



1—Dr. Walter B. Coffey (right) and Dr. J. D. Humber, San Francisco surgeons who announce their discovery of a serum from the suprarenal glands of sheep that will dissolve cancer tissues. 2—New York Communists, demonstrating against the killing of one of their comrades, being dispersed forcibly by the police. 3—Mrs. Herbert Hoover breaking ground for the new Episcopal Home for Children in Washington.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Naval Parley Getting Down to Business—Spain's Dictator Resigns.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

MOVING slowly and not very surely toward their goal, the delegates to the five power naval conference in London spent another week mainly in private conversations designed to develop national programs, some radio addresses and one plenary session. The correspondents made such a fuss about being excluded that room was provided for a number of them at the session and the others "listened in" by microphone.

At the meeting on Thursday the delegates told something about the progress they had made toward an agreement on preliminaries. Prime Minister MacDonald had had talks with the French, Italian and Japanese, and Dino Grandi of Italy had been pressed to agree that Mussolini's proposal for the immediate establishment of ratios should be examined later. Explanation was given by Mr. Gibson of the Franco-American compromise between global tonnage and category theories of measurement of fleet strengths which was alluded to in these columns last week. The agreement is based on a maximum of transfer tonnage yearly from one category to another, and it was understood that a percentage of one-sixth of the total of any category might be accepted as the amount of tonnage possible to transfer. The matter was referred to a steering committee on motion of Mr. Stimson.

Mr. MacDonald opened the session by stating that its main purpose was to consider the agenda. He explained that there had been wide exchanges of opinions and declared "gratifying progress" had been made.

The questions proposed by the French were: First, the system of global tonnage and the French transactional proposal; second, what classifications are to be adopted; and, third, the transfer of tonnage and the conditions to be applied to such a transfer under the British system of limitation by categories.

Italy proposed that the determination of ratios should be the first step and that the determination of levels of total tonnages of the various nations should then follow.

After adjournment Mr. MacDonald, who is chairman, told the correspondents: "I think we are now within measurable distance of solving the problem which up to now has not been solvable. Mind, I do not say that we are agreed as yet, but I think the steering committee will report agreement. The differences between us are so small that were you to put a candle to them, you could see through the wall of controversy." MacDonald emphasized, however, that Great Britain could not accept the global tonnage theory as now presented, saying: "There would be continued competition within categories."

IN A radio address to British and American hearers Mr. Stimson indicated that the American delegation had decided that the five-year extension of the present battleship building holiday would be the principal result of the conference. It seemed as if he had abandoned the program for cruiser reduction which was desired by President Hoover. The objectives of the United States, as outlined by Mr. Stimson, were summarized thus:

1. Parity between the British and American navies in "power and efficiency."
2. A reduction of the battleship building programs of all naval powers by postponing the five-year replacement of present capital ships, provided for by the Washington treaty.
3. Ending the rivalry in cruiser and destroyer building by limitation of the number and tonnage of these classes of surface craft.
4. Abolition of submarines, or, in any event, the reduction of their number, and prohibition of their ruthless use against merchant ships.

Reassuring his countrymen who

might be alarmed by stories of crises and of the danger that the interests of the United States were being sacrificed, the secretary of state concluded: "The members of the American delegation here in one capacity or another went through the great war. Most of us have had to study national defense in the course of our official duties. We are united in believing that our national defense, our national interests, and our prospects will continue; peace and prosperity can best be served by naval limitation and its consequent good will."

"In the belief that the same agreement, which holds out such prospects for us holds equal prospects for the other nations here, we go at our task with the assurance of the support of the people of these five great nations."

ONE of the interesting points brought out by conversations among the experts attached to the various delegations is that France and Italy must have warships large enough to store wine casks for the crews, and the extra displacement and greater tonnage required for this purpose is something to be considered, especially in regard to the smaller submarines and the torpedo boats.

There were many social entertainments for the delegates during the week, and these were never without their diplomatic importance. Some of the Americans spent the week-end at Warren house, Stansmore, the handsome country place leased by Mr. Stimson. It was announced that all the delegates would meet the duke and duchess of York at a banquet and reception on February 19, to be given by the marquis and marchioness of Londonderry. Tiaras and full evening dress will be worn by the women, and court dress of black satin knee breeches and silk stockings will adorn the gentlemen.

GEN. PRIMO DE RIVERA, for six years premier and dictator of Spain, resigned last week under virtual compulsion, and the country at once went into spasms that, it was thought, might ultimately result in the abolition of the monarchy. The dictator had put up to the chief officers of the army and navy the question of his resignation and their decision being against him, he stepped down. King Alfonso gave the job of premier to Gen. Damaso Berenguer, chief of his military household and inveterate enemy of de Rivera, and two days later Berenguer announced his cabinet, in which he took the portfolio of minister of war as well as premier.

Even before he had formed the new government the forces in opposition to Berenguer were gathering in Madrid. De Rivera, evidently believing a dictator might be down without being out, took the leadership of the Patriotic Union against his successor, and there were indications that the old charges against Berenguer in connection with the Moroccan disaster of eight years ago would be revived. There were riotous demonstrations by students and republicans which were suppressed by the troops. It was made plain that General Berenguer would rule with an iron hand until the government is firmly established. One of his first acts was the establishment of strict censorship. He announced that parliament by elections and the constitution of 1876 would be re-established. Dispatches from Madrid said it was certain Berenguer had the support of King Alfonso and the conservative leaders, but that the danger of a revolution was not exaggerated. Primo de Rivera was quoted as saying Spain still needed a dictator and that he would "continue to serve the country and give my life if necessary."

CARL BEN EIELSON, arctic aviator, and Earl Boriand, his mechanic, perished on the coast of Siberia about ninety miles east of North Cape. The wreckage of their plane was found by Pilots Crosson and Gillam and was easily identified. At this writing searching parties are still trying to find the bodies of the unfortunate flyers. Eielson and Boriand were engaged in transporting passengers and furs from an icebound steamer. Their plane evidently crashed when traveling at high speed and the disaster was believed to be due to a faulty altimeter on which Eielson relied when a snowstorm wiped out his visibility.

SENATOR ROBINSON of Indiana, the only regular Republican on the senate's lobbying committee, was foiled in his attempt to show a connection between Senator King of Utah, Democrat, and the German dye trust. It was brought out before the committee that contributions to King's campaign fund were made by Herman A. Metz, American agent of the German monopoly, but when put on the stand Metz developed a conveniently faulty memory and said he had kept no record of those contributions. He admitted he sent a check for \$1,000 to King in 1928 because he was interested in the campaign of his friend Al Smith. This check, King had asserted, was not cashed and was torn up by him. Metz is an official of the American I. G., a subsidiary of the German concern. He denounced as nonsensical the idea that the American company was organized to control the dye and chemical industry here until American competition could be smothered and the German interests come into the open. The low tariff members of the committee treated the dyestuff man with great consideration, but Chairman Caraway was so rough with A. L. Faubel, secretary of the American Tariff League, that they almost came to blows.

WET members of congress were elated by the announcement that the house judiciary committee would hold public hearings on measures to repeal the Eighteenth amendment, starting February 12. There isn't the slightest chance that any of the bills for repeal or modification will get through the house, which is overwhelmingly dry, but the opponents of prohibition in its present form will have a chance to present their arguments and facts and figures. The drys will have the same opportunity.

The wet measures before the committee include the Cochran resolution to repeal the Eighteenth amendment; the La Guardia resolution proposing an amendment to restore liquor control to the states; the Sabath, Igoe and Clancy resolutions to repeal the Volstead act; the Cochran resolution to permit 3 per cent wine and beer; and the Norton resolution calling for a national referendum on the Eighteenth amendment.

Attorney General Mitchell, in a letter to the expenditure committee of the house, gave notice that the employees of the Department of Justice must be dry by practice and profession, and that candidates for appointment must measure up to this. "I believe," he wrote, "that no man who makes a practice of drinking intoxicating liquor, or who has definite or pronounced views in opposition to prohibition, belongs in any post having directly to do with the prosecution of cases under the national prohibition act. It seems to me that such men had better seek positions in some other branch of the government or a private occupation."

CHAIRMAN LEGGE of the federal farm board and Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, speaking over the radio, strongly urged farmers to hold down the production of surplus crops in order to help in the work of restoring their prosperity. Both speakers called attention to the outlook report of the Department of Agriculture, just issued, predicting little if any increase in farm commodity prices during 1930 if overproduction continues.

Messrs. Hyde and Legge then called on President Hoover and told him that Eastern life insurance companies are complicating the farm situation by curtailing purchase of farm mortgages in the Mississippi valley states. Unless this policy on the part of life insurance companies is changed, Mr. Hyde told the President, large scale foreclosures of farm land are certain to result.

NOTABLES taken by death during the week included Bishop Charles P. Anderson of Chicago, primate of the Episcopal church of America; Mme. Emmy Destinn, Hungarian grand opera prima donna; Dr. Harry B. Hutchins, president emeritus of the University of Michigan; Mrs. Rebecca L. Felton of Georgia, the only woman ever to hold a seat in the United States senate; Rear Admiral W. W. Kimball and Thomas Snowden and Gens. David S. Gordon and Harry Taylor.

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## Spuds Need Air in Storage Bins

### Ventilation Is Necessary to Keep Potatoes in Good Condition.

Freezing has always been feared most by potato growers when considering storages. As a result more losses probably come from high temperatures than low, according to A. L. Wilson of the New York State College of Agriculture.

The difference between good and bad storage is only a few degrees above 40 degrees Fahrenheit; 34 to 40 degrees would be ideal, below 34 means freezing, and above 40 degrees conditions are favorable for sprouting. Shrinkage increases rapidly as sprouts appear.

**Moisture Harmful.**  
If the air is too dry, water losses from potatoes will cause shrinkage, and if it is too moist, moisture will collect on the walls and ceilings and on the tubers. The presence of drops of moisture on the ceiling or on the pile is a danger signal, for rot will begin unless ventilators are provided that may be opened on a relatively cold day.

As potatoes are alive there is need of oxygen, and it must be obtained from fresh air. It is essential to seed that it be well stored so that its vitality can be retained. Firm, bright tubers in spring are better to sell than the shriveled dull-looking ones. Darkened areas on the tubers and a low vitality can be charged to lack of oxygen in the storage.

**Ventilation Plan.**  
Home-made devices will serve to remove stale and moist air. False floors and walls allow air to circulate around the pile, or empty crates turned upside down can be put on the floor and the potatoes piled over them. Empty barrels can also be used either on the floor or up through the pile.

## Variation Seen in Cost of Farm Live Stock

The very wide variation in results secured by different live stock men is shown by cow test associations, production contests, ton litter work etc. A recent compilation shows:

In a Minnesota sow test association the cost of producing butterfat varied from 29 to 71 cents a pound, and the income per cow varied from a loss of \$36 to a gain of \$67.

In a ton litter contest the number of pigs raised ranged from 3 to 12. The number of pounds of pork gained per bushel of corn fed ranged from 7 to 12. The cost of gain varied from 5 1/2 to 14 cents a pound.

During a three-year period the amount of corn fed in an Iowa county for each 100 pounds of pork produced varied from less than five to more than 13 bushels.

In a Minnesota survey the cost of feeding hens varied from \$1 to \$2.55 a hen per year. The returns from hens varied from a loss of 30 cents to a profit of \$1.50.

## Electric Pump Valuable Device for Water Supply

An electrically operated pump is very handy on the farm during the winter when the pump handle is ice cold, according to E. W. Lehmann of the University of Illinois. A storage tank is an advantage where the water supply is limited and the flow is slow.

A tank for use in case of fire is not possible on every farm but where electricity is available a motor large enough to raise water in a garden hose is valuable and may save the loss of some of the farm buildings if fire is set in time.

The cost of operating the pumps on the farm is dependent on the rate charged. At six cents per kilowatt hour the cost of operating a deep well pump for the entire farm water supply should not exceed \$2 a month.

## Prevent Diseases by Destroying All Rubbish

All dying trees, branches, and dead wood, as well as trash and litter should be removed from the orchard, made into fire wood or carefully burned. Blister canker, black rot canker, as well as other diseases are destroyed by such measures. Apple tree borers may also be combated effectively by such clean-up practices. Overwintering codling moth larvae, which are tucked away in silken cocoons in cracks and crevices of the bark and in the crotches of branches and under branches, trash, and litter on the ground, are destroyed. Such material affords overwintering quarters for some of our most dangerous insect pests and diseases. The fight is thus made easier for the grower the following spring and summer when he relies chiefly upon spraying practices.

## Rust Infested Oats

Fields of oats which have become badly infested with rust will generally give a better crop of hay than they will of grain. Rust first appears in the summer as dark reddish-brown or rust-colored lines, chiefly on the stems and leaf sheaths, sometimes also on the leaves and chaff. These lines will be found to contain a reddish powder. Later in the season the plants become covered with black lines. Where the infestation is severe on oats the crop may be made into hay by cutting when the kernels are in the milk stage.

## Safety First on Any Farm Is Good Slogan

### Precautions Outlined to Prevent Many Accidents

A farm is looked upon as a safe place to live, but in spite of this, accidents often occur. If the following precautions are observed, accidents will be greatly minimized:

Don't walk behind horses when they are pulling hard. A singletree, trace or doubletree might break and strike the driver.

Don't place yourself in such a position when working on machinery that you would be injured if the horses moved. The most trusted horse might take a step. Only a second is required to drop the traces.

Don't rely on clutches while working on or around implements which are attached to or are driven by a tractor. Place the gear shift lever in neutral so if the clutch should engage no harm is done.

Don't attempt to make adjustments on tractors while they are moving. You might lose your balance or slip. Don't reach around moving power machinery wearing gloves with large cuffs or with jacket or coat unbuttoned.

Don't reach across a moving saw or work around one with refuse lying under your feet.

Don't stand in the line of movement of pulleys, wheels, etc. A wheel or belt might break or an attachment might loosen and be thrown.

Don't operate high speed emery wheels without a shield over the emery wheel. Keep your eyes above the work being ground and wear goggles.

Don't stand beside or hold wire while it is being stretched. It might break.

## Keeping Farm Records Pays Large Dividends

Keeping a simple farm record book is the most profitable job on the farm, according to R. L. Donovan, extension farm management specialist, University Farm, St. Paul. Time used in keeping such a record pays a greater return than for any other farm operation, he says.

Few men who work all day in the field and have chores to do both morning and evening have the time or inclination to keep detailed cost records, Mr. Donovan points out, but any farmer can well afford to take time to keep one of the simple record books issued by the agricultural extension service. Such a record requires only about a half hour a week, with an extra half day at the close of the year for summarizing and analyzing the completed record.

Right now progressive farmers are planning their coming operations. To do this intelligently requires that they know what has happened in the past. Therefore they realize the necessity of having a farm record that will show which of their farm enterprises has been most profitable, or in some cases, on which ones they have lost the least money.

"Many men have started keeping records, and you hear less call for farm relief from them than from any other class of farmers," says Mr. Donovan. "They know about their business and can make plans for the future to avoid mistakes they have made in the past."

## Millets Excellent Crop to Use for Green Feed

Millets may be planted for green feed. If land is in a good state of fertility, good yields of barnyard millet may be secured on lighter lands and for seeding, use one of the foxtail millets, preferably the Hungarian. Millets are shallow rooted, therefore the seedbed should be well prepared. Complaints are often made that millet is an exhaustive crop. The millets cut for green feed remove practically the same amount of nitrogen and sulphuric acid, and from one-third to a half more potash, per 100 pounds than a crop of corn for green fodder.

## Agricultural Notes

Considerable damage may be done to pasture by turning the stock on too early in the spring.

Winter months offer an excellent time in which to make the final selection of seed corn for spring planting.

Treat all seed corn whether you think it needs it or not, is the recommendation of Prof. H. D. Hughes of Iowa State college.

As a result of the dry season the 1929 potato crop is estimated at about 350,000,000 bushels, which is one of the smallest in 10 years.

Timothy with alsike clover will make you a very good quality of hay. Some prefer to use a part seeding of red clover with the alsike.

Many potato growers are finding it profitable to throw out the long, slender, or badly misshapen tubers from their seed. These tubers carry the virus of the spindle tuber disease.

A combination of seeds would be the best thing to sow this spring for a summer pasture. Rye, oats, barley, with red top and timothy will make about as good a combination as you can get.



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