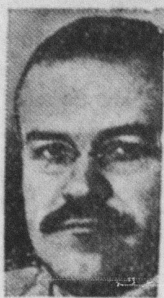


News Review of Current Events the World Over

Soviet Premier Attacks the United States and Secretary of State Stimson Begins Study of the Russian Question.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



V. Molotov

MUCH attention is being paid these days to our relations with Russia, or the lack of them. In Moscow the opening session of the All-Union Soviet congress was aroused to wild enthusiasm by a violent attack on the United States—and incidentally all other "capitalistic" countries—delivered by Viacheslav Molotov, president of the council of people's commissars, which means premier of the Soviet government.

Molotov characterized the lack of diplomatic relations with the United States as abnormal and as being part of a plot of European groups, headed by the Vatican, against Soviet Russia. He said that twenty countries are having satisfactory relations, except Poland, whose relations might be improved.

He denounced the charges of dumping and forced labor that have been made against the Soviet government, and declared the American "foolish Fish bill"—framed by Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., after a congressional investigation into Communist activities—undoubtedly would affect trade relations between the two countries.

"America must remember," he declared, "that the imports of the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics depend upon her exports."

The premier called the attention of the delegates to a statement by an American senator that "a thousand persons are starving to death daily in the United States." He asked the delegates to compare this situation to that in the U. S. S. R. where, he said, there was no unemployment and no starvation.

In Washington it was learned that Secretary of State Henry Stimson is now devoting most of his time to a careful study of the Russian question in all its phases, presumably at the request of President Hoover. That this indicated any important change of policy by the administration was considered unlikely by the well-informed. Indeed, William R. Castle, acting secretary in the absence of Mr. Stimson, said that the latter's study had no significance beyond the fact that the secretary desired to inform himself more closely on the Soviet problem. Since becoming secretary, Mr. Castle pointed out, Mr. Stimson has been devoting his time to disarmament, Latin-American affairs, and other problems, leaving no time to study Russia.

From the statements of state department officials it was gathered that no consideration would be given to the suggestion that a separate division for Russia be established in the state department, and that there was nothing in the report that an assistant secretary of state would be appointed to handle Russian affairs.

President Hoover has in the past stood firmly by the policy that there can be no recognition of Russia before the Soviet government agrees to recognize official and private obligations to this country and cease propaganda intended to overthrow the American government.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY Thomas C. T. Crain of New York county is liable to lose his job as a result of the exposures of corruption in the magistrates' courts of the metropolis. The City club through its officers filed formal charges against Crain, alleging inefficiency, incompetency and misfeasance in office, and asked that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt remove him. The governor promptly appointed Samuel Seabury as special commissioner to investigate the charges and report back to him. If he sees fit the governor may remove Crain and name a successor to serve the remainder of the year. Seabury already has been serving as special referee investigating the magistrates' courts and will continue that work. It is expected that the Crain inquiry will lead into the police department and any other department of the city government or phase of political life which may be related to the district attorney's conduct of his office.

Republican leaders and others are urging that the legislature authorize a thorough nonpartisan investigation of the entire New York city government, and a mass meeting of citizens was called to promote that plan.

IT IS understood now that the new naval treaty between France and Italy will be signed by only those nations and Great Britain. It will not be incorporated in the London naval treaty of 1930, but both pacts will run concurrently until 1936. Official expressions of approval of the convention will be asked of both the United States and Japan, but neither

will be called on to sign it, because it was recognized that this might embarrass them owing to the high submarine tonnage which the pact allots to France.

The London treaty as ratified by the American senate provides for 52,000 tons of submarines for the United States and Great Britain. The Franco-Italian-British agreement provides for 81,000 tons of submarines for the French navy. If this figure were to be inserted in the London treaty it is possible the higher tonnage would be questioned by the senate and the whole treaty would need the senate's consent again. This the administration desired to avoid. The same parliamentary reason applies to the case of Japan.

Arthur Henderson, British foreign secretary, made public the terms of the three-power accord in a long memorandum. They cover three outstanding considerations in the armaments situation. Technical problems of European naval power are swept away; renewal of an armaments race such as led to the World war has, it is hoped, been prevented; success of the world disarmament conference at Geneva next year is brought measurably closer.

The basis of the agreement as outlined is the detailing of the limits of both the French and Italian building programs in all fleet categories until 1936. It is estimated by naval experts that France will continue to hold a superiority of about 157,000 tons over the Italian fleet, although this is not stated explicitly in the memorandum.

ONE of the State department's most valuable men, Undersecretary Joseph Potter Cotton, died in Baltimore after a long illness and two severe operations for spinal infection. Mr. Cotton, who was fifty-five years old and a native of Rhode Island, worked under President Hoover when the latter was food administrator and later secretary of commerce. He was appointed to the state department post in 1929 and made a reputation for his frank and direct diplomatic methods.

OLIVER WENDELL Holmes, the grand old man of the Supreme court of the United States, celebrated his ninetieth birthday on Sunday, and received at his home the affectionate congratulations of countless friends and admirers. In the evening the venerable associate justice made his first radio speech, after listening to the tributes of Chief Justice Hughes and others. Justice Holmes said, through the microphone: "In this symposium my part is only to sit in silence. To express one's feelings as the end draws near is too intimate a task."

"But I may mention one thought that comes to me as a listener in," he added. "The riders in a race do not stop short when they reach the goal. There is a little finishing canter before coming to a standstill. There is time to hear the kind voices of friends and to say to one's self: 'The work is done.' But just as one says that the answer comes: 'The race is over, but the work never is done while the power to work remains.' The canter that brings you to a standstill need not be only coming to rest. It cannot be, while you still live. For to live is to function. That is all there is to living."

Next day Justice Holmes achieved his ambition of harding down a decision after he was ninety. In the Supreme court ruled that within the meaning of the motor vehicle theft act an airplane is not a motor vehicle.

STEALING a march on the insurgent Republicans and Democrats, the Republican national committee announced the organization of an advisory council for agriculture, with Senator-Elect L. J. Dickinson of Iowa as its chairman. The other members are Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas and Representatives Robert G. Simmons of Nebraska and Fred S. Purnell of Indiana. This council will have headquarters in Washington and in the West, and will immediately begin work in the corn and wheat belts. One of its purposes, it was stated, is to be the "dissemination of accurate information regarding the various constructive steps the administration has taken to aid the farmers and to save them from bankruptcy in this critical period of economic depression and drought."

Two days after this announcement was made, the insurgents opened their scheduled conference the purpose of which was to demonstrate that the Hoover administration did little if anything to relieve the economic depression in the country. Five sessions were held, each devoted to discussion of a major topic. Senator Borah, who still advocates the export debenture, presided over the session on farm relief; Senator Norris, chairman of the

conference, presided over the public utilities session; Senator Cutting over the representative government session, and Senator-Elect Costigan of Colorado over that devoted to the tariff. All of these except Costigan are nominally Republicans.

ONE more campaign issue was provided for the Democrats when President Hoover vetoed the Wagner bill for a reorganized employment service. Even if the measure is again introduced and passed by the next congress, the Democrats are sure to make the veto one of their principal talking points, claiming, the bill should have been enacted and signed at the height of the business depression.

EMPERESS NAGAKO of Japan has given birth to a daughter, her fourth, and the imperial family and the Japanese nation are rejoicing and celebrating. But the joy is mainly over the safety of the new princess and her mother, and there is little concealment of the disappointment that the child is not a son. The throne of Japan can pass only to male descendants of the sun goddess and Emperor Hirohito is yet without a direct heir to carry on the line that has been unbroken for many centuries. Prince Chichibu, the emperor's next younger brother, continues to be the heir presumptive.



Empress Nagako

REAR ADMIRAL SAMUEL McGowan, retired, appearing before the war policies commission that is now conducting hearings, advocated the adoption of a constitutional amendment to prevent the country from going to war without a referendum of its citizens. He added the amendment also should provide that if the referendum resulted in war every able bodied male citizen between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five be drafted. He advocated prohibiting any increases in wages during war also.

Chairman Johnson of the house veterans' committee and General Delafield, former chairman of the war department board of contract adjustments, opposed the referendum plan as impracticable and unnecessary. Bernard M. Baruch, who was chairman of the war industries board during the World war, proposed that, to prevent profiteering during a war, all prices should be fixed by Presidential proclamation at the prewar level.

SCORES of towns and villages in the Balkans, in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Greece, have been wrecked by earthquake shocks, and the dead, though officially put at 150, probably numbered nearer 1,000. The tremors continued for several days. King Alexander of Yugoslavia and King Boris of Bulgaria both left their capitals and personally directed the relief work in the stricken districts, which was carried on effectively by the Red Cross.

Terrific gales, accompanied by snow and extreme cold, swept over most of Europe during the week, and flooded rivers, blocked highways and delayed trains added to the distress. The island of Mauritius was devastated by a hurricane that killed a number of persons and left 10,000 homeless. Northwestern Japan had an earthquake that destroyed many houses.

PERU'S new provisional president is Lieut. Col. David Samanez Ocampo, and he has assumed the office in Lima after flying there from Arequipa. Ocampo was the head of the "southern junta" which was set up by Arequipa revolutionaries. He and his followers, to bring peace to the country, gave up their regime in favor of the new junta at the capital, and Ocampo was promptly put at the head of the government.

SECRETARY of the Interior has accepted the bid of the Six Companies, Inc., of San Francisco, which offered to build the Hoover dam, power house and appurtenant works at the Boulder canyon project for \$48,800,000. This huge engineering job, the biggest ever undertaken in the United States, will be directed for the present from a hospital in San Francisco, for William H. Watis, president of the Six Companies, is confined in the institution.

The entire project, including erection of a dam and power house, installation of machinery and building of a canal, is estimated to cost the tremendous total of \$165,000,000. Congress has already authorized expenditure of \$108,000,000 for the dam and appurtenant work.

NAVY department officials announce that contracts for the construction of at least six of the eleven destroyers appropriated for during the short session of congress will be awarded early this summer. The designs for the new destroyers call for the largest, most heavily armed, fastest and most seaworthy vessels of this class ever built for the United States fleet. They will have a speed of 40 miles an hour, weigh 1,500 tons each, carry 5-inch guns and, in addition, have a large fuel carrying capacity to provide a larger radius of action.

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Old Fertilizers Coming Into Use

Many Less Common Elements Considered Non-essential Find Favor.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service. Although fertilizers have generally been considered complete with only the principal plant food elements, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash, the United States Department of Agriculture has found that many of the less common elements heretofore considered nonessential or present in the soil in sufficient quantities may deserve a place in the fertilizer bag.

In large areas in the United States some of the soils are deficient in manganese, sulphur, iron, magnesium, and chlorine. Experiments in the greenhouses have shown beneficial plant-growth responses to applications of copper, boron, iodine, zinc, arsenic, barium, nickel, and other less common elements.

The everglades and east coast regions of Florida, where trucking is the chief form of agriculture, have been found deficient in manganese and have been made highly productive by application of about 50 pounds of manganese sulphate an acre. Within the last two years this new fertilizer has come into general use. It has been credited in some cases, with improving the yield of tomatoes by 175 to 450 crates an acre, the yield of beans by 3 1/2 tons an acre, the yield of cabbage by 42,107 pounds an acre, and the yield of potatoes by 180 bushels an acre. It has trebled and quadrupled the size of carrots and beets and doubled the size of cauliflower.

Chlorine Helps. On light sandy soils in some tobacco-growing regions an application of 20 to 30 pounds of chlorine per acre, in the form of muriate of potash, improves the yield, quality, and drought resistance of the crop.

A large proportion of the light sandy tobacco soils are deficient in magnesium and at least 10 to 20 pounds per acre of this element must be included in the fertilizer if a normal crop is to be obtained. Magnesium deficiency produces characteristic symptoms in the plant and the condition is popularly known as sand drawn.

Sweet Clover Pastures of Important Benefit

"All in all the benefits from sweet clover under pasture are largely due to the unenriched residues left on the soil, to roots left in the soil, to the general improvement of the physical condition of the soil and to the suppression of weeds by pasturing," states H. L. Walster, in charge of agronomy work at the North Dakota Agricultural college.

"Under pasturing there is a considerable return of nitrogen through both the liquid and the solid manure left in the field by the live stock. The liquid manure, however, is subject to rapid nitrification and leaching so that it is unlikely to be of any material benefit to the succeeding crop, while the solid manure is unevenly distributed and some leaching losses take place in it, also."

Just what are the effects of pasturing as compared to the effects of other treatments upon the soil moisture conditions is not known, Dr. Walster says. It seems likely that a closely pastured sweet clover field does not draw as much water from the soil as when two crops of hay are taken.

Starve the Rats Best Way to Control Pests

The best way to control rats is to make it "unhealthy and unpopular" for them—and this can be done in a number of different ways, says State Veterinarian Dr. Homer A. Wilson of the Missouri state board of agriculture.

The first and best thing to do is, when building, construct in a rat-proof way. The extra cost amounts to little, and the protection thus obtained will many times pay for the trouble and additional expense. Rats must have food and shelter, and if the buildings are rat-proof they will be handicapped. This is a year when we should try to starve the rats!

Consumer of Lamb Not Interested in Weight

The consumer of lamb is not interested in whether a lamb can be made to weigh 100 pounds in 100 days or if it weighs 50 pounds. He is, however, concerned about the size of the various cuts. The quality, flavor and appearance of the meat are matters which do concern him very much. The economy of the feed yard only affects him as it is passed on in the price he must pay for his chops or leg of lamb. The same parallel might be drawn for wool. The consumer knows and cares but little about the breed, but he knows what he wants in wearing apparel and pays accordingly.

Standard Crate

To make a standard potato crate have slats 17 and 14 inches with 12-inch slots, says Prof. E. V. Hardenburg of the New York State College of Agriculture. With 1-inch square posts and 3/4-inch slats, the inside dimensions are 16 1/2 by 14 by 12 inches deep. Such a crate holds a legal bushel of 60 pounds; for estimating its capacity it occupies 1 1/4 cubic feet.

Grain Rusts Formed by Natural Crossing

New Importance Given to Barberry Eradication.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service. The reason certain rust-resistant varieties of wheat and rye lose their resistance to stem rust is that new hybrid forms of rust constantly arise.

Dr. Moses N. Levine and Dr. Ralph U. Cotter, pathologists of the United States Department of Agriculture, suspected that new rust forms were originating by the interbreeding of old forms and were overstepping the bounds of resistance of certain so-called resistant varieties of both wheat and rye not formerly damaged by either parent rust. The reaction of this hybrid was almost identical with that of a rust, described in 1911 and scientifically termed Puccinia graminis Hordei, which, the scientists now assume, originated by a similar process of hybridization in nature.

The discovery gives new importance to barberry eradication throughout the wheat belt, for it is while the rust spores inhabit the barberry leaf that various strains interbreed and create new hybrids. For many years it has been common knowledge that stem rust survives in northern wheat-growing regions only by means of the stage produced on barberry bushes. In warmer regions rust can survive without barberry bushes. It now becomes evident that no plant breeder can be sure his new variety of wheat or rye will remain resistant to rust in the presence of barberry bushes on which new hybrid forms of rust may arise.

Care of Young Turkeys Is of Much Importance

When the poulters are very young the hen should be placed in an enclosure made over four boards a foot wide and twelve or fourteen feet long set on edge and well nailed together to prevent falling. In a week the little turks will learn the call of the hen and not be so likely to follow moving objects and thereby become chilled. When the hen is first turned out, care must be exercised not to let her go to a branch or get in swampy land. Until poulters are six or eight days old, they seem to relish and to grow on rolled oats and chopped grass or soy bean leaves. They should have all the clean sour milk they will drink. After ten days they may be gradually given cottage cheese, dry bread crumbs and wheat bran. A change of feed for turkeys should always be made by mixing with a former food or they may refuse to eat enough to keep up the growth of body so important to combat disease.

If turks are to be allowed to range, at an early age, they may be turned into a pasture field where the grass is short and it is dry. They soon follow the mother hen and in a few days they will come up for food at any regular time. They always come in before night if they find food waiting.

Cattle Feeding Has No Definite or Set Rules

Cattle feeding is a business that does not adapt itself to any definite rules. About the only thing that is certain is that conditions change. Because Farmer Jones did it this way, or that way, with success, is not sufficient reason for assuming that his plan will repeat on his farm or your farm.

To be a successful cattle feeder, learn all you can about the business from different sources, and then fit these different factors into your own farm conditions as best you can. No body knows what the future market will be. On a rising market it is well to have your neighbor's corn in your cattle, but on a mean market too much of the other fellow's corn may ruin the feeder.

FARM NOTES

Call upon your grocer to save you a few shallow boxes for seed flats. One dollar invested in 18 per cent bulk superphosphate to mix with manure can be counted on to return from \$5 to \$8 in increased crops.

Try some pole beans this year as a space economizer. One pole occupies little more space than one hill of bush beans and gives a vastly greater supply of beans.

When the horses are allowed one feed a day of good alfalfa or clover hay, with all the other roughage they will eat, no grain will be required until the last few weeks before spring work begins.

Corn silage, up to ten or fifteen pounds per day, is good for horses. It should be fed with some good hay, however. Moldy silage must be avoided as it is poisonous to horses and frequently causes death.

Plant a better string bean this year than you did last if last year's showed any signs of strings. There are real stringless string beans now. Look over the catalogues of reliable seed houses. They will tell you.

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WORMS SAP A CHILD'S VERY LIFE

Does your child grit his teeth? Pick his nostrils? Have a disordered stomach? These are symptoms of worms—those deadly parasites which will so quickly ruin a child's health. At the first sign of worms, give your child Frey's Vermifuge. For 75 years Frey's Vermifuge has been America's safe, vegetable worm medicine. Buy it today at your druggist's.

Frey's Vermifuge Expels Worms
Funny
"Isn't it funny?" spoke little Jean one evening after she had been stuffed with foods containing vitamins and fattening substances. "Isn't it funny," she repeated, "that I eat to make me fat and mother and daddy eat so they won't be fat?"

Eat Everything without Fear of Indigestion

Are there lots of foods you can't eat—for fear of gas, bloating, pains in the stomach and bowels? Do you have to pass up favorite dishes—while the rest enjoy them? That's a sign you need Tanlac! For more than 10 years Tanlac has restored to vigorous health thousands who suffered like you do. Mrs. Arvena Bowers, of 1230 Jackson St., Topeka, Kans., says: "Five years I was troubled with gas, bloating and dizzy spells. But Tanlac toned up my whole system and increased my weight 10 lbs." If you suffer from indigestion, gas, dizziness, headaches, or torpid liver—try Tanlac. One bottle often brings the needed relief. Tanlac is a good, pure medicine, made of roots, herbs, and herbs. Get it from your druggist today. Your money back if it doesn't help you.



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K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains no deadly poison. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, oven-dried under the Conable process which insures maximum strength. Used by County Agents in most rat-killing campaigns. Money-Back Guarantee. Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 7c, 15c, 25c. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio

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An Exception
In view of the fact that he started out in life with the handicap of being unable to tell a lie, George Washington got pretty far in politics.—Ohio State Journal.

Maybe
"People sneer at cheap skates." "I suppose the hardware man hesitates to mark them down."

Manners are the happy ways of doing things.

OVERWORKED... RUN-DOWN... WEAK

Fairmont, W. Va.—"Two years ago I was overworked, run-down and weak. Mother got a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for me. After the first bottle I was myself again but I continued with the second bottle and haven't needed anything since. It certainly is great medicine and does just what it is supposed to do—it made me feel great. I gladly tell others about it."—Miss Hannah Michael, 1302 Morgantown Ave. All druggists. Fluid or tablets. Send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Clinic, Buffalo, N. Y. for a trial package.

CHERRY-GLYCERINE COMPOUND

COUGHS COLDS
With feed scarce in many sections and grain costs relatively high coupled with the unsatisfactory cattle market, there may be a tendency for feeders to cut their feeding period short rather than lengthen it.