfa. Although more of it is wasted, it is still an economical feed at \$0.50 a ton.

A farm machinery hospital saves time and money and during cold winter and early spring days is a very busy place for the successful farmer.

# Special offer to the readers of this paper

WE want you to know that each of the seven quality automobiles named below is a General Motors car. We want you to know how General Motors doubly guarantees these cars—how it is passing the savings of vast manufacturing operations (1,200,000 cars last year) on to you—in finely built engines, Fisher Bodies, Duco finish, quality materials in those vital points where quality counts most in comfort, safety, long life and high resale value.

Read about the General Motors line. "A car for every purse and purpose." See the wide choice of models—the wide range of prices. Decide which car interests you most; then clip and mail the coupon.

As a special offer, we will also send you a wonderfully interesting little book about the General Motors Proving Ground. It gives facts which you ought to have before you select any car. Fully illustrated. And its reading may save you hard cash. Act today.

**CHEVROLET** 7 models—\$525 to \$745  
The quality car of the low-priced field. 3-speed transmission. Strong rear axle. Smooth dry-disc clutch. Over-head valve engine. Fisher Bodies. Duco finish. Alemite lubrication. Fully equipped. CHEVROLET TRUCK CHASSIS: ½-ton, \$395; 1-ton, \$495.

**PONTIAC** 5 models—\$775 to \$975  
A low-priced "six" which is a quality product in appearance and construction. Has largest 6-cylinder engine in its price class. Beautiful, stylish lines. Fisher Bodies. Duco finish. All conveniences included. Value proved by unprecedented sale.

**OLDSMOBILE** 11 models—\$875 to \$1190  
Gratifies your finer taste; satisfies every need. A truly fine car at moderate cost. Beautiful Fisher Bodies. Duco finish. Powerful 6-cylinder motor. Harmonic balancer. 4-wheel brakes. Many other new improvements. And a wide range of models to choose from.

**OAKLAND** 7 models—\$1095 to \$1295  
Winning and holding goodwill everywhere because of its advanced engineering and precision construction. Fisher Bodies. Duco finish. Rubber silenced chassis. 4-wheel brakes. A "six" whose quality is doubly assured as a product of General Motors.

**BUICK** 18 models—\$1195 to \$1995  
Everybody knows Buick's worth. General Motors emphasizes Buick's statement that its new models represent "The Greatest Buick Ever Built." Vibrationless beyond belief. Famous 6-cylinder valve-in-head engine. Bodies by Fisher. Duco finish. Many models.

**LASALLE** 6 models—\$2495 to \$2685  
General Motors' latest contribution to the fine car field. This is the new and beautiful car designed and built by Cadillac as a companion car to Cadillac. Has V-type 8-cylinder engine. Fisher Bodies. Duco finish. Now on display.

**CADILLAC** 50 body styles and types —\$2995 to \$9000  
The pioneer in the 8-cylinder field. Standard of the world. Improved V-type 90-degree engine. Marvelous bodies by Fisher and Fleetwood. Duco finishes. A choice of 500 different color and upholstery combinations to emphasize individuality in ownership.

ALSO—  
FRIGIDAIRE electric refrigerators. The largest selling electric refrigerator in the world. Built by General Motors. Many models—many prices.  
DELCO-LIGHT electric plants. Another General Motors product. Brings you all the conveniences and labor-saving devices of electricity.

[ALL PRICES F. O. B. FACTORIES]

**CLIP THE COUPON**  
WE WANT YOU to know more about General Motors and its cars and other products. Check the car that interests you most and mail in the coupon. We will send you, free, interesting illustrated booklets telling all about that car and what General Motors is doing to assure you of both value and satisfaction in car ownership. Clip the coupon now. Mail it TODAY. Don't wait.

## GENERAL MOTORS

—CLIP THE COUPON—

GENERAL MOTORS (Dept. A), Detroit, Mich.

CHEVROLET  Please send, without obligation to me, your Proving Ground Book, together with illustrated literature describing the General Motors product I have checked, and the name of the nearest dealer in case I may wish a demonstration.

PONTIAC

OLDSMOBILE

OAKLAND  Name.....

BUICK

LASALLE  Address.....

CADILLAC

FRIGIDAIRE Electric Refrigerators  DELCO-LIGHT Electric Plants