

News Review of Current Events the World Over

United States Steel Cuts Dividend Rate and Will Reduce Salaries—Germany Now Is Helping Herself.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



J. A. Farrell

UNITED STATES Steel, generally regarded as the barometer of American business conditions, went on record when the directors at their meeting in New York reduced the quarterly dividend on common stock sharply from \$1.75 to \$1. The new dividend rate amounts to \$7 and is the lowest paid by the corporation in sixteen years.

At the same time the directors dealt with the wage question through a recommendation that salaries of officers and employees be adjusted, leaving it to the management to determine the amount of reduction in pay. There was no mention of readjustment of wages and the officials would not comment on the possibility of this action, but in some quarters it was thought the directors were authorizing the first move in a program that would be extended to labor in case this became apparently unavoidable. President Hoover's administration took occasion to repeat its plea that there be no lowering of wage scales in key industries and of living standards, and President James A. Farrell of the United States Steel corporation has been regarded as one of the staunchest supporters of this policy.

The reduction in salaries, it is understood, will be put into effect as soon as the adjustments can be worked out. The proposed cut will be applicable to all salaried employees and will average about 10 per cent. It is believed. One rumor is that some of the higher executives will accept larger reductions. President Farrell himself is in this latter category. The exact amount of his salary has never been made public, but one guess places it between \$100,000 and \$150,000.

The reduction of the dividend rate affects more than 200,000 stockholders. Steel stock is owned and traded in throughout the world. Wall Street took the news of the directors' action quietly, though it had hoped the dividend rate would be placed no lower than \$1.25 a quarter.

FOUR more bold aviators successfully crossed the Atlantic ocean, though the first pair were far from reaching their destination. Hugh Herndon, Jr., and Clyde Pangborn took off from the New York municipal airport with the intention of flying to Moscow and thence around the world. All the way across the ocean they flew through dense fogs and they were compelled to land in a farm field near Cardigan, Wales. They went on to London and continued their flight from there.

Russell Boardman and John Polando, who left at the same time and from the same airport on a flight to Turkey, were more successful, for they landed safely in Istanbul, beating the non-stop distance record established by Coste of France.

COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH and Mrs. Lindbergh started from Washington on their long and perhaps perilous aerial jaunt to Japan in their big scarlet and black seaplane. The first hop, which was intended to take them as far as North Haven, Maine, where is the summer home of Mrs. Lindbergh's parents, ended in Flushing bay, New York, in the midst of a thunderstorm and heavy downpour of rain. The colonel announced that the radio tests had proved unsatisfactory and the flight was accordingly delayed until the apparatus was got in order.

The tour of the Lindberghs will take them up across Canada to the Far North, across Alaska and to Japan by way of the Aleutian Islands. Their Lockheed Sirius plane has been equipped with every device needed to make the trip safe and successful. The colonel is chief pilot, his wife chief navigator, and both are qualified to work the wireless.

CHEERED up by the encouraging promises and predictions of Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain, Secretary of State Stimson of the United States and other eminent statesmen, Germany worked hard during the week to rescue herself from financial collapse. The distinguished visitors were received in Berlin with uproarious demonstrations and were the chief figures at banquets and conferences. "Britain's confidence in Germany is undiminished," declared Mr. MacDonald. "We are filled with admiration for Germany and we are firmly convinced that if she continues her efforts, if she exerts all her intellectual, moral, and economic powers to get on her feet again, without giving way to despair, other nations will help her and not suffer her to go under. A free, self-respecting Germany is indispensable."



Herr Schmitz

Mr. Stimson, before leaving Berlin for London, issued a statement in which he said:

"The American people have faith in the German people and believe in their future. My faith in Germany has been strengthened by my visit here. I believe the present difficulties are due mostly to temporary lack of confidence and that through courage and renewed confidence Germany's welfare will be restored."

The German government announced the formation of the "Acceptance and Guarantee" bank with a capital of \$48,000,000 to facilitate the immediate financial transactions of the country and to make possible the re-opening of all German banks. The Reichsbank and eleven other leading German banks guaranteed the credits to the new bank.

In addition to removing the restrictions on banking activities throughout the country, Dr. Hans Luther, president of the Reichsbank and Chancellor Bruening said they hoped the new bank would also help re-establish the closed Darmstadter und National bank, and save other small banks now tottering.

One important step taken by the government was the appointment of Herman Schmitz to assume control of all German banks during the crisis. He was made controller of the country's financial structure with power to draft plans to stop the flow of funds from the various banking houses. Herr Schmitz has been closely identified with the great chemical industries of Germany.



H. P. Fletcher

CONSIDERABLE interest is evidenced in Washington in the political future and plans of Henry P. Fletcher, veteran diplomat, who has just tendered to President Hoover his resignation as chairman of the tariff commission, effective on November 15. Mr. Fletcher said tersely: "My plans are indefinite, but I certainly don't intend to go into a convent." There were rumors that he would seek the Republican nomination for the Pennsylvania senatorship as successor to Senator Davis, but this he denied. Also it was thought he might be appointed governor-general of the Philippines.

In view of the long experience of Mr. Fletcher in the diplomatic service and the fact he served as ambassador to both Italy and Belgium, there is talk that, if any change should be made in the office of secretary of state, he would be a logical man for the post. Following the election of Hoover in 1928, he was mentioned freely for secretary of state and for ambassador to Great Britain and ambassador to France. Long a friend of President Hoover, he accompanied him on the good-will trip to Latin America soon after the Presidential election.

NORMAN H. DAVIS, one of America's most eminent financiers and at present trustee of the Bank of New York and Trust company, announced that he had accepted a post on the finance committee of the League of Nations and would sail for Europe at once.



N. H. Davis

His first business there will be to attend a conference on European credits which will open August 20. He will then take part in a meeting of the finance committee early in September. He will return home in October, and will not be obliged to relinquish any of his business interests in this country, as the finance committee of the league is called together only three times a year, each meeting as a rule, continuing for only a few days.

Mr. Davis is entirely familiar with European finances for during his distinguished career he has been a member of numerous international commissions and conferences. In 1920-21 he was undersecretary of state.

ONE more report has come from the Wickersham commission. It deals with the American prison system, which it condemns as inefficient, antiquated, failing to reform the criminal or protect society, and as using brutal and unjust disciplinary measures. Much of the report is a denunciation of prison conditions, characterized as "almost incredible," under which men are imprisoned in overcrowded cells without sufficient light or fresh air or benefit of modern plumbing.

It attacks also the system of prison discipline described as "traditional, antiquated, unintelligent and not infrequently cruel and inhuman." Asserting these methods "contribute to the increase of crime by hardening the prisoner," the commission urges they be changed by law.

Outlining what is considered the ideal, the commission asserts segregation of the diseased, insane, drug-addicted and hardened criminal is one of the first requisites. It holds fortresslike prisons of the Auburn type are unnecessary save for the worst types.

Under the proposed system all prisoners would be paid wages, their treatment would be more humanized, the choosing of prison officials would be removed from politics and guards would be trained specifically for their task.

It is advocated that "no man should be sent to a penal institution until it is definitely determined that he is not a fit subject for probation." Extension of the parole system also is urged as the "best means yet devised for releasing prisoners from confinement."

IN ONE of the most strongly worded opinions ever handed down in a prohibition case, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago severely attacked the tactics of dry agents in entrapping offenders, declaring their methods to be "a shock to the court's sense of justice" and observing that there is "an ever increasing frequency of similar cases."

The opinion reversed the conviction of five policemen of Indianapolis who last year were found guilty of conspiracy to protect a speakeasy.

"That there was a conspiracy to violate the prohibition law, there can be no doubt," said the Appellate court's opinion. "The conspiracy was conceived by the three prohibition agents, who enlisted the services of a decoy, Lyle, to more effectually accomplish their object." Horace Lyle, who managed the government operated speakeasy, is a notorious colored dry spy who has been indicted for bribery and arrested several times for drunkenness.

THERE is a lot of labor trouble in the East. In New York 30,000 workers in the men's and children's clothing industry went on strike on orders from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The objects of the strike, according to union officials, are to prevent a return of sweat shop conditions and to put an end to gangster's intimidation of union workers and officers.

The two unions in the textile industry at Paterson, New Jersey, which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, had scheduled a strike for August 3, but their hand was forced by a premature strike engineered by the radicals, and the more conservative ones were compelled to quit work earlier than intended. Thousands of workers walked out and the mills were stopped.



Carlos Ibanez

CARLOS IBANEZ, president and dictator of Chile, who held his own throughout all the Latin American revolutions of last year, has fallen at last. The "man of destiny," as he styled himself, faced with a popular uprising that was all arranged, resigned verbally just before the time set for a general strike. The congress promptly accepted the resignation but apparently withheld the safe conduct out of the country which Ibanez asked. Therefore, in the early morning hours the overthrown dictator, accompanied by his wife and three army officers, fled from the palace in a motor car. At Los Andes they boarded a special train for Argentina, and it is considered unlikely that any attempt will be made to bring him back to Santiago for trial.

When Ibanez fled, Pedro Opazo, president of the senate and vice president of Chile, became acting president, but he lasted only a few hours, for the people were convinced he had aided Ibanez to escape. He, therefore, stepped out in favor of Juan Esteban Montero, who presumably will be chief executive until a president is elected. Montero is one of the country's leading lawyers.

Chile hailed with approbation the announcement that Pedro Bianquero, one of the most popular men in Chile, had agreed to accept the post of finance minister. His "bread and water" policy during his eight-day term as premier has been accepted by most Chileans as a great step to rid the nation of its economic distress.

FRIDAY saw the belated dedication of the marble column at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, memorializing the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry over the British in the battle of Lake Erie in 1812. The 330-foot shaft has been completed for 15 years, but the ceremonies were put off from time to time until the present.

Dedication addresses were made by Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois and Gov. George White of Ohio. Among others on the program were Webster P. Huntington of Columbus, president of the Perry's victory memorial commission; John H. Clarke, Cleveland, former associate justice of the United States Supreme court, and Edwin A. Scott, president, and A. W. J. Flack, secretary of the Canadian club of New York.

SAM C. MAJOR, representative in congress from the Seventh Missouri district, died in Fayette, Mo., and the Republican majority in the next house was thus restored to two, for Mr. Major was a Democrat, one of the twelve in the present Missouri delegation of sixteen. He was sixty-two years old and was elected to his fifth term last autumn.

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To Fight Disease in Cabbage Plants

Measures for Control of the Infections That Cut Down Profits.

Next year's cabbage crop can be made more profitable by observing the results obtained with this season's crop, declares A. L. Pierstorff, extension specialist in plant pathology for the Ohio State university.

By recognizing the type of diseases present in their cabbage during the growing season, he says, growers are in a good position to take the proper control measures for next year's crop.

Infected Fields.

Yellows, one of the most serious cabbage diseases in Ohio, can be controlled only through the use of yellow resistant seed of the early pointed Copenhagen type, the Danish bald head and the Flat Dutch type of cabbage. Fields infected with this disease, Pierstorff points out, should not be planted to cabbage for many years unless resistant plants are used.

Signs of Disease.

Plants infected with yellows are dwarfed and have a sickly, yellow appearance. The lower leaves drop from the plant one by one, often leaving a naked stalk or small head without any lower leaves present on the stem. Occasionally one side of the plant may be infected, leaving the other side healthy. If the mid-rib of the older leaves or the cabbage stem is cut across, the water-conducting tissues will be found to be dark, but not jet-black.

The disease is caused by a soil organism which will live in the soil for many years. It develops best at high temperatures. For this reason the season of 1930 showed an unusual amount of yellows even in some fields planted with disease-resistant varieties.

Swine Experts Relate Tests of Hog Feeding

Conditions warrant full feeding of the pigs, according to the opinion of swine experts in Indiana, Illinois and South Dakota. John W. Schwab of Purdue university, Indiana, cites the feeding trials conducted at that station during the last four summers. The average beginning weight of all pigs was 72 pounds. In the lot where the pigs were fed corn alone, the average gain per head was only 52 pounds. These pigs required an average of 11½ bushels of corn to produce 100 pounds of gain and weighed an average of only 124 pounds at the end of a 90-day feeding period.

Another lot was fed corn on clover pasture. The pigs gained 121 pounds per head and required 6½ bushels of corn for 100 pounds of gain. Two other lots in this trial were fed corn, tankage and clover pasture and corn, soybeans, minerals and pasture. The pigs in the tankage lot gained 150 pounds per head and in the soybean and mineral lot 147 pounds per head. The final weights of these hogs were 222 pounds and 219 pounds.

W. E. Carroll, chief of swine husbandry at the University of Illinois, believes the hardest question to solve is whether or not to feed a protein supplement in addition to pasture. He finds that one-fourth of a pound of tankage a head daily has increased the daily gain from .88 of a pound to 1.25 pounds a head. The pigs started the test at 49 pounds and ran on rape pasture. One hundred pounds of tankage saved 415 pounds of corn. With corn at 56 cents a bushel the tankage was worth \$83 a ton. A mixture of half tankage and half linseed oilmeal is very good at present prices. If plenty of skim milk is available, no other protein supplement will be necessary on pasture.

Select Young Animals for the Feeder Stock

Buy them young and keep them going from the start.

This seems to be the best advice to the farmer who plans to buy feeder stock, according to results of a three years' feeding experiment at Iowa State college.

Steer calves purchased in the early winter and full-fed in dry lot until finished for market proved in three different years to be more profitable for the producer than yearlings or two-year-old steers. A longer time was required to fatten the calves, but they required less feed for the hundredweight of gain, sold on a higher market and returned a greater margin over feed costs.

Next to the calves ranked the yearlings, although there was a close margin between them and the two-year-olds. The two-year-olds required more feed per hundredweight of gain, sold for a much lower price than the calves and lower than the yearlings two years out of three, and returned less margin of profit over feed cost than either the calves or the yearlings.

Cattle Wart New Plague

In these days of competition, nothing but the best will do now and the cattle wart arises to plague the farmer. The presence of common warts on a hide bring a loss to the farmer of as much as 25 per cent of the normal value. The hides of affected cattle when tanned have weak and lumpy spots.

The elimination of infected cattle from the herds and the proper sterilization of all the surroundings is the principal answer to the question.

Protect Plants From Attacks of Disease

Improved Cultural Methods Will Give Resistance.

It may be casually observed that some gardens require less spraying than others and appear to be in healthier condition. It is generally true that such gardens have been maintained in a vigorous and disease-resistant condition through proper cultural methods. This is rewarded by a decrease in the spray requirements.

The question of vigor starts back at the beginning of the plant. Highly vital and strong seeds should always be used in preference to weak seeds. Only strong plants should be selected for transplanting, as other plants may be injured before they can be made strong and vigorous through proper cultural methods.

Maintaining the proper moisture conditions and providing the plants with an abundance of complete plant food are important in securing this resistance to disease. Vigorous plants which are producing carbohydrates and new tissue, and in which all of the processes are taking place normally, are less subject to attacks by diseases than those in an unthrifty condition.

If plants are building new tissue and possess high vitality, they will also be able to repair the damage done by diseases which may attack them, and therefore, they will be less severely injured.

Much Colic in Horses Due to Carelessness

Many a good old horse suffered with the belly ache during the hot weather. Some of them died. One prolific cause was green corn. In "laying by" the corn, many farmers, in fact most of them, failed to muzzle the horses to prevent them from eating the green blades all day long. Too much of this green corn has about the same effect on a horse as green apples do on a boy. Muzzling horses while plowing corn would have prevented many cases of colic.

Any change of feed is very apt to produce a bad case of colic. All changes should be gradual and in no case should a hungry horse be given a full ration of any kind of feed that he is not used to. There is particular danger in feeding too much new clover hay or new oats. Very small amounts should be given at the beginning. By starting with just a little at a time and gradually increasing the amount each day a new feed can be used with safety. Horses should not have too much water at one time during hot weather but should be watered often. Colics are easily produced through carelessness but sometimes difficult to cure.

Time to Take Thought About the Fall Pigs

Whether a man can raise two litters per sow annually will depend very largely upon his own disposition in regard to fall pigs and also upon the equipment he has available for handling the pigs. While fall pigs must be provided with warm winter quarters to make economical gains, the buildings for the purpose need not be expensive. The proper facilities for housing fall pigs, however, must be at hand or the practice is not likely to prove successful. Besides, the pigs should be full fed on a well-balanced ration from birth till market age.

When this is done fall pigs will produce as economical gains as spring pigs, even though the latter are provided with pasture. While there is more labor connected with raising fall than spring pigs, there are compensating factors to be considered. It is easier to keep fall pigs free from worms and they never suffer from heat. It is less difficult to keep a pig comfortable in winter than in summer when the proper equipment is available.

Good Shown in Mixing Alfalfa With Timothy

What can excel a seeding of alfalfa as a producer of large crops of hay? "Nothing," is the answer most corn belt folks will give. But at the Illinois experiment station, a mixture of alfalfa and timothy, when the field was used for hay for five years, out-yielded alfalfa alone. During the first three years a pure seeding of alfalfa outyielded the alfalfa-timothy mixture but in the next two years the mixture was enough superior to rank first in the five-year average.

The mixture was freer from weeds than the pure alfalfa seeding. The alfalfa died out less rapidly when timothy was used in the mixture—the loss of stand being about half as great in the mixture as compared with the pure seedings. Alfalfa will die twice as much damage in the pure seeding as in the alfalfa-timothy mixture.—Wallace's Farmer.

Agricultural Notes

Rape will stand a heavy frost. In fact it takes a rather hard freeze to damage it.

Alfalfa leaves contain the major portion of protein and mineral of the plants and should be saved in the hay.

Government scientists are experimenting with wheat and oat straw in an endeavor to make use of these farm products in the manufacture of high quality paper.

WORLD WAR YARNS

by Lieut. Frank E. Hagon

Born on the Battlefield

On the morning of July 10, 1918, as the One hundred fourth infantry was advancing into Chateau Thierry during the Battle of Belleau Wood, a plaintive whine was heard by members of Company L. The soldiers traced the noise to a large shell hole and there lay a dog and five small puppies. The mother dog and four of the youngsters had fallen a victim to shrapnel, but the puppy whose whines had drawn his rescuers to the place was unharmed. On the mother's neck was a brass collar, bearing the inscription "Capt. Carl Von Hetzenberger, Imperial German Army." He had evidently abandoned the dog in the haste of evacuation and she with the pups to which she had given birth in the midst of the fighting was unable to follow.

"Hello, Sausage!" said Private Paul Coy of Greenfield, Mass., as he picked the whimpering puppy up and dropped him into his overcoat pocket. And "Sausage" he was to the members of the One hundred fourth from that time on. He remained with the regiment until the close of the war, taking part in every battle in which it engaged. He was at Belleau Wood, Argonne Forest, Verdun and St. Mihiel. In the second Battle of the Marne a piece of shrapnel tore a two-inch gash in the back of "Sausage's" neck and he was badly gassed with mustard gas. But he lived through these and three other wounds to come to the United States with the One hundred and fourth and to be discharged with his buddy, Coy, who took the dog with him to Greenfield.

During 1925 "Sausage" made a tour of the southern states with Coy, visiting the various posts of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, where he wore his "full dress uniform," a blue woolen blanket, bearing on one shoulder four wound stripes, on the other his three war service chevrons, and on the back the numerals 104. The effects of the gassing he had received made it hard for him to breathe at times and it was necessary to help him with artificial respiration. Taps were sounded for "Sausage" in April, 1930, he having died just a short time before the annual reunion of the One hundred fourth at which he had been a familiar figure for nearly a decade.

His Curiosity Was Satisfied

An officer who was on detached service with the British during the latter days of the war tells a story about the late B. M. Holt, prominent business man of Caldwell, Idaho.

Holt's adventurous spirit revolted against the prosaic surroundings of the Red Cross at Paris. He visited the front. He told an officer he would like to see some real action.

"All right," replied that worthy. "The British are crossing the canal just north of here tomorrow morning. Sergeant Davenport is going over with them. You go along."

Holt turned out next morning at dawn when the barrage started. He returned just before noon, drawn and weary.

"Well," asked his friend, "How did it go?"

"Say," replied Holt. "That sergeant is crazy."

"Why? What happened?"

"We were going down a paved road just at daybreak," said Holt, "and the Germans were shelling it. Those big ones sure splatter when an instantaneous fuse hits a cobblestone."

"I crawled in a hole alongside the road with three 'Tommys' and looked for Davenport. There he was. Going on, paying no attention. So, being ashamed, I crawled out and followed."

"Then we came to the canal. The engineers put a bridge across and Fritz blew it up. They did it again, and the same thing happened. Then they got one down, and Davenport was the first man across."

"Right then," concluded Holt with something of relief, "I remembered I was only a spectator, with a family in Idaho. I came back."

No Time to Waste

Peace-time drivers of automobiles appreciate that at times one encounters certain "blind" spots in traffic where it is difficult to observe an approaching machine. Such conditions, greatly magnified, added to the problems of an aviator's flight into battle.

One day Lieut. Ned Buford of Nashville, Tenn., a wartime ace, showed off in search of adventure. Little time elapsed until he found what he sought. A Boche photographing machine suddenly appeared and proceeded to go about its business of making pictures of the fortified terrain beneath. Buford banked his plane, obtained a point of vantage and prepared to swoop upon the unsuspecting enemy.

Just as he got within safe range and was about to release a stream of bullets a machine gun spoke from an entirely unsuspected locality. The German plane burst into flames and plunged downward followed closely by Buford and Lieut. David Putnam, an intimate friend of the aviator.

They landed together, near the wrecked plane.

"It just goes to show," was Buford's compliment to his flying comrade, "that you can't waste any time getting your Boche if Putnam is around."

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