



1—British armored cars that are relied on to help defend the international concession in Shanghai. 2—Some of the latest detachment of 1,500 American marines ordered to China packing their duffel in Brooklyn navy yard. 3—Lieut. Commander C. E. Rosendahl and Lieut. Commander L. V. Wiley, executive officers of the dirigible Los Angeles, ready to take it on an altitude flight from Lakehurst.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Powers Confer on Policy in China While Their Nationals Are Fleeing.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

WHAT to do in, or to, China was the serious problem discussed last week by the governments of the United States, Great Britain and Japan in an exchange of notes. The situation in Shanghai and along the Yangtse river, though no less dangerous than in the previous week, was not so replete with incidents of violence. Evacuation of Americans, British and Japanese from Hankow and towns beyond was carried on rapidly, and in some instances the escaping foreigners were stoned and otherwise attacked by Chinese. Near Nanking a steamer carrying refugees was fired on by Chinese troops and the American destroyer Paul Jones replied vigorously with machine guns and two-pounders. The United States is closing all its consulates in Szechwan and Hunan provinces and its gunboats will be withdrawn from the upper Yangtse as soon as the evacuation of Americans is completed. Most of the latter are missionaries, and a few of them have refused to leave their posts. At the request of Rear Admiral Williams, commander of the Asiatic fleet, 1,500 American marines were started on the way to China. The force includes an artillery detachment and an aviation unit. The arrival of these marines at Shanghai will bring the American landing forces there up to 4,750 men, and the authorities at Washington said the army forces probably would not be sent at this time for fear that such a move might be interpreted as meaning that the United States intended to occupy Chinese territory. The marines for the new expedition were taken from Eastern stations and were called the Sixth regiment after the unit that won fame in the World war.

It was said in London that the attitude of America and Japan would decide the question whether the powers should withdraw entirely from China and let the factions fight it out or should hold on to their concessions by force. The British government is represented as willing to adopt either course, but will not undertake alone to maintain the latter policy. Japan's cabinet decided to co-operate with America and Great Britain, and possibly France, in investigation of the Nanking outrage, and probably will work with them in the defense of lives and property; but both Washington and Tokio indicate that they are adverse to anything like active intervention in the Chinese civil war. President Coolidge, furthermore, said the United States would not join the British in punitive measures because of the Nanking incident. This was approved by the conservative members of the Nationalist government, but it was reported in Shanghai that the American civil officials there were greatly displeased by Mr. Coolidge's policy, one of them declaring: "Unless the powers take action now we are lost. I believe emphatically that a determined show of force now would put the Chinese conservatives in power."

Dr. C. C. Wu, one of the conservatives, said coercive measures tending to intervention in the Chinese situation would have the effect of throwing all China to the radicals and into the arms of soviet Russia, which is awaiting an opportunity to communize all Asia. American naval and marine officers there also seem against any policy of intervention.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign secretary, intimated to parliament that the British government would not let the Nanking attack go unpunished unless the Cantonese made full apology and paid complete indemnity. It was said the punishment might take the form of a blockade of the Cantonese along the Yangtse above Shanghai. As was expected, the radicals of the Kuomintang have sought to represent the Nanking affair as an outrage against

the Chinese, and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Cantonese commander, said he would make a strong protest concerning the bombardment by American and British warships. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek states that he will soon announce the beginning of a great campaign against Marshal Chang Tso-ha in the North. He plans to send three armies against Peking. The first army will proceed northward along the Shanghai-Peking railway from Kiangsu province; the second army will advance north along the Peking-Hankow line through Honan province and the third army, commanded by the Christian general, Feng Yu-hsiang, will advance on Peking from the north by the Peking-Suiyan railway from Kalgan. General Chiang declared the nationalists expect to obtain military domination of all the Chinese territories before next Christmas.

Chang, for his part, has virtually asked the help of the foreign powers in combating the Cantonese, appealing especially to Japan because, he says, the full victory of the Nationalists would be followed by an attempt of the Russian Bolsheviks to start a Red revolution in Japan, which nation the Russians still consider their enemy.

DISPATCHES from Mexico City say President Calles and his cabinet, under pressure from General Obregon, have accepted the oil and land law understandings arrived at four years ago by the joint commission on which Charles Beecher Warren and John Barton Payne represented the United States. These provided that Article 27 of the Mexican constitution of 1917 could not be given a retroactive effect. Calles insisted these understandings were not binding on his administration, and this was especially the contention of Luis Morones, minister of industry and commerce and labor. But the United States maintained the contrary, and its position was supported by Obregon and finally was accepted by the cabinet. Obregon's victory over Morones may bring the latter into the open as a candidate for the presidency in opposition to the general.

NEARLY all mines in the central competitive field, comprising western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, closed down at midnight Thursday because of the failure to agree on a wage scale, and approximately 150,000 miners were thrown out of employment. Officials of the miners' union said temporary agreements had been made with a large number of plants, but the spokesmen for the operators said the union claims were exaggerated and that the mines involved were small. Dispatches from Washington indicated that at least for the present the government would take no hand in the controversy. Government surveys indicated that nonunion and union mines unaffected by the shutdown have a potential output rate able to supply the country for several months. The figures showed that upward of 9,000,000 tons of soft coal per week would continue to be produced and that, with the large stocks on hand, there would be no shortage for many weeks.

BECAUSE the Armour Grain company is accused of delivering 5,000 bushels of "screenings" for No. 2 rye, the Department of Agriculture is carrying on an investigation that in a way involves the Chicago board of trade; Iowa has officially demanded that the grain company be suspended by the board from all trading privileges, and resolutions were introduced in the Illinois senate calling for the same action and for a study to see if it is possible to cancel or amend the charter of the board of trade. The rye transaction took place nearly a year ago. Secretary of Agriculture Jardine cited the grain company and the latter asked the Supreme court for a restraining injunction. Mr. Jardine says the board of trade refused the government access to records in the case, but President Bunnell denies this.

WHAT was believed to be a deliberate attempt to assassinate Henry Ford was revealed when it became known that the automobile manufacturer was in a hospital recovering from painful injuries. Mr. Ford

was driving alone at night from the Dearborn engineering laboratories to his home when a large closed car containing two men crashed into his coupe, forced it over a 15-foot embankment and drove on rapidly. Mr. Ford was rendered unconscious, but recovered and made his way to a gate-way of his estate where help was obtained. He was taken to the hospital suffering from contusions and slight hemorrhages, but within a few days was said to be on the road to complete recovery. Department of Justice agents took hold of the case and a number of suspects were arrested. This supposed attempt on the billionaire's life came in the midst of the trial of Adam Sapiro's million-dollar libel suit against him, and also at a time when he is said to have aroused considerable ill feeling among merchants because he opened cut-rate retail stores.

AMERICA, France and England were all threatened in the tragedy in the Gare du Nord, Paris, when Countess de Janze, estranged wife of a Frenchman, shot Raymond V. de Trafford, scion of a prominent British family, and then put a bullet through his own body. The countess was Alice Silverthorne of Chicago, cousin of J. Ogden Armour and well-known in American social circles. Her relations with De Trafford recently led her husband to file suit for divorce. For several days after the shooting it was believed both the countess and De Trafford would die, but latest reports are that they are out of danger.

WHILE Mrs. Coolidge was trying to learn from White House aides where the President intended to spend his summer vacation, news came down from Wisconsin that the Chief Executive had selected that state and would spend the hot months up among the muskie lakes and trout streams. The exact location of the summer capital was said to be undetermined, but the G. B. Heinemann estate on Trout lake was reported to be favorably considered. It is about seventy-five miles from Lake Superior and is a pretentious establishment in fine natural surroundings, with a score of small lakes nearby. It was stated in Washington that the President would not go to the Far West for his vacation because the situations in foreign lands and other matters might make it advisable for him to return to Washington hurriedly.

FIVE well-known Americans were appointed by President Coolidge to represent the United States at the international economic conference in Geneva. They are: Henry M. Robinson of Los Angeles, one of the framers of the Dawes plan; Norman H. Douglas, New York financier; John W. O'Leary of Chicago, president of the National Chamber of Commerce; Prof. Alonzo E. Taylor of Stanford university, and Dr. Julius Klein, director of the federal bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

HARRY F. SINCLAIR, oil magnate, seemingly must go to jail for contempt of the senate. Justice Hitz of the District of Columbia Supreme court denied him a new trial, and then heard arguments as to whether the verdict of guilty returned by the trial jury should carry punishment for one offense or for four, one for each count in the indictment. Both a jail sentence and a fine are mandatory, imprisonment being for not less than one month nor more than twelve.

TWO well-known citizens were on the death list of the week. Will H. Dill, founder and former president of the Isaac Walton League of America, passed away in Washington where he took up his residence a year ago. Perry S. Heath, known as the "father" of the rural free delivery service, also died in Washington. Besides his work in the Post Office department he was prominent as a newspaper publisher, and was identified with the framing of the constitutions of North and South Dakota.

MAJ. H. O. SEGRAVE, an Englishman, established a world record at Daytona Beach, Fla., when he drove his racing car Sunbeam over the sand course at the terrific speed of 203.75 miles an hour.

Economic Value of Song Birds

Are Great Asset to Farm Wood Lots and Deserve Good Protection.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The care of birds should be made a part of the routine management of farm wood lots, according to the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. Intensive studies of the relation of birds to wood lots made in the East, which apply in most parts of the country, show that in general birds are a great asset to wood lots and, with one or two exceptions, should be encouraged and protected.

Direct Benefit to Trees.
The direct benefit to trees from birds is chiefly due to their distribution of seeds and the resulting reproduction. Birds carry in their flight the fleshy fruits and nuts and scatter them much farther from their point of origin than would be possible by any other natural means. They also aid in reseeding coniferous trees. Birds are the most important natural check on tree-destroying rodents and are of great value in cutting down the numbers of an enormous variety of insect pests of woodlands. Indirect benefits come also through the presence of such game birds as the ruffed grouse, which attracts hunters and increases the revenue of an entire neighborhood, and through bird life in general, which makes woodlands more attractive for recreational purposes.

Although the individual species of birds present in wood lots may differ according to climate and locality, very few birds are undesirable. The yellow-bellied sapsucker, however, is one of the few. It causes considerable damage to timber and should not be encouraged. A few kinds of hawks and occasionally screech-owls prey to an undesirable extent upon smaller birds that are beneficial because they eat insects. Such birds found causing damage should be done away with promptly.

Keeping Desirable Birds.
The fundamentals of keeping desirable birds on a wood land area are to protect them as thoroughly as possible, to see that they have a continuous supply of water, to provide nest boxes for the hole-nesting species, and, when necessary, to supplement the natural food supply. Some of the most favored kinds of wild berries can be planted about the woodland margins, and winter foods can be provided by means of various sheltering devices. In trimming operations, provision can be made for some of the seed-eating birds by leaving some of their favorite seed-producing trees. The prevention of fire is essential both to good wood-lot management and to the preservation of the birds. Practically every measure that is good for the wood lot, including gradual rather than wholesale cutting or thinning of timber, is good for the birds.

Must Feed for Eggs Is Suggestion of Expert

Feed the farm hen a ration that will make her work and then turn around and work some more is the suggestion of O. N. Johnson, superintendent of the University of Wisconsin flocks. "The harder you make her work the harder she will work to produce."

The University flock is fed two distinct rations. The scratch ration consists of one part of wheat and two of cracked corn. Other feeds such as barley or oats may be substituted in place of wheat. The scratch feed is scattered to make the hens exercise. The second ration which is placed in the self-feeder consists of equal parts of beef scrap, bran gluten, rolled oats and cracked corn. About one pound of salt and charcoal is added to each one hundred pounds of the mixture. This is placed in a self feeder where the hens can get it whenever they are hungry or not looking for scratch feed.

A light helping of scratch feed is given at noon to keep the hens at work. Green feed such as mangels or cabbage are tossed into coop at this time to add variety to the hen's diet. The evening feed should consist of shelled corn. Corn is a heating food that will keep the hens warm while getting ready to lay the next day's eggs.

FARM FACTS

- There is no known seed treatment which will prevent smut in corn.
- When better soils are made, legumes and live stock will make them.
- Whoever works only for himself and not for his community has a poor boss.
- A frost that kills the leaves on growing millet reduces its value for hay and practically ruins the seed crop unless it is nearly ripe.
- Easier credit, cheaper transportation, better marketing, will not save the inefficient farmer who produces at too great a cost per pound or bushel.
- Nothing is more aggravating than to try cutting alfalfa in a field full of gopher mounds. And gophers can be eradicated easier now than at any other time by putting strychnine poisoned wheat in their runways.

Seed Bed Essential for Garden Success

Big Factor in Raising High Quality Vegetables.

The best way to produce garden vegetables of high quality is to have a good, well prepared seed bed in which the small seeds may germinate easily and the young plants may grow quickly into edible vegetables.

"Thorough preparation of the garden soil is a big factor in the production of high quality vegetables," says Robert Schmidt, vegetable specialist at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture. "Fall plowing is best, but if this has not been done then the soil should be broken as soon as possible. Any stable manure applied now should be well rotted, in order to be quickly available to the plants. Most garden soils are deficient in lime, and ground limestone used at the rate of 2,000 pounds to the acre will result in a big improvement in both soils and crops. An exception is made in the case of Irish potatoes. No lime should be applied to the land on which Irish potatoes are to be grown this year."

Professor Schmidt states that a well pulverized seed bed is essential for the proper germination of the garden seeds. Even the best seeds will not germinate in a pile of clods. The garden rake is a good tool for the final preparation of the seed bed. The smaller the seeds that are to be sown, the more finely should the soil be pulverized.

Thorough preparation of the seed bed will make subsequent cultivation easier, states Professor Schmidt.

Individual Cows Cause of Bitter Milk Trouble

When one or two cows are kept for the family milk supply, the milk at this time of the year commonly develops an abnormal taste and odor. It is now known, says the dairy department of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, that the trouble is not caused by bacteria, but by an enzyme which is secreted into the milk and which breaks down the fat to produce the rancid odor.

The common practice in overcoming this difficulty is to cut down the grain ration to the amount needed by the cow and to give two or three doses of epsom salts at intervals of three days. The milk is brought to the boiling point and then rapidly cooled to check the development of the bitter taste. The same trouble may occur in the milk of individuals in larger herds but the mixture of milk from the herd will cause the abnormal condition to go unnoticed. The milk from these single cows develops a characteristic bitter or salty taste, particularly when the cow is well advanced in her lactation. It rarely occurs, however, when she is receiving green food. The milk is objectionable but not necessarily unwholesome. The cream from such milk churns with difficulty and often not at all.

Founder in Cattle Is Caused by Many Factors

When a steer that is being crowded in the fattening process becomes extremely footsore, moves about reluctantly and with difficulty, and lies down most of the time, founder usually is the cause. In the chronic form of the disease, the hoofs grow long at the toe, may tend to turn upward and rings or wrinkles form upon the wall under the hoof-heads. Cattle may also be founder by over-driving on a hard road. Prolonged standing on concrete floors should be avoided, also drives on a hard road. Overfeeding with protein-rich concentrates is also dangerous. Making slugs, roots and linseed oilmeal a part of the ration lessens the likelihood of founder. Treat a starting case of founder by standing the affected animal in a creek or pond, on a soft floor, or where that cannot be done, let it stand on a floor deeply covered with clay and kept soft with water. Give the animal a few doses of epsom salts and follow with a tablespoonful of powdered alum three times daily for an adult beast. Give the dose in water and in two or three days substitute a like dose of salt peter.

Every Beekeeper Should Raise His Own Queens

It is not profitable for the beekeeper to keep a queen for more than two years. When she reaches that age she has passed her prime and will soon become of little use to the colony. Often the colony will supersede her by raising a young queen. When they do this, the old queen soon disappears, once the young queen has settled down to laying. It is better, however, for the colony to be requeened at two-year intervals and this will leave very little supersede work for the bees to do. Every beekeeper should do his own requeening and raise his own queens. The raising of queens is a fairly simple matter and a profitable one. In the first place, the queen to be used as a breeder should be selected from the best colony in the yard. It should be first in honey production because the queen of such a colony will transmit this characteristic to her progeny. The queen should be from a colony that is gentle, as this is an important thing if one wishes to work with gentle bees.



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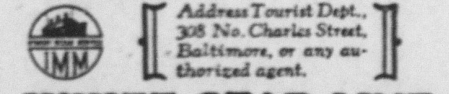
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Ways of Women

"It seems to me," remarked the small boy who had been thoughtfully reading the paper, "that it must be dangerous to marry women. I get the idea that in the first place they marry you for your money; if they don't manage to take all of it, they leave you and sue you for alimony; and if they fail at that, then they outlive you and get your life insurance."—Detroit News.

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