

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## Japan Still Defies League of Nations and China Threatens—Groener Asks Fair Play for Germany in Armaments.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

THERE is no war in Manchuria because, as the League of Nations and other authorities agree, there cannot be a war until a competent government has declared war. But there have been bloody battles up there almost every day, and the situation during the week was getting worse. The league council was to meet again on November 16, and it was confronted with the fact that Japan had not heeded its order to withdraw her troops by that date, with the added aggravation that Tokyo had reiterated the statement that it would not obey the order and would make no concessions to the league.

Then China came to bat with a statement by its representative at Geneva, Dr. Alfred Sze. In a note expressing his government's conditional acceptance of the one-year arms holiday Doctor Sze told the league secretariat flatly that if the league covenant and the Kellogg pact should fall in the Manchuria crisis, China would build up her fighting forces to protect herself against Japan. Before that he had asked the league to send an international force to police the Manchurian railway zone.

Gen. Ma Chuan-shan, commanding the Chinese troops in southern Manchuria, was said to have attacked the Japanese at the Nonni river bridge which the latter were repairing, and after a sanguinary conflict the Chinese were driven off. But they did not go far and at last reports were gathering for another attack; and more Japanese soldiers were on their way hurriedly to the scene. There were other battles, but this was the biggest.

What was more alarming to foreign nations was the spread of the fighting to the big city of Tientsin. This began with outbreaks of Chinese mobs that attacked the Japanese concession. The Japanese officials said the disorders were due to the fighting of Chinese factions and that the real motive of the Chinese was to occupy the foreign concessions in the city; so the Japanese forces went into action "for protection" and shelled the Chinese. American, French and other troops were held ready to act, but at this writing had not been called on to do anything.

In the background of all the trouble is Henry Pu Yi, who as Hsuan Tung was the last Manchu emperor of China. The young man is a quiet retiring householder in the Japanese concession in Tientsin, but loyal monarchists have always been about him and now it is asserted that there is afoot a plan to separate Manchuria from China and put Henry on the throne. With this in view, it is said, many thousands of troops have been gathered together by Gen. Liang In-Ching, former ally of the Manchu dynasty and for years the enemy of the Chang family now headed by Marshal Chang Hsueh-Liang. It is true most of these reports come from Japanese sources, but they have the ring of truth.

Ambassador Dawes was instructed to go to the league meeting.

WHAT Germany can and will do and what she asks the other powers to do for her continue of absorbing interest to the world. The reich's stand on disarmament was set forth by Gen. Wilhelm Groener, the brilliant soldier, who is now minister of war and minister of the interior and who may succeed Von Hindenburg as president.

"Germany has the right to the same treatment as all other nations," General Groener said. "She is entitled to the same security and to the same methods of disarmament as other nations. It was expressly guaranteed in 1919 that the other powers would follow the path Germany took when she was disarmed."

"When we disarmed we were forbidden to possess heavy artillery, tanks, war planes, submarines, and warships over 10,000 tons. Even anti-aircraft artillery was prohibited. Military conscription was forbidden, and Germany was instructed, even to the slightest detail, on how to organize her army."

"The result is that Germany is utterly disarmed. Measures have been taken to guarantee an effective disarmament. Would it not be flying in the very face of all logic, and would it not be a violation of the solemn obligation to disarm entered into by all other nations, if the forthcoming disarmament conference would now seek to apply other methods than those tried out on Germany?"

"Therefore we object to the drafts of the disarmament agreement as

worked out by the preparatory disarmament commission at Geneva. It is a violation of the principle of the equality of nations if it tries to make eternal the difference between the victors and the vanquished by freeing the victors of their obligations to disarm and making the vanquished bear the full brunt of the disarmament clauses in the Versailles treaty."

CONFERENCES and conversations in Paris and Berlin concerning reparations and war debts were held behind closed doors, but it was reliably reported that the French government sent word to Berlin that whatever concessions are made to meet the German situation must be only temporary and within the framework of the Young plan; that France will not agree that Germany's private debts shall be given precedence over reparations payments; and that if there is any permanent reduction in the conditional part of the Young plan annuities, it must be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the war debts owing to the United States.

Germany, on the other hand, is evidently seeking to take advantage of her present economic distress to obtain a great permanent reduction of reparations, or even their complete obliteration. The French nationalists are determined that Premier Laval shall not abandon the principle of reparations, no matter what pressure Germany brings to bear.

OUR political pot is already seething and bubbling and there is a lot of talk, loose and otherwise about next year's campaign. Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska gave voice in Washington to a few characteristic opinions. The insurgent Republican made a strong attack on the policies of Mr. Hoover, and seemed to the correspondents about ready to participate in a bolt of radicals from the G. O. P. ticket that presumably will be put up next summer. Here are a few of the things the Nebraskan said:

"If we are to keep men employed, why discharge them? It may be necessary in some instances for private industry to reduce its employment, but there is no justification for the government discharging workers."

"If we expect industry to keep men at work the government ought to set an example because the government is the largest employer in the nation. I favor a bond issue to cover the emergency and provide work for the unemployed. I do not favor bond issues in peace times, but this is an emergency tantamount to war conditions. I mean a bond issue, not to provide charity, but to provide jobs by road building and other federal construction. Instead of fighting over the dole the government ought to provide work for its jobless citizens."

Concerning the world court Senator Norris said: "I shall favor American adherence only if a reservation is adopted requiring the senate's approval before any controversial issue, involving the United States, may be submitted to the court for decision."

COMING back to the supposed opposition in the Republican ranks to the renomination of President Hoover, which if it exists will probably be futile, it is interesting to note that Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California is going to visit Chicago for the purpose of finding out what support he would receive in Illinois if he became a candidate. Some of the Republican leaders of the city and state said they would give the matter serious thought, and they were rather of the opinion that Johnson might be approved by all or part of the Illinois delegation in the convention. They cited the fact that the Californian has opposed all of the Hoover policies that proved most unpopular in this part of the country, and also they thought his coming into Illinois as a presidential entrant in the April primaries might help their state ticket. Those of them who oppose Mr. Hoover had heretofore had no one to suggest except Frank O. Lowden.

WHEN Harry Moore was elected governor of New Jersey the other day, it was immediately suggested that he might be a good man for the Democratic Presidential nomination, and Senator Lewis of Illinois agrees that Moore stand at the top of the list of dark horses. Lewis also told the reporters there was an "undercover movement" in the Republican party to repudiate President Hoover.

DEATH having removed from the senate the forcible and picturesque Thaddeus H. Caraway of Arkansas, the Democrats of that state are considering the choice of his successor. The suggestion has been made, and well received, that the senator's widow, Mrs. Hattie Caraway, be nominated to fill out the unexpired term. This would be tantamount to her election. Mrs. Caraway is said to be willing to accept the office. She is a close student of public affairs and has been a charming and popular hostess in the Lord Baltimore mansion, a colonial home just over the Maryland line near Washington.

RUMANIA'S royal family has supplied the world with another romance. This time it is Prince Nicholas, brother of King Carol and Princess Ileana, who is the central figure. Nicholas met accidentally and fell in love with Mme. Deletj, divorced daughter-in-law of a former cabinet minister. He asked Carol for permission to marry her and the king refused, whereupon Nicholas climbed into his automobile.



Prince Nicholas picked up the lady and drove at top speed 125 miles to the village of Tohan. There he compelled the mayor to perform the marriage ceremony, and the happy couple rushed away, while the terrified mayor telephoned the news to Bucharest.

So far as is known, the king has not relented enough to recognize the marriage as even a morganatic union. But he probably will not take severe measures, for he is fond of his brother and gives him much credit for his own success in gaining the throne of Rumania. Then, of course, Carol cannot fall to remember his own affairs in the past. Prince Nicholas, who is twenty-eight years old, accompanied his mother, Queen Marie, and the Princess Ileana on their tour of America in 1920.

SMALL-minded people reveled in the news that C. Van Ness Leavitt, a brother-in-law of President Hoover, was arrested in Santa Monica, Calif., on charges of violating the state prohibition law. A police officer and two dry agents who were raiding speak-easies there found Leavitt in an alley holding a sack containing nineteen pints of liquor, and he was released on bail after pleading not guilty. Leavitt said some one handed him the sack while he was visiting in a store and asked him to take it out the back door and get rid of it, and that he acquiesced as a friendly service not knowing the sack contained liquor. The owner of the store, also arrested, said he believed the sack was brought in by a bootlegger fleeing from the police. Altogether a trivial affair, made news only by Leavitt's relationship to the President.

WILLIAM L. Edison, second son of the late Thomas A. Edison, who intends to contest the great inventor's will, issued a statement at Wilmington, Del., in which he said he believed interests opposed to him are trying to establish the impression that he was not always on friendly terms with his father. As proof that this is untrue he pointed out that when both had perfected like radio equipment he (William) did not market his set in opposition to his father's even though it was patented.



W. L. Edison

"I have had the highest regard for every member of my father's family," he said, "and never since his second marriage has there been a single instance of unpleasantness either with my stepmother or any of my full or half sisters and brothers."

"Until the conditions of my father's will and codicil were revealed no disagreement of importance ever had come between us. Even now I do not intend to allow the case to degenerate into attacks on personalities."

Edison's will left the bulk of the estate to Charles and Theodore Edison, the two youngest sons. Thomas, the eldest son, has said he would not join William in contesting the will.

OBSERVANCE of Armistice day was the occasion of innumerable ceremonies and addresses in all parts of the country, and in the lands of the allied nations as well. President Hoover, of course, led our nation in observing the day. In the morning, accompanied by General Pershing, Secretary of War Hurley and Secretary of the Navy Adams, he went to Arlington cemetery and laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. At eleven o'clock, the hour symbolic of the ending of the war, the President was in West Potomac park, where he dedicated the beautiful marble temple which the people of Washington have built as a memorial to the soldiers who went from the District of Columbia. In the afternoon Mr. Hoover paid a visit to the old frigate Constitution at the Washington navy yard.

General Pershing and American Legion officials participated in a commemorative program in the evening, and the Carnegie endowment for international peace held a mass meeting which was addressed by Houston Thompson and Frederic R. Conder.

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## Matter of Profit in Corn Breeding

### Individual Grower Will Benefit by Advice of Experts.

Corn breeding by the newer and highly intensive "selfed-line" method is not feasible for the ordinary individual grower, because of the time, labor, and expense involved, declares G. H. Stringfield, agent of the United States Department of Agriculture at the Ohio Agricultural experiment station. Although many young farmers may contemplate corn breeding by the "selfed-line" method, it seems more practical for most of them to depend upon the results of the experiment stations, he says.

He points out that if a man's interest is strong enough and if he is of a painstaking, observing nature and naturally interested and willing to make a study of the job, he has much in his favor as a corn breeder. However, if he is interested chiefly in profit and quick returns, he may lack the patience necessary for successful corn breeding.

There are four angles the prospective corn breeder should consider. First is the investment in land and labor. In the "selfed-line" method, each plant is pollinated with its own pollen and after highly inbred (perhaps for 10 generations) uniform strains are thus produced. These strains are crossed to get commercially valuable hybrids. It is necessary to test several hundred selfed lines to get a few that are worth continuing.

Another consideration is time. At least 10 years are necessary to get good, reasonably tested hybrid strains.

There is also some question as to the profit in corn breeding. No variety can be patented, and the best are usually made available by the experiment stations. By using these the individual avoids the investment and uncertainty of private corn breeding.

Finally, the corn breeder must be individually suited to the task. He must have patience and a natural interest in the work.

## Protect Small Fruits

### From Cold by Mulching

Small fruits that may be injured by the cold should be mulched for protection during the winter, according to C. V. Holsinger of Iowa State college. Red raspberries and even black raspberries should be mulched. If they are bent over while the sap is still in the cane there will be little breakage and the tops of the plants should be covered with soil.

Less hardy but desirable varieties of grapes should be mulched during the winter. The varieties that need protection are the Brighton, Agawan, Green Mountain and the Diamond.

Strawberries should be mulched after the first freeze, since the purpose of this mulch is to keep down the alternate freezing and thawing. Wheat straw from which the chaff has been shaken or shredded corn fodder may be used. Manure should not be used, as it becomes a mat under the snow and carries many weed seeds.—Exchange.

## Stops Erosion

Rows of corn or other cultivated crops which run across the slope are much less likely to wash out during heavy spring rains than where the rows run up and down the slope. Soil erosion from the field will be greatly reduced by this method of planting and cultivation, and more water will be absorbed by the soil. In many fields the rows can be run approximately on the contour with very little more trouble than where they are run with the slope. If erosion is to be checked and the loss of stands prevented the grower should change his ideas regarding the necessity for corn rows being straight and in the direction of some point of the compass. A row across the slope aids in insuring the stand and protects the land from much serious erosion.

## Protein Content of Forage

Contrary to general opinion, perhaps, there is not as much difference in the protein content of the early growth of various legume and non-legume forage commonly used for pig pasture as many suppose. For example, the protein content of several of these forages, as given by Smith of the Purdue (Ind.) station, is as follows: bluegrass 7 inches high, 4.66 per cent; green rye, 6 inches high, 4.51 per cent; green wheat, 5 inches high, 6.54 per cent; green oats, 8 inches high, 4.9 per cent; edible portions of rape, 5.37 per cent; red clover, 11 inches high, 4.31 per cent; edible parts of alfalfa, 7.44 per cent; alfalfa, 8 inches high (whole plant), 4.71 per cent; edible parts of sweet clover, 6.56 per cent; sweet clover, 9 inches high, 5.3 per cent.

## Testing for Soil Acidity

The New Jersey experiment station is recommending that soil tests for acidity be taken in the fall rather than in the spring. They base this statement on the fact that spots in fields develop in the cover crops, especially the clover and alfalfa, indicating the need for additional applications of lime. By staking these spots where the legumes fail to grow properly and then take the soil tests they are more likely to find those sections of their farms that need lime.

## Prove Bulls Before Putting Them to Use

### Only Method of Assuring Herd Improvement.

It is some considerable degree of satisfaction to us that breeders and dairy farmers recognize more and more the value of dairy herd improvement associations for securing better sires. Breeders who have advanced their herds in production through keeping records and systematic culling do not desire to select a bull that may decrease the production of the herd. This leads them to seek ways and means to prove the bulls before used extensively in their herds.

In Iowa we find that the herd improvement association is attempting to prove 1,374 bulls. This activity is named the "better sire contest," and 64 associations have entered. It has caused three or four farmers to own a bull together, to build safety bull pens, and provide paddocks where the bulls can exercise so they may be kept in good health. At the proper time awards based on pedigree, type, records of daughters over dams, will be given. This kind of work will help to save the good bull which, up to now, too often has been sent to the butcher before his value was known. Further, if carried out in the proper way it will ultimately eliminate from our breeding cattle the low producing blood and establish characters that will breed true for high production and good type.—Hoard's Dairyman.

## Early Breeding Sure to Hold Back Development

Many heifers that have been well fed fall to make proper size at maturity because they have been bred at too early an age. Not only is size lost by this practice but ability to produce milk as well. The heavier the breed the more is the time required for development before the animal is bred. Holsteins, for instance, may be bred at the age of eighteen to twenty-one months depending on their development. Ayrshires at eighteen to twenty months and Jerseys at fifteen to seventeen months. This is a general rule. The best breeders may prefer to hold their heifers a little longer. One of the greatest Ayrshire breeders once said that the best heifers he ever owned were not bred till twenty-one months, and he considered this quite early enough. In altogether too many cases the lighter breeds come in at twenty months and the heavier breeds at twenty-four months.

## Need for Deep Plowing

Land can be made rich in the plowed soil by the addition of manure and green immature clovers plowed under, or by plowing under any of the peas and beans; but land can be made rich with manure and these crops, only as deep as they are plowed under. When the surface soil is made rich, the roots of plants form largely in the plowed or surface soil and roots are shallow and weak. When roots are shallow and weak the crops are likely to suffer from drought when the surface soil becomes dry, and the crop is reduced in size and quality, because full maturity is not reached. Legume crops grow, and removed from the land are likely to leave the soil poorer than before they were grown, except for a slight temporary stimulation.

## Made \$27.58 an Acre!

A net profit of \$27.58 an acre was earned last year by Charles Green of Monrovia. Total expenses to the acre for his year's operations amounted to \$10.00. Money received grossed \$38.27 an acre. The difference of \$27.58 was left to pay for Mr. Green's work, and interest on the investment, which is a good record for a tough year. Of the 50 acres Mr. Green farms, 27 acres are in alfalfa, with small amounts of other legumes. Sweet clover is used for pasture. Here is a dairyman who produces quality cream that is sold on a steady price basis, and all of his crops are fed to his herd of nine Jersey cows, some chickens, hogs and sheep.—Kansas Farmer.

## Agricultural Notes

A successful sailor studies his compass and a successful farmer studies market conditions.

At present prices for corn and tankage, skim milk is worth about 25 cents a 100 pounds, to feed hogs.

Ordinarily the meat from hogs six to twelve months old will combine the most desirable features of weight, yield and eating quality.

Forty-four men, managers of county live stock marketing associations, pitted their skill against one another to find which can ship live stock to market this year with the least transit losses.

Pruning of young trees from one to three years old takes very little time and can be left until all danger of winter injury is past.

Alfalfa as a forage for winter feeding supplies the necessary bulk for a hog's ration. Alfalfa contains valuable vitamins, minerals and protein.

Colorado's total dry bean crop is estimated at 1,074,000 bushels, as of October 1, compared with 3,927,000 bushels last year and a 5-year average of 1,776,000 bushels.



When PAIN Comes

WHAT many people call indigestion very often means excess acid in the stomach. The stomach nerves have been over-stimulated, and food sours. The corrective is an alkali, which neutralizes the acids instantly. And the best alkali known to medical science is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. One spoonful of this harmless, tasteless alkali in water neutralizes instantly many times that much acid, and the symptoms disappear at once. You will never use crude methods when once you learn the efficiency of this. Go, get a small bottle to try. Be sure to get the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for 50 years in correcting excess acids. 25c and 50c a bottle—any drug store.

## Game Subjects of Movies

Moving picture films of game subjects are being distributed by the Pennsylvania game commission to theaters within the state. One of the earliest releases presented phases of ringneck pheasant propagation and hunting. Views were presented of bird dogs pointing the birds, the approach of the hunter, the flush, the kill and the retrieve, and other pictures of breeding the dogs on the state farms were included.

## What About the Nose Ring?

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