

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Premier Laval in Washington Conferring With President Hoover—Status of Manchurian Embroglio—Blanket Freight Rate Increase Denied.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PIERRE LAVAL, premier of France, arrived in the United States Thursday for his conversations with President Hoover.



Pierre Laval

Hurrying at once to Washington, he was received there with all the due formality and cordiality and was housed, with his entourage, in the mansion of Ambassador Walter Edge. There was the stated round of calls, receptions and dinners, all arranged in advance by Warren Delano Robbins, the "chef de protocol," and both M. Laval and his daughter, Mlle. Josette, seemed to enjoy themselves. However, the chief interest in the premier's visit centered in his talks with Mr. Hoover. What they discussed and what conclusions they reached, if any, were not to be given out to the public until the affair was all over. But it was known that the French mission was concerned especially with questions of finance and disarmament and would try to reach an agreement in which these two matters would be linked up with the security which France continually demands. M. Laval was troubled by the American belief that France is militaristic and did his best to dispel that idea. On the way over he intimated that about the limit he expected from America in the way of security guarantees was a consultative pact to define the aggressor in war, but he thought the instrument might be so worded as to imply certain assurances of the attitude of the United States towards a power that deliberately forces war. As to finance, the premier expected to reach an agreement with Mr. Hoover concerning prolongation of the moratorium on war debts and reparations. He also hoped plans might be laid for an international conference to examine the gold and credit questions.

FOR one minute Wednesday night the people of the United States turned out their electric lights in tribute to the memory of Thomas Alva Edison—an impressive demonstration that was requested by President Hoover. That day the funeral of the greatest inventor of all time was held in West Orange and his body was laid in the tomb. The services were simple but many thousands of mourning men and women were there. Mr. Hoover was kept in Washington by official duties, but he was represented by Mrs. Hoover. Henry Ford and Harvey Firestone, closest friends of Edison, were prominent in the throng. They had said goodbye to him two weeks before when all knew his death was not far off.

JAPAN removed the Manchurian embroglio from the front page temporarily when it withdrew its objections to American participation in the discussion of that matter by the League of Nations. This, however, was a mere formality for Prentiss Gilbert, American consul at Geneva, already was sitting in with the league council. The committee of five of the council suggested that the powers signatory to the Kellogg anti-war pact call to the attention of Japan and China their obligations under that treaty, and identical notes on that line were sent to Tokyo and Nanking by Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy, Germany, Spain and other nations.



Prentiss Gilbert

Then the council committee continued its discussions of the Manchurian question and it was reported that its attitude was being reversed owing to alleged suggestions from Washington, Japan, it appeared, was about to win a complete diplomatic victory, and the Chinese delegates were dumbfounded. In other words, it was rumored the council would decide that Japan's occupation of Manchuria might continue indefinitely until Tokyo was satisfied that the security of Japanese in the province was amply guaranteed, and that negotiations between Japan and China should begin at once. There was every reason to believe that these conclusions would be indignantly rejected by China.

Diplomats in Geneva feared the results of the council's rumored change of view, prophesying that the Nanking government would fall, that there would again be chaos in China and that the influence of the league and of white nations generally in the East would greatly decline.

Briand, as a kind of mediator, asked Japan to abandon the fifth of its five points, which demands "a new arrangement between the South Manchurian and the Chinese railways in Manchuria to obtain co-operation, and it was intimated in Tokyo that this might be done. Japan's other points are:

1. A mutual pledge by both nations not to resort to aggression.
2. Chinese abandonment of anti-Japanese movements, including boycotts and anti-Japanese propaganda in school textbooks.
3. Mutual respect for territorial integrity.

4. Chinese recognition of the validity of the existing treaties guaranteeing protection of Japanese life and property and the right to reside and engage in peaceful occupations on leased land in Manchuria.

These are not final terms, but are considered by Japan essential preceding withdrawal of troops to the railway zone.

In reply to the nations that invoked the Kellogg pact, Foreign Minister Shidehara declares that Japan recognizes fully its responsibility under the pact and holds that its army's action in Manchuria has been activated solely by reasons of self-defense and also to protect Japanese lives and property against wanton attacks by Chinese troops and bandits.

The Japanese government, according to the reply, does not intend to take recourse to war to obtain a solution of its differences with China. The government's aim is to compose the differences peacefully.

GREAT BRITAIN'S parliamentary campaign developed into a good deal of a rough house performance, with many fist fights and the slinging of much mud. Prime Minister MacDonald held his own quite well in the debates, but some others did not fare so well. Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of the New party, was the center of disturbance wherever he appeared with his bodyguard of prize fighters and football players. He was jeered and booed and physically assaulted several times and a Birmingham court issued summons for his arrest after a stormy meeting in that city. Winston Churchill was nearly mobbed while addressing a meeting in support of Viscount Boredale, son of Countess Beatty, but was saved from the howling crowd by the police.

One novelty in the campaign was the use of airplanes in aid of the National government candidates. The machines were all privately owned and were under the direction of a woman, Mrs. R. R. Bentley.

DECLARING that a blanket 15 per cent increase in freight rates would be contrary to the best interests of the railways and would be unjustified by the economic conditions prevailing, the Interstate commerce commission denied the application of the carriers for the boost.

The commission suggested instead a temporary increase of rates on numerous specified commodities for a period ending March 31, 1933, with the understanding that the additional revenue produced by such increases shall be pooled by the railroads to meet deficiencies in interest payments on their bonds and other obligations. This increase, it was estimated, might produce as much as \$125,000,000, whereas the roads hoped to get \$500,000,000 from the blanket raise asked.

In some quarters it was intimated that the railroads might now resort to cutting the wages of their 1,300,000 workers, which they are loth to do since they realize this would decrease buying power and in turn decrease the quantity of freight to be carried.

WHEN the President returned to Washington from the Yorktown celebration, one of the first delegations he received was from Philadelphia, bearing a strong protest against parts of the navy economy program, especially the postponement of the construction of the \$3,000,000 naval hospital in that city. Four congressmen told Mr. Hoover they thought work on the hospital should go ahead.

Another delegation, which included Senators Nye and Frazier of North Dakota, asked White House aid in relieving the farm land credit situation in the western and northwestern farm regions. Later the two senators said that the President had promised to aid the federal farm banks by recommending an increase in capitalization.

They said they told the President that the present capital of the 12 land banks is tied up in farm land that cannot be sold, and hence the farmers in this time of stress are not able to avail themselves of the credit facilities which congress intended when it created this particular branch of the treasury system.

Fears that the economy program for the Navy department would be disastrous for the navy band and the maintenance of Old Ironsides, otherwise the frigate Constitution, were dispelled by an announcement by Theodore G. Joslyn, secretary to the President. He said that whatever else is eliminated from the budget, the band and the his-

toric frigate would be provided for. The President, he said, is opposed to diminishing "the inspirational value" of the old Constitution by laying her up and to taking the "joy out of life" by scrapping the band.

CATHOLIC discontent and home rule for provinces threatened so much trouble for the regime of Manuel Azana, the new provisional president of the Spanish republic, that the cortes took quick action, passing a law "for the defense of the republic" that gave Azana real dictatorial powers. He is now in a position to deal with the monarchist-clerical and syndicalist-communist groups, and also with the rebellious members of the government.



Manuel Azana.

Acts of aggression against the republic are defined elaborately. The government can deal with labor, political and religious disorders with extraordinary powers. It is privileged to dissolve any organization considered a menace to public order, suppress a hostile press and fire any public official whom it finds lax in enforcing the law.

The government is also empowered with the right of search and seizure of arms. Anyone convicted of possession of firearms, or even of ennobling the ousted monarchy is liable to imprisonment. Strikes will be illegal unless preceded by an eight-day notice.

REPRESENTATIVES ERNEST R. Ackerman of New Jersey and Fletcher Hale of New Hampshire, both Republicans, died during the week. The Democrats thus for the time being had a majority of one in the new house, the count being: Democrats, 214; Republicans, 213; Farmer-Laborite, 1; vacancies, 7.

Five of the vacancies, two normally Democratic, are to be filled at special elections November 3. Governor Larson of New Jersey was expected to call a special election to fill the vacancy in the normally Republican Fifth district before the new congress convenes December 7. Attorney General Stevens of New Jersey believed, however, there was not sufficient time.

FORMER Representative Harry E. Rowbottom of Indiana, who was sentenced to a year and a day in prison in Leavenworth penitentiary for accepting bribes for patronage jobs in the First Indiana district, is to be released on parole on November 9, though his term normally would not end until February 9, 1932. It was learned at the Department of Justice that among those who recommended the parole were Senators James E. Watson and Arthur R. Robinson of Indiana, both Republicans.



Harry E. Rowbottom

Other recommendations in favor of releasing Rowbottom before the expiration of his full term were made by Circuit Judge Charles E. Woodward, who sentenced the former representative, and by Judge Vanderburgh of the Probate court of Evansville. District Attorney George L. Jeffery, who prosecuted Rowbottom, was opposed to the parole, the Justice department said.

GIFFORD PINCHOT, governor of Pennsylvania, appeared in Washington and held a number of secret conferences with "progressive" members of the senate, which started the correspondents off on a lot of speculation as to his possible candidacy for the Presidential nomination in the Republican primaries. The governor and those with whom he conferred were equally reticent about the matters they discussed. The senators whom he saw included Borah of Idaho, Couzens of Michigan, Brookhart of Iowa, Frazier of North Dakota and Costigan of Colorado.

DEDICATION of the George Washington bridge across the Hudson river took place Saturday with the pomp and circumstance due such a subject. This marvelous structure spans the river from the heights of Manhattan at 179th street to the Falls on the New Jersey shore. The stretch between the massive towers is 3,500 feet, and the bridge including its approaches extends for nearly two miles. It has been built in four and one-half years at a cost of \$60,000,000. For the present it has four traffic lanes, but there will be eight when the bridge is completely paved.

A. I. CAPONE, boss gangster of Chicago, facing sentence to the penitentiary after his conviction on charges of income tax fraud, was dealt yet another blow by the government last week. Collectors of internal revenue at Chicago and Jacksonville, Fla., were directed by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon to place liens on all property owned by the racketeer as a preliminary move toward the collection of taxes ranging from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000.

GREEK people resident on the island of Cyprus revolted against British rule, demanding that the island be turned over to Greece. Mobs stormed and burned the government house in Nicosia and fought the police. Four British warships were sent from Crete and airplanes carried British soldiers from Egypt.

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Profit to Owners of Purebred Bulls

Oklahoma Cattlemen Have Proof of Value of Good Sires.

Cattlemen of McCurtain county, Oklahoma, as a result of the eradication of the cattle tick, expect to receive through the use of purebred bulls, more than double their usual returns on the sale of spring calves, according to Shawnee Brown, county agricultural agent. On two different occasions since 1928 when this county was freed of the ticks, the cattlemen visited sections where purebred beef cattle were raised and purchased a total of 49 purebred bulls.

The introduction of these valuable purebreds would not have been practical while the farms were still infested with ticks. In August, 1931, the county contained more than 2,000 calves sired by the purebred bulls that had been bred to native and grade cows.

The increased value of these grade calves as compared to calves sired by scrub bulls is shown by the prices received by two neighboring stockmen. One had scrub calves for which he received \$10.20 a head while the other had grade calves which brought an average of \$30.10. Both lots of calves were from scrub cows. As these grade calves were typical of the 2,000 spring calves in the county, it is estimated that they are worth close to \$40,000 more to their owners than if scrub bulls had been used instead of purebreds. This is more than double the returns ordinarily received from the same number of calves sired by scrub bulls.

McCurtain county has its own livestock association which aims, during the next five years, to continue to increase the quality of all the beef cattle in the county through the further use of purebred sires.

Wheat's Value as Feed

Many live stock feeders can make the best of a bad situation this year by feeding cheap wheat. As one cattleman has put it, "No matter how low grain prices go, wheat is always worth 40 cents a bushel as feed."

Wheat as a feed for hogs equals or slightly exceeds corn, pound for pound, says Wallace's Farmer. It is 90 to 100 per cent as valuable as corn for cattle and lambs. It is not quite as palatable as corn for cattle and lambs, but hogs eat it very willingly. In order to provide variety, it is wise to feed wheat in combination with other grain.

The one important thing to keep in mind is that wheat must be coarsely ground for best results, except in the case of lambs. Fine grinding produces a floury mass that sticks in the animals' teeth. Unsatisfactory results from feeding this grain usually have been due to poor quality wheat or to improper methods of feeding.

Silage Needs Water

It is essential in filling a trench silo to add plenty of water throughout the process says G. E. Martin of the Missouri College of Agriculture. Wetting the edges is of special importance if the silage is put against dry earth, since the earth will absorb some of the juices from the silage and molding will result if there is not enough water present. A good plan to insure plenty of water is to add water to all the silage as it is being placed, then throw generous quantities along the edges at intervals. If the excess of water is used, it will be absorbed by the dry earth and leave the silage just right.

This Pit Saves Manure

No manure goes to waste on the C. E. James farm, Platt county, Illinois. Years ago Mr. James concreted his barn lots and an open shed that is used as shelter for young stock. In one corner of the lot toward which the remainder of the yards sloped he built a basin 8 inches deep with sloping sides as a manure pit. This saves all liquids as well as solids. Mr. James believes the liquid manure may often contain fertility elements that are just as important as the solids. The yards may be cleaned by taking a team and scraper and pulling the manure into the pit.—Capper's Farmer.

Bees Sold in Packages

"Packages" of live and very active bees are being sold for use by orchardists, sometimes being shipped long distances by express or mail, according to the Department of Agriculture.

It seems the natural supply of bees and insects is insufficient in some places to care for the necessary pollination, and "packaged" bees have been developed for this purpose. Bees are placed in small boxes by beekeepers and the orchardist has only to set the package in the orchard and pull the cork from the box. The bees do the rest.

Farmers Like Bot Control

Because farmers in this community co-operated with the McLean county farm bureau and the University of Illinois in treating all the horses in the district last winter, Glenn Thomas reported recently that the nose and throat flies had been so reduced in number that it was necessary to use the guards against the flies only a few days last summer.

Farmers who used the treatment last winter report equally good results.—Prairie Farmer.

Cattle Make Gains When Fed Roughage

Cottonseed Cake Advised as a Supplement.

In the Northwest roughage for wintering cattle is a problem. At the Ardmore experiment station in South Dakota yearling steers made an average gain of 75 pounds per head during the winter when fed a daily ration of ten pounds of oat straw and five pounds of alfalfa hay.

Stockmen who have no alfalfa or clover hay to mix with their poor quality roughage may supplement their roughage with cottonseed cake. Breeding stock will stay in better condition and a more economical ration may be made by the use of small quantities of such feeds along with poor quality roughage. Cottonseed cake may be fed at the rate of one pound per head daily to mature cattle and half as much to steers being maintained. One ton of alfalfa hay can be replaced by 450 to 500 pounds of cottonseed cake when fed with straw to mature cattle. Cottonseed cake should be fed to young calves, hogs or horses. Linseed oilmeal can be used for such classes of stock.

Treatment for Sheep Suffering From Worms

Recently a flock of sheep in south Alabama was found to be grossly infested with stomach worms and tapeworms. They had been treated about once per month with a copper sulphate solution (1 per cent) and also with the combination of copper sulphate solution and tobacco infusion. The results were not good. The lambs and sheep continued to die. Dr. Ed Everett of Auburn then used, after starving out the sheep for 18 to 24 hours, a combination of 1 per cent copper sulphate solution and 1 dram of oil of chenopodium. This destroyed the stomach worms and removed the tapeworms.

Dr. Cooper Curtee of McNeil experimental station of south Mississippi advises the use of the copper sulphate solution or it combined with nicotine sulphate, repeating the dose every two weeks. The combination may be made by dissolving 4 ounces copper sulphate in 3 gallons of water. To this add 3 ounces of 40 per cent nicotine sulphate. Doses for this combination are 2 ounces for 40-pound lambs, 4 ounces for 80-pound sheep and 5 ounces for 100-pound sheep. Add 1 ounce for each additional 10 pounds in weight. For calves and cattle the doses range from 3 to 12 ounces according to age and size. If tapeworms are present add ½ to 1 dram of oil of chenopodium but do not repeat the chenopodium as often as once every two weeks.

Sodium Chlorate

The Manitoba weed commission has found that though sodium chlorate will kill weeds the cost is prohibitive for general application. Results are not final but tentative conclusions are that it is effective only if applied in sufficient quantities. An application of a pound to each hundred square feet is required for anything like a complete kill. This works out to 435 pounds per acre. At 12 cents per pound the treatment would cost \$52.20 per acre for the chemical alone. It is evident that such a cost puts the remedy completely out of the running, except on small patches of such weeds as sow thistle and quack grass on an otherwise clean farm, to prevent the spread of the pests which might result in complete infestation.

Bees as Pollinating Agents

It is an accepted fact that bees are essential to the successful pollination of those fruits that require cross-pollination. It is essential, therefore, that plenty of these busy insects be present in the orchard when the trees are in blossom. If the supply of wild bees is insufficient, it may be necessary to bring hives of honey-bees into the orchard, just previous to the blossoming period. One strong hive of bees to an acre of orchard is considered ample, while in many cases one hive to three or four acres will insure satisfactory pollination. Some beekeepers have gone into the business of supplying bees to orchardists during the blossoming period, to the advantage of all concerned.

Agricultural Hints

Storing sprayers without a thorough cleaning may do more damage than a year's running.

Corn fed to hogs by Robert Barwick of Craven county, N. C., paid a profit of 70 cents a bushel.

From the standpoint of the cash farm income, potatoes in 1929 exceeded all other vegetables, representing 51.8 per cent of the cash income from all vegetables in 12 northeastern states.

When wheat is ground and mixed with twice its weight of other feeds it will not be a gummy feed.

Farmers suffered the worst fire hazards in 1930 that they have encountered in the history of agriculture, which totaled approximately \$125,000,000.

Scratch grain mixtures usually consist of equal part corn and wheat or two parts corn and one of wheat. One may feed two parts wheat and one part corn as scratch feed.

Mercolized Wax Keeps Skin Young

Get an opinion and use as directed. Fine particles of gold absorb all defects such as pimples, liver spots, tan and freckles disappear. Skin is then soft and velvety. Your face looks years younger. Mercolized Wax brings out the hidden beauty of your skin. To remove wrinkles use one ounce Powdered Beesling dissolved in one-half pint white basal. At drug store.

Special Gests
Marcia L. of Mooresville was planning for a birthday party. Her mother had written out the invitations and told the little girl that she must tell her to whom she must send them.

"Now, Marcia," she said, "think of your best friends, the one's you like best, and I'll send them one of these little cards and they will come to your party."

Marcia studied quite awhile and finally said:

"Mother, I've decided to ask Santa Claus and Jesus to my party."—Indianapolis News.

Watch Your Kidneys!



Treat Disordered Kidney Function Promptly.

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.



Unimportant

"John, my sister Lucy's getting married. What shall we give her for a wedding present?"
"Does she really love the man?"
"Of course."
"Then most anything will do."

Peanut Seed's Vitality

Peanut growers have thought that seed stored more than a year or two would lose its vitality, but government tests indicate that good peanut seed can be used after three or four years of storage.

ASTHMA

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY for the prompt relief of Asthma, Hay Fever, Cough, and all other respiratory ailments. Write for FREE SAMPLE. Northrup & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY

Information

Inquiring Importer—How much does the average man give you? Hattie the Hat Girl—Those who ask how much I generally get usually give me a quarter.

Where It Should Be

Customer—How's the suit business? Ship Chandler—It's on the boom.

It is a pity that when you visit a farmer, you can't eat more than two or three apples, after all.



NURSES KNOW

NURSES see many breakdowns and serious illnesses caused by letting the system "run-down" until it is too weak to fight off germs.

They also see doctors prescribe Fellows' Syrup for people who are nervous, easily tired, unable to sleep. These people might have had a long siege of illness—instead they recovered quickly and now glow with energy and health.

You too can "step up" your vitality, and raise your spirits to the skies. This wonderful tonic replenishes the body with valuable ingredients, so that even the first few doses start the change. Get the genuine Fellows' Syrup from your druggist today.

FELLOWS' SYRUP