

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## Sino-Japanese Row Provides Severe Test for League of Nations—Chancellor Bruening Defies Fascists and Reds.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

REAL war between China and Japan became during the week more of a probability than a threat. Moreover, the situation in the Far East developed into a crucial test of the worth of the League of Nations as an organization for the preservation of peace, and made likely an equally important test of the value of the multilateral Kellogg treaty banning war. It was believed that, if the efforts of the United States and the league would invoke the Kellogg pact, and that if either China or Japan continued recalcitrant, diplomatic relations with the offending nation might be severed.

The league council resumed its hearings of the controversy, and Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese representative, and Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese delegate, spoke at length. The former demanded immediate action by the league, declaring that a miscarriage of justice would jeopardize the faith of the world in Geneva and doom to failure the international disarmament conference next February. Yoshizawa countered by explaining and defending Japan's actions in Manchuria and reiterated the intention of his government to permit no outside intervention in the dispute. He said the matter could be settled only by direct negotiations between Japan and China. Doctor Sze replied: "China will never agree to such a course so long as Japanese troops invade her soil and until Japan makes just reparations for the loss of Chinese lives and property."

While the debate was in progress Doctor Sze received word that Japanese army planes had just bombed two more towns far west of Mukden. This action, like the bombing of Chin-chow, was later defended by Tokyo with the assertion that Chinese had fired at the planes, which were scouting.

Notwithstanding the strenuous objections of Japan, the council voted 13 to 1, to invite the United States to participate in the discussion of measures to end the hostilities in Manchuria. This invitation Secretary Stimson had already said would be accepted, and Consul Prentiss B. Gilbert was on hand to represent this country though without a vote. Japan, it was thought, might withdraw from the league.

The American diplomatic commission investigating the Manchurian crisis continued its work, but was forbidden by the Japanese to go to Chin-chow.

Throughout much of China the anti-Japanese boycott was gaining ground rapidly, and this especially irked Tokyo. It became evident that the Japanese cabinet, previously reported split over the policy in Manchuria, had come together again and that Premier Shidehara was supporting the militarists.

It is feared by the Nanking government that Manchuria was definitely lost by China. Chang Hsueh-liang, the young governor of the province, appeared to have been driven out by the Japanese, who are determined he shall not re-establish his control there. This determination was probably the real reason for the bombing of Chin-chow, which Chang had made his temporary capital. Civic organizations in Manchuria appealed to the Nationalist government to resume relations with Soviet Russia, saying that only in that way could the annexation of Manchuria by Japan be prevented. Marshal Chang was moving his troops to strategic points, and evidently was backed up by President Chiang Kai-shek, who has declared himself prepared to go to war with Japan if the efforts of the league and the United States are futile.

SPAIN'S national assembly by an overwhelming vote adopted an article in the new constitution which declares that "no state religion exists." Thus was the Catholic church divorced from its union with the state which has existed for many centuries. The article also bans the church from engaging in commercial, industrial and educational activities.

Another article which would dissolve all church orders was rejected, but one was adopted that provides for the expulsion of all Jesuits from Spain, to take place when the constitution goes into effect. Only the Socialist radicals insisted on the wholesale expulsion of monks and nuns.

The action of the Cortes was followed by anti-clerical demonstrations in a number of cities, and at Santander an attempt was made to burn a Carmelite convent.

Not in sympathy with the action against the Catholic church and orders, President Zamora resigned and Minister of War Manuel Azana became head of the government.

INCORPORATED under the laws of Delaware, the National Credit corporation was prepared to go ahead with its mission of assisting banks throughout the country "to utilize their resources to further the stabilization of financial and economic conditions." The corporation has 12 directors, one from each federal reserve district, and each of them holds one of the 12 shares of \$100 par value.

The funds within which the corporation will operate will be raised through the sale of debentures to the banks of the country on the basis of 2 per cent of their aggregate deposits, or the legal limit of investments, if that is lower.

These deposits aggregate \$43,000,000,000. Corporations and private banking firms are expected to subscribe for the debentures also and it is possible that the total funds raised for the corporation will approximate \$1,000,000,000.

Administration officials in Washington believe agriculture will share indirectly but largely in the benefits from the operations of the corporation. Banks in agricultural sections will be enabled to realize on frozen assets through services of the banking pool. Credit thus will be made available to put banks in a better position to lend for agricultural as well as other purposes. At the same time banks will be enabled to ease up on their demands, which will react in turn to lessen the pressure upon farmers and live stock producers who have obligations outstanding.

CHANCELLOR BRUENING of Germany is now practically the economic dictator of his country. He and President Von Hindenburg are determined to save the Reich from the Hitlerites, called Fascists, and the Communists.

The aged president announced that he would accept the chairmanship of an economic council which will assume dictatorship of the nation at least for the coming winter, but Bruening will be the real boss, for the council, it is expected, will work in close collaboration with him and his new cabinet.

The council, as conceived by Von Hindenburg, will be composed of representatives of workers, industrialists and bankers and will thus have the entire industrial and commercial framework of the nation under its control.

Herr Bruening had already tried to bring Adolf Hitler to a realization of his duty to Germany, calling him into conference and laying before him the desperate situation. The chancellor then went before the reichstag and, boldly defying his political adversaries, presented his program of economics, sacrifices and discipline. Its outstanding points were: Continuation of the conciliation policy of Stresemann; adoption of a plan for the redemption of the nation's short term indebtedness; the maintenance of wage agreements between capital and labor, with adjustment to suit existing price levels; the maintenance of the gold standard, and the formation of steps to open the markets of the world to German goods.

PRESIDENT HOOVER and his advisers were studying various plans for the relief of the railroads, but nothing was decided on, and if the interstate commerce commission grants the increase in freight rates the roads ask, no further steps for helping the railways are likely to be taken before congress meets.

THOMAS R. AMLIE, progressive Republican, was elected to congress by the voters of the First Wisconsin district to fill out the unexpired term of the late Henry Allen Cooper, mainstay of the La Follette group in the house. Mr. Amlie, who lives in Elkhorn and is a lawyer, was supported by the La Follette. His closest rival in the election was, surprisingly, A. J. Bouma of Racine, Socialist candidate.

Amie, in his campaign, made attacks against the Eighteenth amendment, the Republican tariff and the administration's handling of the unemployment problem.

With victory for Amie the lineup in the house so far is: Republicans, 215; Democratic, 214; Farmer-Labor, 1, vacancies, 5.

RENEWALS of short term credits to Germany and Austria were voted by directors of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel. Discussing international finance, the directors emphasized the importance of the forthcoming meeting between President Hoover and Premier Laval

of France in Washington and the dire necessity of the two nations reaching an agreement on world questions of finance, economics, and international obligations.

PREMIER LAVAL'S visit in Washington is to be followed by one from Dino Grandi, Italian minister for foreign affairs. He was invited by President Hoover, and will come for ten days in the latter part of November.

M. Laval sailed from France on October 16, accompanied by a number of assistants and advisers in finance and economics and also by his charming young daughter.

AT THE time of writing it is still unknown whom Governor Larson of New Jersey will appoint to the senate seat left vacant by the death of Dwight Morrow.

One of the leading possibilities is Edward C. Stokes, who was governor of New Jersey in 1905-1908, and has always been active in Republican politics of the state. He is a banker and resides in Trenton. The governor was urged to name Mrs. Morrow by many advisers, and A. Harry Moore, Democratic candidate for governor, said if she were appointed and if he were elected, she would continue to hold the place.

WAR to the knife broke out during the week between Gov. Huey P. Long of Louisiana and Lieut. Gov. Paul N. Cyr. Though elected on the same ticket, the two men have been personal and political enemies, and Cyr has tried repeatedly to get Long out of the office. His latest coup was to take the oath of office as governor on the claim that Long was a United States senator and therefore not governor. This he did at Shreveport, and Long, who is in New Orleans, heard Cyr was moving on Baton Rouge, the state capital. He raced back by automobile and called out part of the National Guard to repel invasion, but the report of Cyr's march proving unfounded, the militia were sent home.

Cyr repaired to his home in southern Louisiana after sending a letter to Long formally demanding surrender of the governor's chair. He said if Long refused he would begin ouster proceedings.

MRS. HOOVER is becoming an adept at "christenings." Her latest in that line was the naming of the American Clipper, giant Sikorsky amphibian, in Washington. The plane, largest yet built in this country, accommodates 48 passengers.

The First Lady went to Buffalo on Wednesday and addressed the national convention of the Girl Scouts, of which organization she is the honorary president. She also dedicated the Girl Scout peace house, which faces the Niagara river near the Peace bridge.

HERE is more trouble, indirectly, for Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist church, South, pillar of the prohibition cause. Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, unrelenting foe of the bishop, has persuaded Attorney General Mitchell to order an investigation of charges made by the senator that Harry L. Goldhurst, the bishop's stock broker, was to be paroled from prison "in pursuance of a blame-worthy agreement made by Department of Justice officials in New York and elsewhere." Goldhurst was convicted of using the mails to defraud, was sent to Atlanta penitentiary in October, 1929, and last July it was announced that he would be paroled on April 15, 1932.

The Virginia senator said it was reported that a conference had been held between Goldhurst, Bishop Cannon, and an unnamed New York politician, and that subsequently Goldhurst changed his plea of not guilty to one of guilty. This procedure, Senator Glass intimated, might have been followed to hide the bishop's bucket shop speculation. He demanded that the attorney general learn whether there had been a promise that influence would be used to get Goldhurst out on parole.

THOUSANDS of persons assembled in Yorktown, Va., and helped in the elaborate celebration of the 150th anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to George Washington. On Surrender day, the final day of the fête, President Hoover delivered the main address; and other speeches were made during the celebration by Marshal Pétain of France, General Pershing, Secretary of War Hurley, Secretary of the Navy Adams and various other notables. Three thousand officers and men of the army were there, fully equipped; and in the York river was the historic frigate Constitution surrounded by dozens of the latest war ships of the American and French navies. The pageants, colonial dances and speechmaking lasted four days.

MOST of the members of Mexico's cabinet resigned, and in appointing their successors President Ortiz Rubio brought former President Calles to the fore, naming him minister of war.

## Danger Signal in Fading of Soils

### Nature's Warning That Land May Shortly Become Unproductive.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.—WSU Service.)

When the color of a soil begins to change from dark to light, the farmer should look out. A change in the other direction—from light to dark—usually indicates improvement, more organic matter. But a fading soil in most cases means fading crop returns. In central Texas the rolling black lands—uniformly black—have faded in many places to gray, yellow, and even almost white, as if something had drawn the life blood. And erosion has done just that.

Erosion, speeded up by cultivation, has profoundly altered soil conditions in the Texas black lands, the bureau of chemistry and soils of the United States Department of Agriculture has found. This land in a virgin condition produced from one-half to one bale of cotton per acre without manure or fertilizer of any kind.

Now the region is a mixed black, gray, yellow, and white area, so rapidly has erosion skinned off the successive layers of soil from black, almost superproductive clay on top, down to white, comparatively unproductive subsoil. This change has occurred in 40 years of cultivation.

This damage has been caused chiefly by sheet erosion, scarcely noticeable as it takes place, but which carries off a portion of the essential topsoil every time there is a rain.

Twenty-three tons of topsoil were removed from each acre by a single rain, measurement on an average slope showed. This single rain affected 3,000,000 acres of Texas land.

Department soil specialists warn that unless vastly more is done in the future to protect the erosive slopes of Texas than has ever been done in the past the rolling areas of this great cotton-producing belt are doomed to destruction.

## Tells How Straw Can Be Made Source of Profit

It is difficult to get rid of the old idea that straw is an encumbrance, to be burned or left to spoil on the ground. Straw has not a high value as a feed and should not be fed alone. It is, however, true economy, whether in the East or West, to turn it back to the soil in some fashion. The chemist of the Ohio experiment station points out that each ton of straw contains about ten pounds of nitrogen, four of phosphoric acid and twenty of potash. Mixed with the stable manure it becomes an absorbent for fertilizing elements, that would otherwise be lost.

Where live stock are not kept in sufficient numbers a recently discovered method makes it possible to turn straw into manure by the addition of small quantities of chemicals and water.

## Good Feed for Hogs

A mixture of one part linseed oil-meal to three parts of tankage proved to be the best high protein feed for hogs in the 1928 summer tests at the Nebraska experiment station. The pigs were self-fed on shelled corn and a high protein feed and were on sweet clover pasture. The addition of a little oilmeal to the tankage gave the pigs a better appetite, made a larger daily gain, and produced 100 pounds of pork with less feed than was used in the corn and tankage lot.

Tankage was a valuable addition to the ration of pigs on corn and pasture. This is especially true if the pigs are rushed for an early market. Hand feeding of a limited corn and tankage ration will make the pigs eat more pasture and produce a cheaper but slower gain. This method is to be recommended to men who are short of corn and want to make use of the new crop.

## Pink Eye

The Ranch experiment station, near Sonora, Texas, has found that pink eye in sheep is infectious and can be communicated by passing a swab from the eye of a diseased animal to the eye of a healthy one, resulting in a typical case of pink eye within three days. Attempts to transmit pink eye in sheep to goats by the same method have thus far failed. A healthy ewe confined in a fly-proof stall with a diseased animal developed typical pink eye after seventeen days. This ready transmission of pink eye by contact is in line with an observed flock of 4,000 head of sheep which were found to contain four cases of pink eye, and which three weeks later showed 200 infected cases. Pink eye in sheep is not a very common trouble in the Edwards plateau region, but in the event that cases appear in flocks, they should be isolated as a precaution against further spread.—Exchange.

## Dry, Warm Quarters Needed

Every good hog man appreciates that it doesn't pay to be extremely careful and conscientious about one thing, such as a good ration, and at the same time neglect other important matters. Water is really a part of the feed and hogs should have an abundance of it, with chill removed in winter. Suitable shelter should be provided and it doesn't need to be expensive. An important thing to keep in mind is that a hog house should be dry and free from drafts.

## Clover on Soy Bean Land Will Do Well

### Seasonal Conditions Blamed for Poor Showing.

A number of farmers this year have reported extremely poor stands of clover on land that grew soy beans last year. In one case clover was seeded in a field that last year produced soy beans on one-half and corn on the other. A fair stand was secured on the corn land, but there is no clover at all on the soy bean land.

Keller Beeson, soy bean specialist at Purdue university, states that he has had a number of similar reports. He believes that the dry weather last year is responsible for the condition, since no complaints have been heard in previous years. Mr. Beeson says that last year there were many soy bean fields in which nodules did not appear on the roots in any large quantities, which means that the plant was forced to get its supply of nitrogen from the soil, instead of taking it from the air as it will normally do when inoculated with good. And since the plant is a heavy feeder on nitrogen, the drain on the soil nitrogen would be rather heavy under such circumstances. With soil nitrogen seriously reduced, it is not surprising that the clover should have a hard time of it this year.

On the Purdue plots accurate records of the stand of clover have been kept for many years. These records show clearly that clover has usually done well following soy beans, and so the Purdue folks are convinced that this year's unsatisfactory experience is the result of seasonal conditions, and not to any harmful effect of the soy bean itself on the following crop. It is well known that wheat on soy bean ground usually outyields wheat following other crops.—Prairie Farmer.

## Grain the Spring Pigs

Careful experiments in Ohio prove that full-fed pigs require less feed, less care, less risk and get to market seven weeks before those getting only alfalfa pasture are ready for the butcher. Present low feed prices and prospects for fair hog prices early this fall make this suggestion most valuable for Michigan hog feeders this summer and fall. This full ration program gets the pigs to market before prices take their seasonal dip. As a consequence of this fact last year the slow developing animals were sold for \$1.35 per hundredweight less than did those getting a full feed of grain with their pasture.—Michigan Farmer.

## Limed Corn Worth More

Limestone and clover on farm land improve the protein content of corn, says Farm Advisor V. J. Banter of Stephenson county, Illinois. Dr. W. L. Karcher, Freeport, had samples of corn from limed and clovered land tested and those from land that had not received the soil improvement.

The oil content of the corn on the limed land was 14.4 per cent greater, the protein content was 12 and the mineral content was 24 per cent greater than that grown on unlimed soil.

The yield of the corn was also greatly increased by the lime and sweet clover.—Prairie Farmer.

## Warm Up Lambs

If your lambs come in the severe cold weather and become chilled give them a bath in warm water. Immerse all but the head in warm water. Keep the water warm by adding fresh. Keep lamb in warm water until it becomes active, according to recommendation of J. C. Holbert, Iowa State college. When removed from water, rub briskly with warm towel until dry.

If lamb is not chilled enough to require a hot bath it may be revived by wrapping in a woolen cloth and giving it a stimulant. Return to its mother as soon as it shows signs of life.

## Agricultural Notes

Walter Fagan, a farmer living in Greenleaf township, Washington county, Kansas, has killed practically all the birdweed on his farm by spraying with sodium chlorate in the last two years.

The ensiling process may be carried on under weather conditions which would make the curing of hay impossible. The feed is stored in a small space and in an easily accessible place.

Stinking smut is a costly pest of wheat. Treating the seed with copper carbonate dust will insure a clean crop. Thoroughly mix the grain with two and one-half ounces of dust for each bushel.

Twenty-two tons of sugar beets per acre was the yield obtained by the Ohio state champion sugar beet grower in 1930. The beets were grown at a cost of \$2.93 per ton and the profit realized amounted to \$100 per acre.

Attempting to prevent pullets from laying when they are ready to lay may result in permanent injury to them.

For the second consecutive year the hay crop of the United States is about 16,000,000 tons under the average for the past ten years.

One-tenth of all the hay harvested in this country is destroyed by spontaneous combustion, says Dr. C. A. Browne of the United States Department of Agriculture, bringing a loss of \$20,000,000 to farmers.

## Forgotten HEROES

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

### "Bayonets of the Revolution"

AT THE Battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, was one of the times when the fate of the American Revolution definitely hung in the balance. Defeat there not only would have meant annihilation of the Continental army, but the capture of Washington and most of his most valuable lieutenants.

That the affair at Long Island did not end in a total rout is due mainly to a young Maryland major named Mordecai Gist. In the absence of Colonel Smallwood of the First Maryland regiment and the lieutenant colonel, Major Gist led the regiment in no less than five furious, gallant charges which held the British in check at a crucial moment. Later he and his men covered Washington's retreat and because of their effective use of the bayonet on this occasion Gist and his regiment became known as "the Bayonets of the Revolution."

Gist was born in 1743, and as the threat of the Revolution became more serious he joined with other patriotic young men in that city in forming the "Baltimore Independent Company," to which he was elected captain, the first ever raised in Maryland to defend colonial rights. When the Maryland militia companies became Continental line troops Gist became a major in Smallwood's regiment, and after his conduct at Long Island he was promoted to the rank of colonel. When more Maryland militia were raised, Washington put Gist in command to assist in repelling the British by way of the Chesapeake and after doing this Gist joined the main army near Brandywine by cutting his way through a detachment of the enemy.

In 1779 congress raised Gist to the rank of brigadier general and put him in command of the second brigade of the Maryland line, which was sent South there to win further honors at the battle of Camden. Of his part in that battle General Lee wrote "The Kalb and Gist yet held the enemy on our right in suspense. Lieut. Col. Howard, at the head of Williams' regiment, drove the corps in front out of line. Rawdon could not bring the brigade of Gist to recede—bold was the pressure of the foe—firm as a rock the resistance of Gist." Gist, "the Rock of Camden," was present at the surrender of Cornwallis as a member of Washington's staff, and after the Revolution he became first vice president for Maryland of the Order of Cincinnati. However, he chose to live in South Carolina instead of Maryland and he died in Charleston August 2, 1792.

Gist's patriotism was expressed not only on the battlefield but also in his home. To his oldest son, born during the darkest period of the Revolution, he gave the name of Independent and to his youngest, born after liberty was won, he gave the equally apt name of States!

### A Winner of the West

When the French and Indian war ended, it was decided that English-speaking people and not French should rule the North American continent. But there was still one factor to take into consideration before that rule should be established—the red man, traditional ally of the French. True, the conspiracy of Pontiac had failed but he still "harred the way."

Six expeditions sent by the British to receive the surrender of the French posts in that country had been turned back—in some cases the envoys were stripped, beaten and threatened by drunken Indians. It looked as though the Englishman would have to fight again for what he had already won. Fortunately, however, General Gage, British commander in chief, heeded the recommendation of Col. Henry B. Croghan, the victor at Bushy Run, that George Croghan, an English trader and Indian agent, be entrusted with the task of occupying the western country by negotiation.

So Gage supplied Croghan with more than \$15,000 worth of gold, silver and presents for the tribes in the Illinois country and in January, 1765, he set out from Philadelphia in advance of his convoy of eighty pack horses. Soon after his arrival at Fort Pitt came the news that the unruly frontiersmen of Pennsylvania had attacked his convoy, seized all the presents, charged him with corrupt relations with the Indians and threatened his life if he ever returned. Undiscouraged by this, Croghan procured new presents by giving his personal note for them and, accompanied by Delaware, Shawnee and Seneca chiefs and a few white men, he set out on his dangerous mission.

A month later his party was attacked by hostile Indians and all of his followers, except two white men and three Indians, were either killed or wounded. "I, myself, was tomahawked," wrote Croghan back to Philadelphia. "But my skull being pretty thick, the hatchet would not enter, so you see a thick skull is of service on some occasions." Finally, after a series of mistreatments and forced marches in captivity, Croghan reached what is now Indiana and was finally set free. Pushing on into Illinois he was able to find Pontiac whom he won over by his diplomacy so that the great chief promised that he would no longer oppose British occupation of the West.



Dr. Alfred Sze



Adolf Hitler



Marshal Chang



Sen. Glass