

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## President Hoover's Financial Restoration Plan Approved by Congress Leaders—Senator Morrow's Death Loss to Nation

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

FOLLOWING a series of conferences with bankers, business men and economists, President Hoover called to the White House the leading members of the senate and house, both Republican and Democratic, and laid before them a comprehensive plan to stabilize the domestic banking situation and relieve the depression. In general his project received the approval of his hearers, and he then announced it to the people of the country, asking their full support.

Briefly summarized, what the President proposes is:

Creation of a corporation by private bankers, with capital of \$500,000,000, to take up the "frozen" paper of insolvent banks and other financial institutions and otherwise to give elasticity to the financial situation. He said \$150,000,000 of the stock already had been subscribed.

Liberalization of the rediscount limitations by which the reserve board is now prevented from accepting certain classes of securities.

Expansion of the federal land bank system to provide further credit accommodations for the farmer.

Mr. Hoover also told the congressmen assembled that he planned to discuss with Premier Laval of France, when the latter comes to Washington, the possibilities of an extension of the international moratorium. This was the only thing that brought forth any decided objection from the lawmakers. Some of them said the time for this had not yet arrived.

The President said the congress leaders had agreed, regardless of party, to put through the legislation that might be needed to make his plan effective, and it was not thought a special session would be necessary. If the privately financed institution fails to restore business confidence, he said, he would recommend the formation of a federal financed corporation similar in character and purpose to the War Finance corporation of World war days.

DEATH, sudden and unexpected, came to Dwight W. Morrow in his home at Englewood, N. J., and the United States lost one of its best and most useful citizens. The new senator from New Jersey was stricken with a cerebral hemorrhage as he slept, and passed away without regaining consciousness. He was fifty-eight years old, and while he had accomplished a great deal in his too short life, it was the general belief that he was, as Ambassador Davies said, "at the threshold of a great career of public usefulness."

At Senator Morrow's deathbed were Mrs. Morrow, her daughter, Elizabeth, and a few other relatives. Another daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, is in China with her husband. Mrs. Morrow sent the Lindberghs a cablegram announcing the death. The youngest daughter, Miss Constance Morrow, was away at Smith college, and the senator's son, Dwight W. Morrow, Jr., was at Amherst.

Born in West Virginia and educated at Amherst, Mr. Morrow went through Columbia law school and was successful in the practice of law. Coming into contact with big financiers, he was made a partner in the great banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. He gave the government eminent service during the war, and afterward was made ambassador to Mexico. In this post he displayed remarkable skill as a diplomat, settling in a few months controversies that had long been the cause of extreme ill feeling between the American and Mexican governments. While he was ambassador his daughter was married to Colonel Lindbergh.

Giving up the Mexican post, Mr. Morrow announced his candidacy for the senate, and it was characteristic of his straightforwardness that he at the same time declared himself in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth amendment. His victory at the polls was no surprise, for the people of his state held him in high regard. Indeed, all the nation liked and admired him, and he was considered Presidential timber, though his name might not have been presented to the Republican convention of 1932.

Last year Mr. Morrow was one of the leading members of the American delegation to the London naval conference, and the foreign statesmen who met him then heard of his death with deep sorrow. President Hoover's statement, on hearing the sad news, was:

"The country has suffered a great loss in the death of Senator Morrow. His loyal and generous character as a neighbor and a friend; his public

spirit as a citizen; his service during the war; his accomplishments as ambassador to Mexico; his unique contribution to the success of the London naval conference—are the record of that sort of American who makes our country great."

WHEN the American Federation of Labor opened its annual convention in Vancouver, B. C., President William Green lost no time in setting before it and before the nation the serious conditions that exist. He warned industry that "revolutions in the past grew out of distress and hunger," and demanded that another point be added to the bill of rights—the right to work. He insisted that standards of life and living must be maintained at a high level and that the policy of cutting wages was all wrong.

Recommendations of the executive council, contained in its annual report, included the following:

President Hoover should call a national conference of employers and labor to discuss how all workers may share in available employment.

Immediate inauguration of the five-day week and the shorter work day. The wage structure and wage standards should be maintained.

A guarantee that all now employed shall be assured their positions and that work be shared equitably by all through spreading working hours.

Prohibition of child labor.

Stabilization of industry, especially those seasonal in character, by carrying on improvements during slack periods.

Application of a more scientific plan of industrial production, so that a stable balance may be maintained in order that production may be carried on systematically over longer periods of time.

While not liking the dole, the council said there must be either work or unemployment insurance.

On the question of modification of the Volstead act the executive council again expressed itself as favoring 2.75 per cent beer.

LATIN America launched a strong attack on the tariff policy of the United States immediately after the opening of the Pan-American commercial congress in Washington. Robert P. Lamont, secretary of commerce, was in the chair, and both he and Silas H. Strawn, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, tried to head off the tariff discussion, but without success. The issue was raised at once by the Cuban delegation and its proposal that there be a two years' truce on customs increases was backed by the representatives of several other countries.

At the same time the Argentine delegation filed in behalf of one of its members, Luis Fiore, representing the Buenos Aires Chamber of Commerce, a bitter indictment of American protectionism. Senator Fiore charged that the United States with its tariff barriers "is largely to blame for the present evil situation" of the world economically. Following the example of the United States, or seeking reprisal, other nations had adopted a protectionist program with disastrous results on trade, he said.

Chairman Lamont blamed the World War for the economic situation. The more direct factors, he said, were overproduction, overvaluation, artificial price stabilization efforts and unwise budgetary practices, and he urged each country to correct its own mistakes.

SPEAKING of armaments, Senator Claude A. Swanson of Virginia has just put forward a proposition so simple that it sounds foolish—and perhaps it is. His plan is that President Hoover arrange for a naval building holiday with the other great naval powers, which would be all right except that the holiday is to be observed by all of them except the United States. Briefly, he wants the other powers almost to stop building naval vessels until America can gradually and slowly increase its fleet up to the limits of the London pact and modernize its now outranged battle-ships.

"It is incumbent upon the United States to submit a definite proposal for a naval holiday," Senator Swanson said. "It seems to me we can properly do this and submit a proposal in which we can obtain security and at the same time practice economy. The United States is at present, under the terms of the London conference, in agreement with Great Britain for equality in naval power and in an

agreement with Japan for a substantial ratio of five for the United States, and three for Japan."

POPE PIUS XI, in an encyclical entitled "Nova Impendit," appeals to "all those of Christian faith and love" to join in a crusade of charity and succor to forestall the evils of unemployment and distress during the coming winter.

The encyclical bears the date of October 2, which, on the church calendar, is the feast of the guardian angels, the protectors of children. The pope lamented particularly that innocent children should suffer from the poverty and hardships in the present economic and financial crisis.

The pontiff's letter dealt with three aspects of international affairs—first, the economic crisis; secondly, unemployment, and thirdly, the race for armaments. He appealed particularly against the rivalry of nations in the matter of armaments, admonishing them against increasing them by enormous expenditures "which might otherwise go to relieve distress."

REPRESENTATIVE LA GUARDIA, Republican, of New York, announced that he proposed to introduce in the forthcoming session of congress a tax revision bill which would assure the treasury \$750,000,000 additional annual income. Mr. La Guardia said this sum would be raised principally through increased taxes in the higher income brackets and inheritance and gift taxes, and the imposition of a 10 per cent tax on automobiles, exclusive of trucks, busses and taxicabs, also on airplanes and yachts.

TOWARD the end of the week the District of Columbia grand jury started on an investigation of the charges that Bishop James Cannon, Jr., and Ada L. Burroughs conspired to violate the federal corrupt practice act during the last Presidential campaign.

Miss Burroughs was treasurer of the anti-Smith committee in Virginia, which was headed by the bishop. United States District Attorney Leo A. Rover is directing the inquiry, and he says the charges against the two resulted from their alleged failure to file a proper report of certain campaign expenditures with the clerk of the house of representatives, as required by law.

The 1928 Presidential campaign activities of the Virginia clergyman are still under investigation by the state campaign funds investigation committee headed by Senator Gerald P. Nye.

FIRST nonstop airplane flight from Japan to the United States was made by Clyde Pangborn and Hugh Herndon, Jr., the young Americans who flew across the Atlantic and then on to Japan, where they were arrested and fined for flying over and photographing fortifications. Starting from Samushiro beach and dropping their landing gear, they took the course over Dutch Harbor and down the coast to Seattle. But they didn't stop there. Instead they circled Mt. Ranier three times and flew on to Wenatchee, Wash., the home of Pangborn's mother, and there made a perilous landing in the dust. The little capital of the apple country went wild over the boys, and a representative of the Japanese paper Asahi handed them a check for \$25,000, the prize for which they were trying.

FRANCE is sending, as its representative at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary fete at Yorktown, Va., one of its most distinguished soldiers, Marshal Henri Petain, the hero of Verdun. The cruisers Duquesne and Suffren are bringing him and his party and will arrive at Yorktown on October 15. In the group are the marquis de Grasse, the marquis de Rochambeau, General D'Orlone, the duc de Noailles and M. Xavier, all of whom are descendants of Washington's French comrades in arms in 1781. "I go without official instructions," Marshal Petain said before embarking, "but I shall not be at a loss for subjects to talk about in America. I imagine General Pershing and our World War comrades who will meet us at Yorktown will talk to us about those French soldiers who fought with Washington under the orders of La Fayette, Rochambeau, and De Grasse. For my part I intend to reply by talking about the American soldiers who fought in France in 1917."

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on Thursday and a call was issued for a general election to take place October 27. Prime Minister MacDonald's national government decided not to resign but to go before the electors as constituted. The campaign already is under way. Many of the Liberals pledged their support to MacDonald. Julius Curtius resigned as foreign minister to Germany because of the attacks of the Nationalists due to his failure to bring about the Austro-German customs union. Next day the entire cabinet resigned and Chancellor Bruening was instructed by President Von Hindenburg to form a new government with enlarged powers.

## Danger of Poison in the Pastures

### Under Some Circumstances Plants Will Develop Prussic Acid.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service.) Some plants on which live stock are pastured may develop poisonous properties as a result of drought, frost, wilting, or severe trampling. The department has investigated reports of live stock poisoning, and such plants as sudan grass, velvet grass, sorghum, and Johnson grass have been found to develop prussic acid when their growth is retarded by abnormal conditions such as those mentioned. Under normal conditions prussic acid is not found in any of these plants.

Once animals have eaten plants containing prussic acid, there is little that the stockman can do, the department says. The poison acts quickly and very often the affected animal will die within half an hour. While there are a few remedies that are suggested for exceptional cases, they are usually of little avail after the animal has taken enough of the injurious substance to cause symptoms to develop.

Preventive measures are advocated by the department as the best means of dealing with this condition. One precaution that may be taken is to feed stock a grain ration such as corn, feterita, milo, or alfalfa hay before turning them into the suspected pasture.

It is also possible to avoid the danger by mowing pastures known to be unsafe and allowing the cut grass to dry thoroughly before pasturing. Although green sorghum, velvet grass and others that have had their growth stunted are dangerous, the acid usually disappears when the crop is made into hay. Sorghums in the southern states rarely develop prussic acid poisoning, but those in the North are subject to it although the exact reason for this is not known.

The sorghums have this poisonous tendency to a marked degree. Sudan grass also is frequently the cause of poisoning. Flax is also dangerous if it is frozen before ripening fully. In the Northwest, in the flag-growing regions, live stock men have been warned against the danger of animals eating flaxseed or straw from plants that do not reach maturity.

A list of the more important plants of the United States which develop prussic acid when their growth is retarded includes: chokecherry, black cherry, sorghum, Johnson grass, arrowgrass, sudan grass, and velvet grass.

## Effective Results With "Blow Sand" Farm Land

Treating "blow sand" farm land with limestone and manure on the Oquawka experiment farm in Henderson county, Illinois, has resulted in large increases in yields and in profits per acre. A profit of \$18.75 an acre more than the untreated land was the average per year increase in five years. If animal manure is not available, organic matter from legume crops should be plowed under as often as possible. C. H. Farnham, assistant in soil experiment fields, suggested. Enough lime should be applied so as to take advantage of the maximum use of alfalfa, and the clovers, Farnham stated.

The rotation of the sand land which gave the best results is corn, soy beans, rye, red clover-alfalfa hay, wheat with a sweet clover crop and alfalfa. The alfalfa is sown and left for five years.—Prairie Farmer.

## Good in Cane Molasses

The Ohio station seems to have found something new in the nutritional value of cane molasses. White rats fed on nothing but whole milk until nutritional anemia was evidenced, had the hemoglobin content of their blood restored when cane molasses was added to the diet. Beet molasses did not prove effective in this respect. An analysis of the two kinds of molasses used in this trial resulted in a much higher content of iron and copper in the cane molasses. The greater amount of these two minerals in the cane molasses is thought to be the factor which gave the rats fed this product the better showing in the feeding trial.

## Wheat, \$1 Per Bushel

Wheat fed to hogs in the spring brought \$1 per bushel to O. C. Axtell, Castro county demonstrator in Sunny-side community. By feeding 71 hogs in a self feeder with tankage and cotton seed meal, a market was found for 884 bushels of ground wheat. The hogs gained 1½ pounds for 140-day feeding period. The original cost for 40-pound pigs was \$373.20; 600 pounds cotton seed meal and 950 pounds tankage was \$42.20; and the final selling price was \$1,239, leaving \$883.00 for wheat and labor.—Farm and Ranch.

## To Advertise Beans

Pinto bean growers of Colorado and New Mexico are planning an advertising campaign to familiarize consumers everywhere with their product. Production of pintos has increased rapidly the last two years and it is felt that consumers must be told about the benefits of the beans as a food product in order to create an adequate market. A small deduction will be made from each bag of beans sold to pay for the advertising.—Colorado State College Bulletin.

## Proof That It Pays to Build Terraces

### Land Subject to Erosion Can Be Saved.

A yield of 40 bushels of oats on virgin land compared with a yield of ten bushels on a comparable area of badly eroded land which had been in cultivation for 30 years before terraces were built shows the wisdom of building terraces on land subject to erosion as soon as it is put into cultivation. This is emphasized in Farmers' Bulletin 1693-F, Farm Terracing, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The bulletin, by C. E. Ramser, senior drainage engineer of the bureau of agricultural engineering, is one of the first bulletins to be issued by that bureau since its establishment.

This bulletin describes the Mangum and level types of terraces and gives simple directions for laying off, constructing, and caring for them. It also describes and illustrates the implements used in building terraces. The approximate cost of constructing terraces under several sets of typical conditions is given.

Copies of Farmers' Bulletin 1693-F may be obtained free by writing to the office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

## Second Cutting Clover Mixes Well With Corn

There has been some discussion about putting various green forage crops in the silo, and second cutting clover seems to be one of the best to use when mixed with corn ensilage. The additional protein added to the ensilage more than makes up for the slight additional cost and the cows seem to find the feed more palatable. The clover should be cut either in the ordinary manner or bound with a binder so that it will be ready at the same time as the corn. The proportions used will vary with the amount of clover available and should probably never exceed 40 per cent.

At one farm we visited last fall, one load of clover was put into the silo with three of corn, a bundle of clover being put in between every other bundle of corn. This seemed to make a very good feed, as the green of the clover could be distinctly seen in the finished product. It is desirable that the clover be unseeded, for if it loses too much moisture, it will make the ensilage dry, in which case it may be necessary to add water at filling time.—American Agriculturist.

## Fighting Cattle Lice

One of the most satisfactory dry preparations to use on cattle to rid them of lice in the winter months, is a mixture of one-half powdered sabadilla seed and one-half flowers of sulphur. This mixture may be sprinkled over the top of the neck and about the tail head either with the hand or with some sort of a pepper box. The use of this mixture will not destroy all the lice or cause all of them to leave the animal, but it will reduce them so much that they will not be noticeable for a period of four to six weeks following the application of the powder, after which time it may be necessary to make another application.

Five pounds of powdered sabadilla seed and five pounds of sulphur will be enough for one treatment of about 100 head of cattle.

## Keep After the Weeds

Of first importance among farm tasks is killing weeds, says the National Farm Journal. Cut them, burn them, douse them with chemicals, kill them with weed-killing implements, pasture them with sheep—use the method that's most certain to kill the weeds before they go to seed. The easiest and most economical method is the one to use, of course. Yet it might be worth while to put in a half day with the scythe, whether you need to or not, just to make you feel badly enough about the matter to plant clean seed next spring.

## Agricultural Hints

Fertilization of wheat profitably increases the clover yields which follow.

Pullets on range will be benefited if the brooder house is moved occasionally to a clean area.

Mulches are not applied to plants for the winter to keep them warm, but to keep them cool and prevent them from budding during the warmer winter periods and in early spring.

Thirteen years of pig club work in Hancock county, Ind., are said to have resulted in about 50 farms changing to pure bred and becoming breeding centers influencing their respective communities to own and feed a better grade of hogs.

South Carolina farmers are feeding their stock on oats and saving their corn for hogs.

Oats should not constitute more than 25 per cent of the grain ration for hogs, and this grain for hogs should be ground but, contrary to popular opinion, not too fine.

Pigs farrowed on fresh land are about twice as large as those farrowed at the same time on land used for the purpose previously, reports County Agent Neill Smith of Onslow, N. C.

They Convict Themselves  
The Baroness Wrangel, about to sail on the Paris, said to a New York reporter:  
"The Bolshevik government pretends it's an ideal one, it gets furious when it's criticised, and every few days we prove it guilty of kidnapping or murder or counterfeiting."  
"The Bolshevik government reminds me of the boarding house landlady who said to a new boarder:  
"You needn't polish your knife and fork so carefully, sir. It isn't necessary, and besides, you'll only soil your napkin."



## AFTER 40 bowel trouble

Constipation may very easily become chronic after forty. And any continued constipation at that time of life may bring attacks of piles and a host of other unpleasant disorders.

Watch your bowels at any age. Guard them with particular care after forty. Whenever they need any help, remember a doctor should know what is best for them.

"Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin" is a doctor's prescription for the bowels. Tested by 47 years' practice, it has been found thoroughly effective in relieving constipation and its ills for men, women and children of all ages. It has proven perfectly safe even for babies. Made from fresh laxative herbs, pure pepsin and other harmless ingredients, it cannot grip; will not sicken you or weaken you; can be used without harm as often as your breath is bad, or when your tongue is coated; whenever a headachy, bilious, gassy condition warns of constipation.

DR. W. B. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN A Doctor's Family Laxative

Much Room to Spread  
Nearly the entire population of Brazil is found on a comparatively narrow strip of land, extending southward along the Atlantic coast and on the banks of the Amazon.

## Miserable with Backache?



It May Warn of Disordered Kidney Function.

A nagging backache, with bladder irritations and a tired, nervous, depressed feeling may warn of disordered kidney function. Thousands recommend Doan's Pills in these conditions. Praised for more than 50 years by grateful users the country over. Sold by dealers everywhere.



Works Through the Blood

In the light of modern medical knowledge, it is apparent that the weapons through which nature works are humoral—that is to say, that her messages are transmitted through the blood.

## BOIL WORTH \$25

Grandmother always said this. Most of us willing to pay \$25 to get rid of boils. Get 50c box CARBOL from your druggist today. Stops pain immediately. Heals worst boil often overnight. Good for sores, stings, bites, etc. Get Carboll today. No use to suffer. Spurlock-Neal Co., Nashville, Tenn.

After nearly every crime, there are a whole lot of people "baffled" who oughtn't to be.

A sensible woman married to a foolish man has the hardest trial.

## ASTHMA

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE. Korthrup & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

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