



1—Scene in Yamada, Japan, after recent earthquake in which hundreds were killed. 2—Four continent seaplane of Commander De Pinedo of Italy which was destroyed by fire at Roosevelt dam, Arizona. 3—Harold Orville MacKenzie of New Jersey, the newly appointed American minister to Siam.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Chang's Raid of the Soviet Embassy in Peking Enrages Russia.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

DEVELOPMENTS of the week in China were in the direction of a possible declaration of war on the Peking government by Soviet Russia, which action might well be followed by a general conflict involving at least some of the treaty powers which have been giving the northern Chinese a certain measure of support in the civil warfare.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian boss in the north, learned of a plot to start a radical demonstration in Peking, so he obtained from the Dutch minister, dean of the diplomatic corps, permission to enter and search the Russian buildings in the legation quarter. Police and troops occupied the buildings and arrested all the nonofficial occupants—sixteen Russians and thirty-four Chinese. A thorough search of the premises revealed a mass of documents, said to be incriminating, and a quantity of guns and ammunition. The Peking authorities declared the buildings were the headquarters of the Kuomintang political commission, the local branch of the radical party, and the executive committee of the Third Internationale, and that the seizure had averted serious uprisings in Peking which would have affected foreigners.

"The menace at Peking is removed," said Marshal Chang in a message to his generals. "The trouble-makers' offense is unpardonable. They will be dealt with according to their deserts." Which was assumed to mean that they would be summarily executed.

Moscow's official opinion of Chang's coup has not been made public at this writing, but the indignation in the Soviet capital was extreme. The Russian consul general at Shanghai said the raid was contrary to the long-established international law of civilized countries and is "particularly dangerous in China owing to the fact that Marshal Chang is likely shortly to be ousted by the Cantonese, who may not be friendly toward certain other foreign ministries accredited to the Peking government."

Two American journalists, Mrs. Mildred B. Mitchell of San Francisco and Wilbur Burton of Columbus, Ohio, were arrested in Peking and transported to Tientsin because they were employed by organizations favorable to the Nationalists.

In Changsha, Kiukiang and Amoy anti-American feeling was rife and led to strikes and boycotts. Our consular officials in several places closed their offices and prepared to leave. Meanwhile every effort was made to complete the evacuation of American civilians, and this movement was extended to northern China, the plan being to concentrate the Americans there in Tientsin, whence their removal would be comparatively easy. The Japanese concession in Hankow was attacked several times last week by mobs of natives. Japanese marines were landed and all Japanese families were taken aboard warships, but Japan refused to withdraw from the concession.

The radical faction of the nationalists is growing stronger daily and it was reported that its committee in Hankow had dismissed Chiang Katshek, the Cantonese commander in chief. In Shanghai the hope was held that Chiang would refuse to be ousted and would form a moderate party. Later dispatches said Chiang had obtained from the Chinese Bankers' association a loan of \$3,000,000 to finance the campaign in the north against Marshal Chang Tso-lin. The loan was negotiated by the nationalist finance minister, T. V. Soong. The Shanghai vernacular papers said Chiang was defying the orders of the Hankow executive committee and might shortly declare himself dictator, with the financial backing of the Shanghai native merchants and bankers, who fear the domination of the radicals.

The United States and Japan are

still resisting the British plans for a program of active intervention because of the Nanking outrages, and have been formulating instead mere demands for apology and reparations. President Coolidge and his cabinet discussed the situation thoroughly and sent to Minister MacMurray an outline of the American demands. It was believed in Washington that 1,500 more marines would be sent to China within a few days. The British government, as was predicted, has decided to act singly, if necessary, in obtaining indemnity from the Cantonese and has started large military reinforcements from England on the way to Shanghai.

PRESIDENTIAL politics was at the fore last week. For one thing, Senator Moses of New Hampshire asserted positively that Mr. Coolidge would not seek a renomination, though there is no reason to believe that he is in the President's confidence. The Lowden boom was formally started by an Iowa legislative committee which began the formation of organizations in eleven states. This followed the reception of assurance from Lowden that he would forego his desire to continue in private life and would consider seeking the Republican nomination if a sufficient number of agricultural states demand it. With the knowledge but not the consent of Lowden, a movement for his nomination has been undertaken in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, with headquarters in New York city. The men interested will co-operate with the Iowans and probably will undertake to raise the necessary funds. Senator Reed of Missouri, chief counsel for Henry Ford in the Sapiro libel suit, took occasion Wednesday when cross-questioning Sapiro to give Lowden some very ill-natured digs.

On the Democratic side the feeling that Gov. Al Smith would be the party's best bet seemed to be growing stronger. Senator Glass of Virginia helped this along in a measure by a public declaration that of course a Catholic could be elected, but he added the assertion that if Smith wanted the support of delegates from the South he must "let the prohibition issue alone." This was taken to be a fair warning from the southern leaders that they will not make religious intolerance an issue but that they will stand firm in the matter of prohibition. Governor Smith's reply to this, as well as his answer to the Atlantic Monthly article asking him to define his future allegiance on religion and government, is awaited with great interest.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE put a stopper on the Philippine independence movement by vetoing the act of the island legislature providing for a plebiscite on the subject. In a letter to Governor General Wood he asserted that quite aside from economic or political reasons the veto was justifiable on the grounds that Presidential approval might be interpreted as an expression of the American people favoring immediate independence of the Philippine islands; that the act makes no provision for canvassing all the racial groups in the islands, and that under such conditions the result of the proposed referendum might create friction and would be unconvincing.

The letter stated that the agitation for independence is largely based on the misapprehension that the United States, even though granting full independence, would still assume "the heavy responsibility of guaranteeing the security, sovereignty and independence of the islands."

"In my opinion," writes the President, "this is wholly erroneous."

OUT of the most virulent campaign that Chicago has ever enjoyed, William Hale Thompson emerged victor, being elected mayor on the Republican ticket with a plurality of 83,072 over Mayor W. E. Dever, Democrat. The result was largely due to the heavy vote cast by the negro population of the city and by those who favor a liberal policy in the enforcement of the prohibition laws. There must have been some such reasons, for Thompson's two previous administrations offered few arguments in his favor, and his self-made campaign issues were of such ludicrous stuff as "America First" and abusive attacks

on King George of England and the League of Nations.

ITALY and Hungary, through Premier Mussolini and Count Bethlen, signed last week a treaty which declares "there shall be constant peace and perpetual friendship" between the two kingdoms. All disputes between them are to be submitted to attempts at conciliation, and should that fail, to arbitration. The Italian government regards the treaty as an important step in its program to attain a new balance of power, not for war but for peace. Skeptical correspondents in Rome look on it as part of Mussolini's policy of political isolation for Yugoslavia and eventual breaking up of the little entente, and the curbing of France's power in the Balkans. But the Rome newspapers said conversations were going on that might lead to the ratification of Yugo-Slavia of the Nettuno agreement and settle all outstanding questions between that country and Italy.

Sweden and Austria exchanged final ratifications of a treaty which makes war between them illegal under all circumstances. Sweden's safety now seems assured, for she has similar pacts with Norway, Denmark, Poland, Finland, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Belgium.

DISASTER finally overtook Commander de Pinedo, the Italian "four continent" flier, after he got fairly started on the North American part of his tour. At Roosevelt Dam, Ariz., when he was just starting for San Diego, someone threw a lighted match on the oil-covered surface of the water and started a blaze that within a few moments had utterly destroyed the big seaplane that had flown across the Atlantic and over much of South America. De Pinedo and his crew escaped unhurt. The United States War department immediately offered the aviator an army plane to continue his tour but word came from Rome that the Italian government would send over a new plane. So De Pinedo said he would go from California to New York to get the plane and would then fly to Washington, Philadelphia, New Orleans, St. Louis and thence up to Canada.

SACCO and Vanzetti, whose conviction in Massachusetts in 1921 for murder has been violently protested by radicals everywhere ever since, were denied a new trial by the Massachusetts Supreme court, and their only chance of escaping the punishment to which they will soon be sentenced is the possibility that their lawyer will find some means of carrying the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. The new trial was asked because one Celestino Maderos, under sentence of death for another murder, confessed that he and a gang of fellow gunmen committed the crime with which Sacco and Vanzetti were charged. The defense always has claimed that the two men were convicted not because the jury thought them guilty but because they were admitted radicals.

EDWARD M. WILKINS, American electrical engineer who was kidnapped for ransom and then murdered by Mexican bandits near Guadalajara, has been avenged. Seven men who were arrested by the troops and whose leader was identified by Mr. Wilkins' little son, were tried by court-martial, found guilty and executed.

In Mexico City Gen. Federico Cordova and four accomplices were arrested and the general confessed an elaborate plot for kidnapping Americans, partly to embarrass the Mexican government in its relations with the United States. The first victim was to be Albert E. Watts of New York, the multi-millionaire vice president of the Sinclair Oil company. Cordova is the man whose band in 1919 captured William Jenkins, American consular agent, and obtained \$150,000 for his release.

VICE PRESIDENT DAWES, returned from Panama, ruled that the senate campaign expenditures committee had not lost its power, and appointed Senator Fess of Ohio to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Senator Goff of West Virginia.

Sanitation Kills All Swine Risks

Use of System Transforms Industry on Many Farms, at Small Cost.

On many farms the hog business has been transformed through the use of the simple system of swine sanitation which the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, has been demonstrating over the state during the past few years in co-operation with county farm advisers and interested farmers, according to E. T. Robbins, live stock extension specialist. Last year, for instance, 1,213 farmers in 75 counties of the state co-operated in demonstrating the methods and results of the system to their neighbors. Before the end of the year there were 160 written reports sent in by farm demonstrators from 38 counties. These have been summarized to show results under practical farm conditions.

Sanitation Pays Best.

These farmers raised 94 per cent of the pigs which were saved at farrowing time, and only one runt developed among every 71 pigs on the average, as compared with one runt to each 11 pigs among those raised the old way. With sanitation the litters raised averaged 1.5 pigs more than previously upon the same farms; the pigs averaged 24 pounds heavier when four months old, and they were ready for market at usual weights when they averaged six weeks younger than usual. The sanitation pigs proved to be more profitable than others, and the men plan to continue to use this sanitation system.

Reports from 39 counties indicate that sanitation herds are comparatively free from "serum breaks" and other troubles after vaccination; that they seem to escape "flu" better than other herds, and that they seem to show more resistance to cholera than do herds raised the old-style "wormy way."

Expensive Equipment Not Needed. The sanitation system does not require expensive equipment nor supplies. The reports show that the size of litters raised to four months old was actually increased by the use of small field houses for farrowing. The size of litters raised was not much affected by the month of farrowing. The average was 6.3 pigs a litter.

There were fewest runts to 100 pigs when no hogs had been on the pasture for at least a year. The percentage of runts was smallest in large pastures. There were also the fewest runts where there was running water to drink.

There was very little loss of sanitation pigs from sore mouth whether their sharp teeth were cut at birth or not. The size of litters raised was not increased nor the number of runts reduced by the use of expensive minerals. The largest litters were raised and there were the fewest runts where the sanitation work was thoroughly done.

With such a splendid showing in health, vigor, uniformity, cheap gains and larger profits in sanitation herds, it is safe to conclude, as many farmers have said, that "This is the right way to raise pigs in Illinois," Robbins said.

Early Radishes Favored Over Later Varieties

Radishes have been cultivated by men for many ages. In medieval times, barons spiced the feasts in the castles with dishes of the long and very hot varieties now grown for summer use, such as Chartier and White Strassburg. These take twice as long to mature as the early varieties now available to us, such as the earliest White Olive, Twenty Day, Saxa and Scarlet Globe. Improvements in most vegetables run decidedly to the production of varieties which mature earlier, and probably the greatest advantage which we have over our ancestors in the vegetable garden is the possession of more early kinds. The early radishes are more tender and milder in flavor than the late sorts, but at the same time, quick to turn pithy, so they must be eaten as soon as they mature.

Agricultural Facts

High wages accent the "saving" in labor-saving equipment.

Chickens need sunlight to prevent rickets. Don't be stingy—sunlight is free.

Soy bean hay is a close second to alfalfa. Ground soy beans are fully equal to linseed meal in feeding value.

A coating of wax on the kitchen linoleum makes it easier to clean, makes it wear better, and gives it a rich luster.

Nine times out of ten cheap seed is priced low because it contains much dirt or weed seeds, or it has a low germination.

An excellent way to stimulate demand for any commodity is to improve the quality of that thing and then tell everybody about it.

"Roadside markets in a community are a daily fair where farm products may be exhibited and studied for the good of the producer and the consumer."—Hedrick.

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