

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Echoes of the Hoover-Laval Conference—Tremendous Victory of British Conservatives—Japan Doesn't Weaken in Manchurian Affair.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PREMIER LAVAL has sailed back home happy in the belief that his conversations with President Hoover accomplished a great deal toward settling world problems. And Mr. Hoover and his aids presumably are equally satisfied. Others, in America and Europe, however, are doubtful. However, deductions from the rather vague statement issued by the President and the premier are that the real achievements of the conference are these:

Co-operation between the United States and France on the economic and financial remedies necessary to end worldwide depression; recognition of the fact that Germany may find it necessary to call for re-examination of its capacity to pay reparations, as provided by the Young plan, in lieu of extension of the Hoover moratorium; maintenance of the gold standard and a stabilization of exchange rates through the medium of international monetary conferences, if necessary; an end of the drive on the dollar, so far as French holders thereof are concerned, and an excellent understanding of the political problems which underlie such questions as disarmament.

Senator Borah's projection of himself and his opinions into the discussions will be a subject of excited speculation for some time to come. Whether or not he tried to steal the spotlight, he almost succeeded in doing just that when he bluntly told the French correspondents that the Versailles peace treaty would have to be revised, especially in regard to the Polish corridor and the division of Hungary, and that the United States would not enter into any security pact. In later conversations with M. Laval and with Tytus Filipowicz, the minister from Poland, Mr. Borah stuck to his pronouncements though he admitted considerable ignorance of conditions in central Europe. M. Laval treated the chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations with politeness, but the French newspapers dismissed his suggestions as childish.

MANY of the Berlin papers called the parley in Washington a failure, but German statesmen unofficially expressed their satisfaction because President Hoover advised Europe it must get together and arrive at a definite agreement, not only on reparations, but on war debts also. He did not, it was remarked, address himself to France and Germany alone. It was said that Germany fears that the country might be placed at the mercy of France if the Washington parleys failed to accomplish a joint solution had proved unwarranted, and that the problems are now before Europe as a whole. Berlin feels that an international conference on war debts and reparations must be called quickly.

Germany derived further satisfaction from the visit to Berlin of Dino Grandi, foreign minister of Italy. The Italian pledged his country to help Germany in the task of overcoming its present great difficulties, and the Berlin officials also believe that the forthcoming trip of Signor Grandi to Washington will further clarify the situation and redound to the benefit of Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN went to the polls and gave the Nationalist government of Ramsay MacDonald a most astonishing victory. The Labor party was almost wiped out so far as parliamentary membership goes, and the Conservatives are in full control. Though at this writing the returns are not quite complete, it is known that every member of the cabinet is re-elected except Sir William Jowett, attorney general, who lost to another Conservative candidate, and Chancellor of the Exchequer Philip Snowden, who was not a candidate. The success of Prime Minister MacDonald himself at Seaham Harbor was in doubt for a time, but he won by a good majority. Among the victors were Lady Nancy Astor and Viscount Borodale, son of Earl Beatty.

Labor party leaders who went down in defeat included Arthur Henderson, Ben Tillett, Ben Turner, John Clynes and Margaret Bondfield. They and other prominent Laborites will be provided with seats later through the resignation of members representing safe constituencies. Sir Oswald Mosley, wealthy leader of the new party, was a poor third in his district. The triumph of the Conservatives is so tremendous that it may prove embarrassing and result in the downfall of Prime Minister MacDonald. The Tories have such a huge majority that they probably will take over the control of the government. In

that case it is expected they will undertake to pass protective tariff legislation, though Stanley Baldwin and other Conservative leaders have been rather noncommittal on that subject.

RADICAL Republican congressmen, eight in number, have served notice on the regular Republicans that they will not co-operate with the latter in the organization of the new house unless their demands for agricultural and unemployment relief are given consideration. These La Follette followers, according to their newspaper in Madison, are to hold a meeting within a few weeks and have invited the attendance of radical representatives from other states, namely: Philip D. Swing, California; E. H. Campbell, Iowa; Fiorello La Guardia, New York; James H. Sinclair, North Dakota; O. B. Lovette, Tennessee, and Paul J. Kvale, Minnesota.

DEMOCRATIC financial experts in the senate are proposing the creation of a \$2,000,000,000 pool by the government for immediate rediscounting of frozen real estate securities and other slow paper in the hands of banks. The plan was put forward by Senator Bulkley of Ohio, who called it a corollary of the Hoover emergency economic program. He urged that it should be carried out through an established government agency rather than a new one, and suggested the federal land banks. His idea is that the government should float bonds to raise the huge sum, believing that such an issue would do a lot in drawing currency out of hoarding.

Senator Glass of Virginia, who is spokesman for the Democrats on banking matters, gave the Bulkley plan his approval. Both these senators are on the banking subcommittee now engaged in drafting new legislation. They have declared their opposition to any tampering with the federal reserve system in the effort to get the organization to rediscount new paper to meet the emergency.

CONTROVERSY over the administration's naval economy program reached the acrimonious stage. William Howard Gardner, president of the Navy league, a civilian organization, gave out a statement attacking the President's navy construction policies and accusing Mr. Hoover of "abysmal ignorance" of the reasons why navies are maintained. The President retorted with the announcement that he would appoint a committee to investigate the charges made by Gardner, declaring they were full of untruths and misstatements and that at the conclusion of the inquiry he would expect a public apology from Gardner.

SECRETARY OF WAR HURLEY, on his return to Washington, reported to President Hoover what he learned in the Philippines, and immediately thereafter Mr. Hoover announced that in his opinion independence for the islands at this time, without assurances of economic stability, would lead to disaster. He knows, however, that a large group in congress, perhaps a majority in each house, is ready to vote for independence, so he is getting ready to offer a new policy for the islands that he hopes will head off such legislation. This policy provides for American co-operation in giving the Philippines economic and governmental stability, the methods to be presented in the President's message at the opening of congress in December. He wishes to foster the establishment of efficient self-government and to promote the development of foreign markets for the products of the islands.

ENGLAND'S troubles in Cyprus continued, although troops were hastily brought to the island by plane from Egypt and warships were concentrated there. The unrest was reported to be spreading to Malta. The Cypriotes want their island turned over to Greece and the Maltese apparently seek union with Italy. The governor of Cyprus, Sir Ronald Storrie, whose official residence in Nikosia was burned by the rioters, reported later that the situation in the island's towns was easier except in Kyrenia, where mobs tried to tear down the British flag and hoist the flag of Greece. In some other places the natives fought the troops and burned customs buildings. The bishop of Kyrenia was among those arrested.

It is not at all surprising to learn that the Third Internationale is blamed for the outbreaks in Cyprus

and the unrest in Malta. The colonial office in London has known for some time that the Communists were working in those islands through the British branch of the League Against Imperialism, and it was discovered the other day that the Communists had planned to blow up the immense naval and private stores of oil in Cyprus. It was also learned that Maltese organizations have called on their merchants scattered throughout the Mediterranean to join in a boycott of British goods.

ONE must admire the nerve and steady persistence of Japan even if her rights and motives are questionable. As the Manchurian affair stands now, the Japanese are ready to fight China if that is necessary to enforce their demands, though they profess only peaceful intentions; they have defied the League of Nations, refusing to listen to the order of the league council that they withdraw their troops in Manchuria to the railway zone before November 16, when the council will reassemble; they commanded the Chinese government to repair at once a river bridge which was damaged by bombs from their own planes; and now they have sent, through Foreign Minister Shidehara, a "friendly warning" to the Soviet Russian government urging that Russian troops demonstrations on the Manchurian-Siberian border be discontinued. Baron Shidehara told Moscow he was deeply concerned over these military movements and that they were causing an unpleasant effect on both Chinese and Japanese soldiers.

Chinese reports indicate that between 20,000 and 30,000 Russian troops are concentrated in the vicinity of Pograditchnaya, or Sulieno, north of Vladivostok, and also west of Manchou on another front.

The Nanking government has hopes that Russian pressure on the Manchurian border may act as a check on Japan, but realizes that China would be worse off if Russia should strengthen its grip along the Chinese Eastern railway at Chinese expense. Japanese dispatches from Harbin said the Russians had sent arms and ammunition to the Amur army of Chinese and Mongols that is supposed to be aiming at establishing Amur as an independent state.

When the league council meets Japan will lay before it, as part of its case, a list of treaties which it contends China has failed to respect. Tokyo refuses to consider the proposal to refer these pacts to the Hague peace court, holding there is no difficulty in their interpretation.

OVER in Jugoslavia they are going to have an important election on November 8, and it may result in the curbing of the royal power. Recently Peter Zivcovitch, lieutenant general of the royal guard and a popular figure in the country, became premier. Now he has been compelled to resign his commission in the army to conform to the king's bidding that he place himself as a civilian at the head of the government party list in the election. Some political observers see in the king's action a subtle move to deprive Zivcovitch of his great strength.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the half billion dollar private pool formed according to the President's proposals have been coming in so plentifully from all parts of the country that its managers informed the President it was about to put the credit-extension plan into operation by helping banks turn their good but frozen assets into cash for business purposes.

Hopeful of buoyant results from the plan, the administration has dropped for the time being its contemplated action for strengthening railroad bonds. One reason for this is the belief of officials that no such move should be made while the railroads still are considering the Interstate commerce commission's proposal that they pool revenue from specific rate increases to aid weaker roads.

AL CAPONE, who was sentenced to eleven years in prison and fined \$50,000 by Federal Judge Wilkerson in Chicago for income tax fraud, is to remain in the county jail there until the United States Court of Appeals passes on his case. He hoped to be released on bail, but this the appeals court refused, though it decreed that he should not be sent to Leavenworth immediately, as Judge Wilkerson preferred.

Philip D'Andrea, Capone's bodyguard during the trial, was sentenced to six months in jail by Judge Wilkerson on the charge of contempt of court. He was found to be carrying a revolver into the courtroom, and the judge considered him a part of the hoodlum organization that tried to intimidate the government's witnesses.

PROMINENT men who passed away during the week included Ronald W. Boyden, American member of the world court at The Hague; John M. Bowman, president of a great hotel corporation, and Charles A. Comiskey, owner of the Chicago American league baseball club.

PRESIDENT GUGGIARI of Paraguay was forced out of office by outbreaks of his opponents, led by students, and the presidency was taken over by Vice President Navero.

Better Varieties of Fruit Needed

Experiment Station Head Tells of Problems of Growers.

Dr. U. P. Hedrick, director of the New York state experiment station and for many years in charge of the station's fruit investigations, when asked by the American Agriculturist to name some of the important problems confronting the fruit grower, stated that in his opinion economic problems were the most pressing but also more and better varieties of fruit should be grown and better utilization made of culls.

Citing the need for legislation to put agriculture on the same economic basis as industry and for development of marketing facilities and the reduction of unprofitable acreages in fruit, Doctor Hedrick said in part, "Too few varieties of the several fruits are grown. Of the many kinds that might be grown in one fruit region or another in the several regions, we now find on the markets but a half-dozen varieties of apples, two or three kinds of pears, the Elberta peach, the Montmorency cherry, the Concord grape, and so on. Were more sorts grown with different flavors and colors and for different seasons and purposes, fruit growing would be greatly stimulated.

"Then, too, there are too few good sorts of any fruit. The introduction of new and better kinds of fruit in the years to come will have a great influence in rehabilitating fruit growing. Also, there are too many culls, and too few ways of using culls. Perhaps 50 per cent of the fruit produced in America goes to waste from preventable causes, such as insect pests, poor orchard management, etc. There will always be culls and poor fruits, but the percentage need not be nearly so large as it is, and better means must be found for using cull fruits."

Remember These Points When Storing Apples

The following suggestion are given by a Wisconsin horticulturist on keeping apples:

First, properly ripened fruit that is to be kept during the winter should be hand picked. Apples should not be overmature when picked as they keep better if they are firm but still mature.

Second, handle the fruit with care, as bruises and punctures cause decay. Only sound apples, free from disease, should be selected.

Third, apples should not be stored in bins. Bushel baskets and the common apple box are more satisfactory for storage than the larger containers.

Fourth, as soon as the fruit has been picked and placed in baskets, it should be set where it will be shaded and yet protected from the rain. The north side of building is often used. Apples may remain outdoors until time of hard frosts, at which time they should be removed to the cellar for winter storage.

Fifth, the cellar should be cool, kept as near 32 degrees Fahrenheit as possible. It should also be airy and ventilated at night. A false slatted floor should be laid so that air may circulate underneath the apples. If the cellar has a concrete floor, it should be sprinkled frequently so that the apples do not shrivel.—Michigan Farmer.

Importance of Pruning

Pruning is one of the most important of all orchard operations. Greater success in orchard work can be accomplished by proper pruning, and perhaps more damage done by injudicious cutting of fruit trees, than by any other orchard practice. The basis of all pruning is closely allied to the fundamental principles of plant growth; the practices of pruning are governed by climate, kind of fruit, and the particular purpose for which the fruit is grown. The objects in pruning are to develop a strong, well-proportioned tree; to modify its shape and growth to meet natural, local conditions; to satisfy economic requirements, such as cultivation, spraying, and harvesting; to influence production and the character of the fruit; and, to maintain the full vigor and health of the tree.

Imported Seeds Colored

Color, dominant in the commercial world today, is used for the protection of the American farmer in determining the origin of imported alfalfa seed, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

Federal law requires coloring of all imported alfalfa seed. This coloring enables the purchaser to determine at a glance the origin of the seed. Alfalfa seed from South America must be stained 10 per cent orange-red. That from Africa and Turkestan must be stained 10 per cent red, and that from Canada 1 per cent iridescent violet. All other imported seed must be stained 1 per cent green.

Clover Yield Shows Value

Fifty plots of sweet clover were laid out under different treatments of commercial fertilizers, barnyard manure and limestone by F. E. Wilson, Okmulgee county, Oklahoma. The soil was sour and infertile before he made the test, which was in co-operation with his county agent. The sweet clover made a good growth on all plots treated with lime and phosphate. Those receiving fertilizer in addition to the limestone made the heaviest growth.

Parasites Used to Fight Caterpillars

Aggressive War on Pests Is Being Waged.

Millions of small wasplike insects liberated on the cattle ranges of southwest United States to destroy the eggs of the range caterpillar, a pest which, after having been comparatively inactive there for ten years, threatened to eat up all the range grass over a wide area, says the Scientific American. To be ready for the coming of the caterpillars, government entomologists throughout the winter produced the parasites at the rate of 60,000 a day and placed them in cold storage at the Temple (Arizona) field station. The vast insect army is now being deployed over the grazing grounds where the range caterpillar is present in the egg stage in large numbers. The tiny parasites will at once attack the caterpillar eggs and, it is hoped, quickly reduce the number of caterpillars to normal. Similar parasites are being tried out against many insect pests, including the alfalfa weevil, codling moth, oriental fruit worm, and the corn borer, but this is the first time they have been tried on a large scale against the range caterpillar.

More and Better Feed From Pasture Fields

A 74-acre pasture at the Massachusetts experiment station has been giving us something to think about during the past three years. By dividing the pasture into several smaller fields, and with the application of fertilizer and the rotation of the cattle from one pasture to another in grazing, the treated land has given two and a half times as many pasture days as has similar land not fertilized. Along with this improvement in the carrying capacity of the pasture there has been a great reduction in the quantities of feeds required as in barn feeding. This work was begun in 1928 and during the third year, or 1930, less than one-third as much silage was used as in 1928, grain was reduced one-half, beet pulp four-fifths, and hay one-quarter.

The fertilized pasture gave a net return of \$73.74 above feed, fertilizer, and land costs as compared with only \$20.38 on the unfertilized pasture. Isn't it about time we learned how to grow more and better feed on some of our land devoted to pasture?—Exchange.

Fighting Plant Disease

Lettuce growers will welcome the news that a control has been discovered for bottom rot of lettuce which, it is estimated, has been costing New York state growers about a half million dollars annually. For fifteen years plant disease experts have been hunting for a control method. In 1929 some encouraging progress was made and now our State College of Agriculture makes definite announcement that this disease can be controlled at a cost of about \$25 an acre.

If you are ever tempted to feel that the scientist with his microscope and test tube contributes little or nothing to the farmer who actually produces the crops, think for a moment of the almost numberless diseases and insects which, without control measures devised by these same scientists, would certainly ruin our crops before they could ever be harvested.—American Agriculturist.

Prolific Sow

What is probably a world's record for swine is claimed for a large white (Yorkshire) sow which farrowed 164 pigs in 41 months and raised 106 to maturity. This sow is owned by a small farmer in Worcestershire, England, and the facts are vouched for by a veterinary surgeon.

According to the report the strain has been transmitted to her offspring for one of the first progeny has just farrowed a litter of 20 pigs. This record excels but does not overshadow that of the Saskatchewan sow which farrowed 78 pigs in five consecutive litters and raised 72 to marketable age.

Around the Farm

"You pay for drainage whether you have it or not," is an old saying that is true, especially on farms where there are wet spots which will not produce crops or that hinder farm operations.

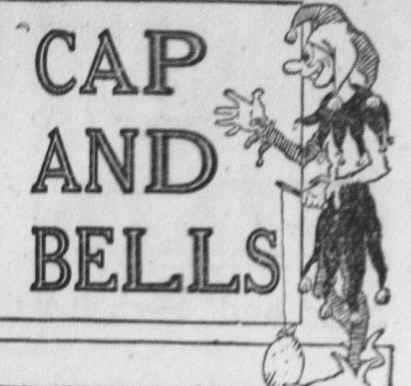
Wild oats seldom germinate the year they ripen. The fall growth such year is probably wild oats from a previous year. Wild oats are a cool climate crop and the natural period for germination is in May.

Controlled experiments regarding the effect of sunshine on the vitamin content of tomatoes show that tomatoes ripened on vines in the greenhouse are lower in vitamin C than those ripened in the field.

Sixty-eight fat hogs sold by Pitt county (N. C.) farmers netted them \$735.60 above expenses.

Among the good cider apples are Jonathan, Grimes Golden, Delicious, Stayman, McIntosh, Wealthy, Winesap, Northern Spy, Yellow Newton and Northern Greening.

The only safe method of disposing of animals which have died of anthrax is to burn them as soon as possible or bury them six feet deep and cover them with fresh lime.



STUMPED

An Irish doctor was motoring along a lonely road. Suddenly he came upon a girl in distress. She was standing beside a new two-seater. The doctor pulled up.

"Can I help you in any way?" he said, gallantly.

The girl smiled through her tears. "It's this petrol indicator," she said. "You see, it's standing at the half-way mark, but for the life of me I can't remember if it means half full or half empty."

SHE COULDN'T TALK



"I know your wife bailed you out last night."

"No, sir, you're wrong this time. She's got a bad cold and can't speak above a whisper."

The Remorseful Gossip

"Sometimes I wonder whether there is any truth in the old saying, 'Be good and you will be happy.'"

"What's the trouble?"

"I made up my mind the other day that I would be truthful and obliging. I answered every question anybody asked me."

"And told the exact truth?"

"Yes. And none of the people I told the truth about now speak to me."

Alibi

Tommy is a small boy on whose skin the summer breezes and sun have brought out much pigment.

Neighbor—Tommy, how did you get so many freckles?

Tommy—Them ain't freckles. I've been goin' swimmin' every day and them spots are just my iron constitution rustin' on me.—Border Cities Star.

What a Man!

"Before we were married you used to call me your angel."

"Yes, I remember."

"Now you call me nothing."

"That shows my self-control."—Vart Hen, Stockholm.

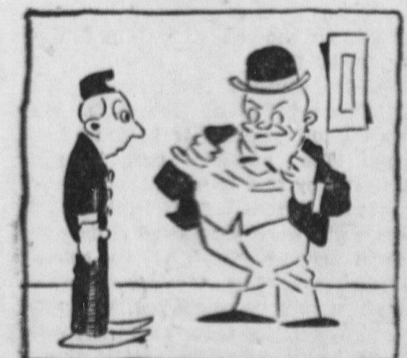
The Larger the Better

"I have no use for small oil paintings; the large canvases are to my liking."

"Are you a newspaper art critic?"

"No—a frame maker."

HIGH HOTEL



"Buddy, how high is this hotel?"

"So high, sir, that we have a lunch counter in each elevator."

Just Guessing

Teacher—What makes some clouds black, William?

William—Exhaust from the airships.—Chicago Daily News.

The Wrong Move

Young Wife—Yes, I learned to cook while my husband was in Europe.

Friend—Was he pleased when he got back home?

Wife—Well, I'm not sure—he went to Europe again right away.

Tea Talk

Maise—So you married your employer. How long did you work for him?

Daise—Just long enough to get him.

Enforced Economy

Ripsnot—A friend of mine hasn't spent a penny in years.

Shushem—What are you talking about?

Ripsnot—It's true. But he'll be out of jail next week.

In the Orchard

Visitor—What's the matter with your little brother?

Biggest Tot—Mother told him not to eat more than three apples and he can't count.



Senator Borah



Sen. Bulkley



Peter Zivcovitch



Dino Grandi



Sir Ronald Storrie