

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## Great Britain Forced to Abandon the Gold Standard—Steel Cuts Wages—President's Appeal to the Legion.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

GREAT BRITAIN started off the week with a bang that could be heard around the world. The national government, finding the gold reserves of the Bank of England reduced to the danger point, the money borrowed from America and France exhausted and the withdrawals of foreign balances from the country continuing, adopted the evidence of abandoning the gold standard at least temporarily. The situation had become so critical that this had to be done. In the words of the official announcement, "This decision will, of course, not affect obligations of his majesty's government or of the Bank of England which are payable in foreign currencies."

On Monday the government's bill was rushed through both houses of parliament and approved by the king, and the gold standard act was thus suspended for six months. Whether the nation will go back to that standard depends on the course of events. Though the government's decision was not announced until Sunday night, it was reached several days earlier and the rulers of America and France were warned. In the stock exchanges of both countries a check was put on short selling, so the evil effects were minimized and the bears held under curb. Of course the pound sterling dropped to low figures, but there was a decided recovery within a few hours. The London stock exchange and some continental houses were closed temporarily.

Chancellor Snowden, always courageous in difficulties, presented the case to the house of commons when the bill was up for passage and to the crowded benches and galleries he had no apologies to make. He cited the chief reasons for the action as follows:

The tying up of British funds in Germany, with its immediate effect on the London market.

Criticism abroad concerning the British government's expenditure in keeping the unemployed on the dole. The adverse balance of trade, which he said "has been seized upon and exaggerated."

The new government's inability to command a united front in the house of commons.

The naval unrest "exploited in foreign newspapers, causing general nervousness abroad."

Mr. Snowden explained that as a result of all this people began to take their possessions away from England, but added that the actual crisis started last May with the collapse of the chief banks in Australia.

J. P. Morgan, who was in London, gave one of his exceedingly rare interviews to the press.

"This step seems to me," he said, "to be the second necessary stage in the work of the national government, the first being the balancing of the budget. The completion of the government's work will be the restoration of trade in this country. This being the case, it seems to me to be a hopeful and not a discouraging event, and one which brings the great work of the government much nearer to accomplishment."

JAPAN'S action in seizing Mukden and other South Manchurian cities was causing a lot of trouble not only for China but also for the Japanese government. The aggressive course, it appears, was taken by the war office without awaiting the approval of the government at Tokyo, and the cabinet was badly split. War Minister Minami aggravated this rupture by sending reinforcements to Manchuria from the Korean garrisons on his own initiative. Foreign Minister Kijuro Shidehara was especially rolled, for he hoped to settle the quarrel with China by peaceful negotiations, and apparently Premier Wakatsuki was of the same mind.

On demand of Alfred Sze, Chinese delegate to the League of Nations, a special meeting of the league council was called to hear Nanking's protest against the action of Japan, and a mild resolution was adopted. Mr. Sze charged that Japanese troops, without provocation, opened rifle and artillery fire upon Chinese soldiers at Mukden, bombarded the arsenal and depot and disarmed Chinese troops in other cities. He asked that the league act to prevent further development of the situation and determine the amounts and character of reparations due China.

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese spokesman, announced to the council that Japan would respect in every way the stipulations of the league

covenant and of the Kellogg pact in her policy toward Manchuria. T. V. Soong, Chinese minister of finance, proposed a Sino-Japanese commission to try to solve the Manchuria problem and this suited Tokyo, but it was rejected flatly by Nanking. President Chiang Kai-shek in a message to the Chinese people, declared that "if the League of Nations and the Kellogg pact signatories fail to uphold justice between China and Japan, the national government is prepared for a final and supreme struggle. I shall lead the army and the entire nation in the fight for the preservation of our race. I shall go to the front and, if necessary, fall with other patriots."

The Canton rebel government ceased its hostile campaign against the Nationalist regime in order that all China might unite to combat Japan. Soviet Russia took a hand in the melee, making formal protest to Japan against the latter's course in taking steps in Manchuria without first notifying Moscow. Russia says her interests in Manchuria are as large as those of Japan. The tone of the Moscow press was warlike.

On Wednesday Secretary of State Stimson sent notes to both Japan and China urging them to cease hostilities, and the League of Nations council cabled to Tokyo asking Japan to permit a neutral commission to investigate the situation.

PRESIDENT HOOVER, deciding suddenly to appear before the convention of the American Legion, Monday and delivered a stirring address to some 16,000 Legionnaires and their families. He was warmly received and listened to with respect, and it was evident that his main purpose, the heading off of demands by the organization for additional bonus loans at this time, had been accomplished.



President Hoover.

Mr. Hoover made his message brief, and he dealt with no other subject than that which took him there. In effect, the President made a request that the Legionnaires should not press for additional loans under the veterans' adjusted compensation act. There had been a concerted movement within the Legion to have this convention pass a resolution demanding that veterans be permitted to borrow the full amount of their adjusted compensation certificates, instead of only half, as at present.

But the President shrewdly avoided making a direct plea. He said it was not fitting that the President of the United States should plead with them in a test of patriotism.

He was "pointing out the path of service in this nation," Mr. Hoover said, and he left the choice with the Legion.

The President outlined the financial plight of the country, and said he was convinced that the Legion would seek to add no further burden.

When the President finished and had left the hall with cries of "We want beer!" ringing behind him, he was driven directly back to his special train which left at once for Washington.

After a warm debate the Legion adopted a resolution condemning the Eighteenth amendment and calling on congress to hold a nation-wide referendum on the repeal or modification of the dry laws. The convention also voted not to press for full payment of compensation certificates at this time. Henry L. Stevens, Jr., of Warsaw, N. C., was elected national commander.

DIRECTORS of the United States Steel corporation, the Bethlehem Steel corporation and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company announced that wage rates of their employees would be reduced about 10 per cent, effective October 1. At the same time the General Motors corporation announced a readjustment of salaries, the cuts ranging from 10 to 20 per cent; and the United States Rubber company gave out word that its entire organization would, on a five-day week, without change in the hourly scale of wages but involving a reduction of one-eleventh in salaries.

These readjustments by huge corporations were not unexpected but were greatly regretted by the Hoover administration. The wage cuts were bitterly resented by organized labor whose officials feared they would lead to reductions all along the line. As a matter of fact, several other big concerns did put in effect similar cuts.

PLANS for a general armaments construction holiday go on apace. The League of Nations armaments committee invited the United States to participate in its discussions of this subject in a consultative capacity and Uncle Sam gladly accepted. Then Secretary of State Stimson announced that Hugh R. Wilson, Amer-

ican minister to Switzerland, had been instructed to inform the committee that the United States is favorably inclined toward the idea of an international building holiday for land, air and naval armaments. Mr. Wilson will report to Washington on any plan of action advanced and will then receive further instructions from the administration.

Another hopeful sign is the fact that Premier Laval of France has accepted an invitation from President Hoover to visit Washington. It is expected he will come some time in October.

JOUETT SHOUSE, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic national committee, is one of those who believe it is not always wise to let sleeping dogs lie. He knows his party is bound to come up against the prohibition question before or during the next national convention, and he consequently has stirred up the animals by publishing "some platform suggestions" in the organ of the Women's National Democratic club.



Jouett Shouse.

In general, Mr. Shouse stands on the liquor question with the Smith-Raskob faction of the party. He favors the submission to the states of a substitute for the Eighteenth amendment whereby wet states could restore the manufacture and sale of liquor, while dry states could remain dry. Pending such action he would have light wines and beer legalized by congress as nonintoxicating in fact.

His suggested plank on agriculture calls for the repeal of the federal farm board legislation, which he terms a costly failure, and he advocates something in the line of a surplus control device employing the equalization fee as a means of assessing the farmers instead of the taxpayers generally for the cost of stabilization.

The discussion which Mr. Shouse's article already has aroused is welcome to National Chairman Raskob, who is openly seeking to crystallize party views on the major issues.

DESPITE the President's determination to keep down governmental expenditures, it is revealed now that the budget estimates for the 1933 fiscal year which have just been submitted to him call for expenditures that would break all records since the days of the World war. It was stated authoritatively that the estimates top the estimated 1932 expenditures by almost a quarter of a billion dollars. Mr. Hoover, it was said, was having a hard time deciding just where to use the pruning knife, but it seemed certain that he would use it effectively, for he has virtually pledged himself to hold down the cost of government in 1933.

FLOATING for six days and nights on their fallen plane south of the Newfoundland coast, Willy Rudy, Christian Johannsen and Fernando Costa Viera were picked up by the Norwegian motor ship Belmoira. They started from Portugal on a flight to New York and had not been heard from since September 14. Indeed, they had been given up for dead when the glad news of their rescue came by radio.

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh flew to Nanking from Japan and promptly put their plane and themselves at the service of the government to help in flood relief. They went out several times over the flooded region and obtained photographs and data of value to the relief agencies.

WASHINGTON officialdom was surprised and scarcely pleased to learn that Senor Don Manuel Tellez, ambassador from Mexico and for two years dean of the diplomatic corps, had been recalled to Mexico City, where, it was said, he would be given a post in the foreign office or possible sent to some European capital. He is to be succeeded by Dr. Fulg Casauranc.



Manuel Tellez.

Senor Tellez has been regarded by his colleagues in the diplomatic corps as successful in conducting diplomatic representations before this government. He came to Washington in 1929 as first secretary, shortly afterward became charge d'affaires upon the departure of Ambassador Bonillas, and remained in that capacity until 1925, when he was appointed ambassador by President Calles.

Five years afterward, when Pascual Ortiz-Rubio assumed the presidency of Mexico, Tellez, conforming to the custom in diplomatic missions, tendered his resignation, but this was declined. Later when Ortiz-Rubio and his family visited the capital they were the guests of the ambassador.

MOST noteworthy among the deaths of the week was that of Dr. David Starr Jordan, venerable chancellor emeritus of Stanford university. He passed away at his campus home after a stroke of paralysis, at the age of eighty years. Doctor Jordan had achieved distinction as a scientist, an educator and a philosopher, and for many years had been an advocate of world peace. In the field of science he was best known as an ichthyologist.

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## Divides Soils in Two Broad Groups

### One Makes Drainage Easy, While With Other It Is Difficult.

In planning a system of tile drainage, first consider the texture of your soil, suggests Guy W. Conroy, soils surveyor for the Ohio agricultural experiment station. Ohio soils, he says, may be broadly classified into two groups, in determining the possibilities of effective drainage.

The first class includes soils in which there is little or no change in texture to the depth of tilling, that is, to 30 or 40 inches. In this group are included most of the dark-colored soils of Ohio.

The second class includes soils in which there is a definite heavy layer in the soil, in extreme cases called "hard pan." This layer varies from slightly heavier to much heavier than the soil above and below. This second class includes most of the light-colored soils of the state.

In soils of the first class, because of the uniformity in texture throughout the subsoil, placing of tile is determined primarily by the heaviness of the subsoil. No particular attention needs to be given to the depth and thickness of any particular soil layer or "horizon."

In soils which contain a definite heavier layer—soils in the second class—adequate drainage may be difficult to secure, says Conroy. On the average the layer of "hard pan" is found from 18 to 30 inches from the surface. Because of the shallow depth of this almost impervious layer it is in most cases undesirable to place tile above it, and because of the slow rate of movement of water through the heavier layer, in extreme cases, such as are presented by the heavy soils, drainage may be difficult to secure by placing the tile below the "hard pan" layer.

## Feed Middlings to Pigs; Result Worth Trouble

When such feeds as rye and wheat middlings are considerably cheaper on the ton basis than corn, wheat, barley, or rye and one desires to take advantage of this, he is confronted with the problem of how best to feed the middlings.

Ordinarily, corn is not ground for hogs and one cannot successfully feed rye or wheat middlings with shelled corn in a self-breeder because the hogs will pick out the corn and eat very little of the middlings. The problem is not so difficult with the small grains because these should be ground and when the middlings are mixed the ground grains pigs must eat all of the feeds in the mixture. One very good way to get some middlings into the mixture is to put it in with tankage and linseed meal for the protein supplement. Right now we can think of nothing cheaper or better than to make a slop of middlings, either rye or wheat, and skim milk. This would be a splendid supplement with corn or ground barley.—Hoard's Dairyman.

## Sheep and Clover

Sheep have helped to make Frank J. Dohmeier's system of farming more profitable. Mr. Dohmeier lives on the edge of the Red River valley in Grand Forks county, North Dakota, one of the principal spring wheat sections of the country. This section several years ago became so badly infested with sow thistles that the farmers thought they might have to give up wheat raising. Dohmeier found that he could control the sow thistles with sheep. He also found that sweet clover made a good sheep pasture, that he could winter the sheep on sweet clover hay and that nitrogen that the sweet clover put into the soil helped to boost his wheat yields.

"Sheep do not require much expense or labor," said Mr. Dohmeier. "They make it possible for us to grow legumes profitably and to keep down our worst weed pest without resorting to any tillage method."—Capper's Farmer.

## Feed for Brood Sows

A good ration for brood sows is essential if one is to have pigs that will live. One of our experiment stations has fed sows a ration of 3 pounds tankage, 45 pounds alfalfa hay and 47 pounds of corn per day through their period of pregnancy, with the result of 7.9 pigs per sow which, weighed an average of 234 pounds of which 89 per cent were at vigorous.

No doubt you are familiar with the results of feeding corn alone. This ration is often at fault when sows eat their pigs or produce pigs of low vitality.

The tankage mentioned in the ration can be reduced one-half and the other part supplied by linseed oil meal. Commercial supplements for hogs are well balanced and give good results.—Exchange.

## Care of Brood Sows

A lack of exercise is a frequent cause of weak pig litters. Also sickness during the gestation period. Weak litters are more common in the spring, as a result of keeping sows too closely confined during the winter; allowing them to become too fat would have much the same effect. Feed should produce strong healthy litters. Let the sow have the run of an orchard or woods during the winter, feeding her away from the pen, commencing her to exercise.—Ohio Farmer.

## Farmer Testifies to Advantage of Silo

### Use Settles Feed Problem for Twelve Months.

The silos may be empty, to remain empty on more than a few farms, but there are still thousands of farmers who consider the silo an indispensable adjunct to economical feeding. Just recently, for instance, we heard one farmer telling of how well he was able to maintain the summer milk flow by feeding green oats and peas. In order to make sure of a constant supply of the palatable mixture through the short pasture season, several sowings had been made at two-week intervals. It was fed as cut, each day. The second farmer listened to the story with ill-concealed impatience. Finally his turn came and he disposed of the subject in this way: "When the pastures get short all that I have to do is crawl into the silo and throw out some ensilage. There is no monkeying around with several sowings of green feed and daily trips to the field with a scythe and democrat. No, sir; we provide our summer feed when we fill silos in the fall and our problem is settled for the next 12 months." It is no wonder that the silo, useful both summer and winter, has so many friends.—Montreal Herald.

## Simple Scheme to Save Lives of Young Pigs

In the case of swine, the system worked out for saving the lives of young pigs is simple in practice, and many farmers are raising a proportion of pigs farrowed far above the average. The farrowing pen should be thoroughly cleaned and scrubbed to remove all worm eggs that may be present. The roundworm of swine is a parasite that has caused very heavy losses. The sow should then be thoroughly cleaned up, paying special attention to the udder to remove all worm eggs. Within ten days after farrowing the sow and pigs are removed to a field sown to forage crops and not pastured to swine since it was sown. The pigs are provided with a good supply of water and kept in this field for at least four months, after which time they are reasonably safe from severe or injurious worm infestation. Experience shows that these measures also help to prevent bulimose mange, dietary deficiencies, cholera, and other ailments to a large extent, as might be expected from cleanliness, the separation of young animals from groups of older animals and their infected surroundings. Safe and adequate food and water supplies and the necessary shelter and shade also contribute to thriftiness and rapid growth.

## Wintering Brood Sows

In alfalfa countries it is somewhat the custom to winter sows on practically nothing but alfalfa hay. The Colorado station, which does not approve of this extreme practice, recommends the following: "A good ration for gilts weighing up to 200 pounds would be about five pounds of shelled corn, one-half pound of alfalfa hay and one-third of a pound of tankage daily. On this ration sows have gained about one pound a day and farrowed pigs that weighed about two and one-third pounds at birth. Fully 90 per cent of these pigs were vigorous. If the sows are mature and the hay is of such good quality that they will eat about one pound each daily, it is not necessary to add tankage to their ration, because they eat enough alfalfa hay to furnish the necessary protein to balance the corn."

## Wintering Farm Horses

A good many farm horses that have little or no work to do during the winter season must be wintered as cheaply as possible in order to hold down expenses. Many are turned out in the corn stalks or are expected to subsist on what they can pick from straw stacks. While these roughages have some value for wintering idle horses, the fact should not be overlooked that they are very deficient in protein and for that reason they should be supplemented with something that carries considerably more protein than is contained in these products.

## Agricultural Squibs

A little additional lime in spray of Bordeaux or lime sulphur is a precaution against burning.

Protect your cucumbers by dusting plants and ground with one part calcium arsenate and 20 parts burned gypsum or plaster. Covering plants with a muslin frame also protects them.

If there are five people in your family and the table is only large enough to accommodate two, somebody either has to wait a good while or go hungry. The same thing applies to baby chicks.

The serious drought of 1930 showed government agriculturists that certain strains of corn had far more resistance to the lack of moisture and heat than other strains had.

The best method of cleaning market eggs is not to let them get soiled—clean nests and a dry floor around them.

If cultivation is to be effective against quack grass, it must be thorough, frequent, persistent, and properly timed.

## Total Assets—One Small Daughter

By LEETE STONE

MARY BAIRD, "mother of the films"—Astoria, Long Island, where many creditors had been kind over many years, sat staring at the inevitable petition in bankruptcy which coldly listed her liabilities at \$5,500, and her assets at \$105. But the investigator had forgotten Doris, ten-year-old daughter of Mary Baird. At least he did not list her as an asset, which she was. However, that comes later.

Trouble looked Mary Baird square in the eyes. An invalid husband to feed, care for and nourish with the tenderness of true affection; three small children to look out for, the oldest of which was Doris. An apartment to pay rent for! Food to buy for five mouths! And Mary Baird was on the verge of forty-five. Small wonder that she sat before her mirror, combing out the beautiful silk-silver hair that had helped to win her her little title of "mother of the film," in an agony of doubt and distraction on that morning after the bankruptcy statement arrived.

Her mind centered on the kind, rather sorrowful smile of Frank Hanway, casting director at the studios a few blocks away—the look of tender concern he had bent on her just yesterday morning when she appeared in his office, as usual, at 105. He had said, as if he hated to say it:

"Sorry, Mary, my dear. There's not many 'mother' bits in the talkies, you know. If I can swing anything your way; trust me! I'll surely do it! How're the kids?"

"Fine, Frank—and thank you!" she had replied. Pride prevented her from confiding her straits to him. His hand would have gone down into his pocket to that ample roll of bills, and he would have forced a century note on her, out of the bigness of his heart. Frank Hanway had known Mary Baird when she was an ingenue with a great future.

This morning her mind raced back to those gilded days of youth, when her mind was unhampered and unworldly by lack of luxury and sincere acclaim. When stage was all legitimate! When the spell of personal appearance before an audience was unthreatened and, as it seemed to all, secure in its regal artistry.

Then, shortly after the "Great Train Robbery," pioneer moving picture, flickered its thrilling way across the crude screen of the Eden Musee in New York. Mary by reason of her fame received an enticing offer from the old Biograph studios on Fourteenth street. From then on she was a movie actress until her hair commenced to silver—flitting between Hollywood and New York. At last the reviews, fairly dripping with praise from celebrated critics, of her work as the mother in "Mountain Woman." From that day till this day, when she faced starvation and want, not only for herself, but for a beloved family, Mary Baird was ticketed in casting offices as the perfect "mother of the films."

But the advent of talking pictures had done away with many of the old revivals. Mother parts were few and far between.

So missed Mary Baird, facing the last ditch before destruction.

Her husband sighed and jerked in troubled sleep in the big bed in one of their two rooms. The younger children breathed peacefully, still asleep in the crib in the corner. Suddenly her terror at everything lighted on Doris, for whom she had made a few mouthfuls of the last of the oatmeal, and sent out to play an hour since. Where was Doris? The child never stayed out long, and it was two hours now since she had last seen her.

From the door at her back came a musical, throbbing voice, just like her own before tragedy had dulled its sweetness:

"Mother! I'm back!"

"Oh, sweetheart! I was worried. You've been away a long time. Where were you?"

"I'll tell you, mother," the childish, precise tones in that voice which had once been hers winged their way in magic directness into Mary Baird's sorrowful heart.

"I knew you were worried . . . about money. Member, mother, the day last week when we sat on the set of 'Home, Sweet Home,' together, the beautiful child's words rushed together in a torrent of loving confidence, 'an' mother—that big man in the blue shirt that you said was the director? Well, he kept looking at me whenever I spoke to you. He's a beautiful man, mother.' A pause.

"All right, dear—of course he's a beautiful man; but that doesn't tell me where you've been to make mother worry so."

"But you won't need to worry 'bout money any more, mother; 'cause I met him an' his little boy on the street this morning. We played together. An' this big director took me over to the studios an' made a test of my voice. He held me on his lap while he heard it run through, an' oh, mother! He told me to run straight home to you and tell you to bring me out right away to see Frank Hanway about a contract. He's got a star child part for me, he says, mother."

Mary Baird wasted no time in tears of happiness. Knowing great directors rush to the closet for Doris' best dress and proceeded to capitalize Lady Luck and her daughter Doris without delay.

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