

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Japan Succeeds in Pushing China Out of Manchuria—Plans for Unemployment Relief and Government Economy.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

JAPAN, ignoring the orders of the League of Nations and resentfully disregarding the notes from the United States and other powers, is apparently to have her own way in Manchuria.



Gen. Ma Chan

Conveniently dubbing all opposing forces "bandits," she sent her armies forward from Mukden during the week in an advance that was destined to reach Chinchow. Resistance was met at various points but was overcome with armored trains, bombing planes and artillery. The Chinese steadily fell back.

Finally Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang decided it was better to give the Japanese no further excuse for carrying the warfare into North China, so he ordered all his forces to withdraw within the Great Wall, and this movement was begun immediately, accompanied by much confusion and the flight of the panic-stricken civilian population of the region. Thus the Japanese gained complete control of Manchuria and the gallant fight put up by General Ma Chan and by the troops directly under command of Marshal Chang has been in vain.

In Nanking the new coalition government was organized and a new cabinet appointed with Eugene Chen, leader of the Canton faction as minister of foreign affairs. It was thought that Chen might be able to negotiate a settlement with Japan on the basis of guarantees for fulfillment of treaties in exchange for military withdrawal of the Japanese.

MOSCOW charges that Czechoslovakia has been plotting to provoke war between Russia and Japan, presumably to promote the sale of war munitions. The story was that a Czech diplomat had tried to instigate the assassination of Koki Hirota, Japanese ambassador to Moscow, and the man accused turned out to be Carl Waneck, secretary of the Czech diplomatic mission to Moscow. The government at Prague recalled Waneck but scouted the allegation that the mission itself was involved in any plot.

Waneck has a reputation as a specialist in military affairs in several large European countries, and counts among his associates the military attaches of several allied capitals.

MAHATMA GANDHI, returning to Bombay from the round table conference in London, told a vast throng of his followers that he would not flinch from sacrificing the lives of a million people as the price of liberty for India, and he warned them that in the coming conflict with the British they might have to face bullets instead of staves. His utterances plainly indicated that he is about ready to abandon his policy of passive resistance.



Mahatma Gandhi

"If the fight is inevitable, I will expect every son and daughter of Mother India to contribute his mite," he said. "However, I will not abandon attempts to save the nation from a fiery ordeal. If, on the other hand, there is no single ray of hope I shall not hesitate to call upon you to bear any amount of suffering."

He counseled his followers to keep their heads, despite the bloody events in the northwest frontier province, the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and deportation of Abdul Gaffur Khan, leader of the "red-shirt" tribesmen.

WASTE and extravagance in the federal government must be reduced, in the opinion of President Hoover, and many others as well, and it was announced at the White House that the President was preparing a special message to congress recommending the consolidation of departments and bureaus. He wants immediate legislative action providing for grouping all construction activities of the government under one administrative head and the transfer of the shipping board and all federal merchant marine activities to the Department of Commerce.

According to a statement issued by the President, the purpose of the consolidations is to cut the cost of federal government, curtail the growth of independent bureaus, eliminate overlapping and promote efficiency. While refusing to set a definite figure indicating the savings which would follow the consolidations, Mr. Hoover said the grouping last year of all veterans' activities under the veterans' adminis-

tration is expected to save from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

Chairman Cochran of the house expenditures committee, which will handle the consolidation legislation, is in accord with most of the Chief Executive's recommendations.

DURING the holiday recess a senate committee considered two bills that call for the appropriation of federal funds to care for the unemployed, and heard testimony



Senator La Follette

and arguments from social workers from Chicago, New York and other cities. One of the measures, introduced by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, provides for the appropriation of \$250,000,000. The other, fathered by Senator Costigan of Colorado, puts the amount at \$375,000,000. Mr. Costigan told the committee that nothing short of government help could provide necessary relief for the unemployed. Some of the witnesses heard estimated that as much as \$700,000,000 would be needed for relief during 1932 and that the funds from state, city and private sources would not be sufficient to carry the load through the winter.

President Hoover is now, as always, opposed to a direct appropriation from the treasury for unemployment relief purposes, holding that it would be in the nature of a dole and would be a dangerous precedent.

WETS in the house of representatives, it now appears, are to obtain only one vote on prohibition in this session. They may have their choice of whether this shall be on a referendum proposal for repeal of the Eighteenth amendment or on a measure calling for modification of the Volstead act to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.

Representative Rainey of Illinois, Democratic floor leader, said the judiciary committee would not report favorably on either measure. "The wets will have to bring the bill to the floor through the petition of 145 members," he said. "That is the only way in which they can do it. They will have but one vote and that either on a referendum or light wines and beer. They can't have both. The rules of the house will be so interpreted."

He said he felt the referendum had the better chance for "getting by" because many dries, himself included, would vote for it.

NEITHER reparations nor war debts will be finally settled at the European conference which Great Britain has called to meet January 18 in Lausanne, if the program practically agreed upon by British and French treasury experts is adopted.

They suggest a new three-year moratorium for Germany on the conditional reparations and that Germany be required during that period to pay the unconditional reparations into the Bank for International Settlements, such amounts to be immediately reloaned by the bank to the German railways or re-invested within Germany, thus avoiding all cash transfers abroad by the reich.

The creditor powers would undertake to concede to Germany an impartial re-examination of her capacity to pay reparations toward the close of the moratorium period.

On this side of the water Senator Cordell Hull of Tennessee comes forward with a call for international action to lower tariff barriers as the first step in solving the debt problem. The former chairman of the Democratic national committee says payments can be made only through the restoration of healthy international trade, that tariff walls have strangled trade and that it is "fatuous" to insist on debt payments and at the same time have world commerce hampered. The senator, who is a member of the Democratic policy committee in congress, says he purposes to offer a resolution looking toward a tariff conference of the nations.

SENATOR CAREY of Wyoming, Republican, and his subcommittee on banking amended the house bill to increase the capitalization of the federal land banks by adding the sum of \$25,000,000 to be used in granting postponements on farm mortgage payments. This additional sum is to be repaid to the federal treasury by the banks when their need for the money has passed. Senator Carey believes the amendment will permit a moratorium and, at the same time, avoid weakening the banks.

A favorable report on the measure with the amendment was decided upon by the committee.

Study Methods of Drying Hay Fast

Government Experts Work on Problem of Eliminating Moisture.

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

To determine some of the mechanical and economic factors involved in artificial drying of forage crops, the bureau of agricultural engineering of the United States Department of Agriculture has installed at the Iberia live stock experiment farm, Jeanerette, La., an experimental hay drier.

Methods of hauling the green material to the drier, of getting it into condition to give up moisture quickly, and of handling the dried product are a few of the problems which the engineers are studying.

Green hay contains a great deal of moisture and is bulky in volume and weight. To reduce the weight in hauling and the cost of drying, engineers are considering the cutting and wilting of the crop in the field. To eliminate the moisture as quickly as possible at the drier, they are studying methods of preparation which include chopping or crushing of hay, or both. They are also determining the maximum temperature at which drying can take place without injury to the product.

Hay that is chopped or crushed comes out of the drier in fine pieces and has to be sacked or baled for marketing. The hauling process requires special equipment, according to the engineers.

Hay is a crop of relatively low market value, and driers at present are expensive. Engineers of the department are striving to develop machinery that will produce a quality of product that will help offset the cost of drying. Agronomists are experimenting with different varieties of forage crops such as alfalfa, soy beans, clover, pasture grass, and crotalaria, to work out a cropping system that will enable the owners of drying equipment to operate it over a long period of the year.

Feeding trials are being made to ascertain the nutritive value of artificially dried hay as compared with that of hay dried under natural conditions.

New Alfalfa Varieties Found Wilt-Resistant

Alfalfa wilt has been taking its toll of the crop in many sections of the United States. Many growers were of the opinion that Grimm, the hardy variety which has been so satisfactory in many places, was resistant to this disease. Tests, however, have shown that this is not true and that Grimm is quite susceptible to alfalfa wilt.

On the other hand, at least two varieties have shown resistance to this new disease. Hardistan, a variety which was recently named in Nebraska and which originated from Turkistan, is highly resistant to the wilt disease. This variety is also winter hardy and apparently offers a great possibility wherever wilt is a factor in alfalfa production. Ladak, another new variety, has been quite resistant to the disease, although not as desirable as Hardistan.

Alfalfa wilt is a disease caused by bacteria. Apparently these bacteria get into alfalfa plants, which are subjected to freezing. It is of importance in areas where wilt is a factor, therefore, to grow not only varieties that are resistant to the disease, but also varieties of alfalfa which are winter hardy. Apparently both Ladak and Hardistan offer great possibilities.—Idaho Farmer.

Effect of Superphosphate

A report recently received from Dr. C. Kruegel, director of the experimental station of the International Superphosphate Institute, Hamburg, Germany, presents results secured by many investigators in Europe which show that the use of superphosphate does not increase soil acidity. This idea was somewhat prevalent among farmers in this country some years ago, but reports published by a number of investigators indicate that the use of superphosphate even if continued on the same land for many years results in no increase in soil acidity. In fact, this was the best argument for the change of terminology from acid phosphate to superphosphate.

Sweet Clover Increases

The rapidly with which sweet clover is gaining favor among farmers of the western states is well illustrated in the last report of the Kansas state board of agriculture which gives figures for sweet clover grown for hay in Kansas during the years 1929 and 1930. In 1929 the acreage was 195,031, while in 1930 the acreage had increased to 236,090. The drought-resistant qualities of sweet clover will no doubt cause a further rapid increase in acreage of this excellent hay plant during the next few years.

Refinish Inside of Silo

A good preservative for a concrete stave silo is a wash consisting of cement and water mixed to about the thickness of cream. Apply the wash with a stiff whitewash brush. The brush may be made more effective by cutting the hair off so that it is quite stubby. Common paraffine is also used in painting the interior of silos. This will not remain very long, but it is cheap and easily put on. A very good way to apply a wash to the interior of silo is as it is being filled.—Indiana Farmer's Guide.

Around the Farm

It is reported by A. C. Baltzer, director of cow testing work in Michigan, that among 1,000 dairymen there were 124 bulls five years and older listed which is 30 aged bulls more than a year ago.

Iowa is the leading producer of popcorn in the United States, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Sac county, Iowa, raises more popcorn than any other county in the country.

Feed Low-Testing Milk to the Calves

Good Method of Eliminating Surplus.

Due to low milk prices indications are that many unprofitable cows will be kept this winter. This means that a surplus is bound to be created and some dairymen will be refused a market for all of the milk.

Where milk is paid for on a basis of its butterfat quality, this winter will be a good time to feed the low-testing cows' milk to calves. Every dairyman should join a cow-testing association in order to pick out the low-testing animals. If you are not fortunate enough to belong to an association, save out a sample of each cow's milk both night and morning, and set it aside until the cream rises in order to determine which cows are making the thin milk. If every dairyman would pick out one or two of his low testers and feed that milk to young stock during this winter, much of the surplus would be eliminated. Without doubt one or two calves raised each month this fall will bring considerably more money as dairy cows than is the prevailing price for dairy animals at the present time.

Another thing that will not only benefit the herd but will reduce the surplus will be to give the individual cows about two weeks more rest period this winter than previously. Without doubt such a practice will be a good investment because well-fitted cows always produce better milk more economically than those freshening in a thin condition.—Rural New-Yorker.

Showing the Relation of Drought and Crops

Reports from many sections of the area that suffered severely from the 1930 drought showed that the yields of many crops were above normal this season. This is particularly true of cotton in the Southwest and of wheat in the Middle West. This simply means that the small crops produced grew lightly on the available plant food whether supplied by the soil or in the form of commercial fertilizers; that on account of subnormal rainfall during the fall and winter the available plant food which was left in the soil, including even the nitrates in many cases, was not leached out; and that this plant food that was carried over, plus that which normally becomes available, through biological and geological processes, was sufficient to produce a bumper crop in 1931 even though the plant food supplied by commercial fertilizer was below normal.

Wedding Custom Vetted

Wedding eve celebrations have been prohibited at Camburg, in Thuringia, Germany, in their customary form. Usually friends of the couple gather outside the bride's house, and celebrate the occasion by the smashing of crockery, but this has caused such havoc to motor-car tires that the authorities have been compelled to intervene, since the town is liable for the damage.

ASTHMA

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

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S REMEDY

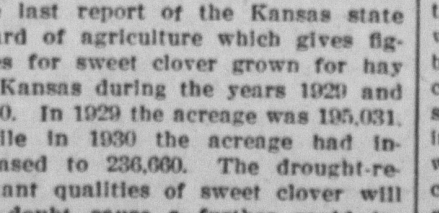
After the most of his flock had deserted his church and gone to Pompano, Fla., to harvest the winter bean crop, Lewis Clark, negro Baptist minister at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., removed his church building, bell, pews, pulpit, collection plates and all, to Pompano so that the congregation might again be assembled for religious services.

MENTHOLATUM

This soothing ointment draws out your cold like a magnet when rubbed on chest and throat. Eases breathing when inserted in stuffy nostrils. Jars and tubes 30c.

Money and Disposition

Corra—Would you marry a man for his money?
Dora—Not exactly. But I'd want my husband to have a lovely disposition, and if he didn't have money he'd very likely be worried and ill-natured.—Kansas City Star.



Now easy to get rid of Gray

Keep Hair Naturally Dark
Now without using dangerous dyes you can darken gray hair naturally, quickly restore its original shade by the world's finest, safe way which is now keeping millions of heads young looking. Benefits the hair as it darkens it to the shade you want. As simple as brushing. Try it. Pay druggist 75c for a large bottle of WYETH'S SAGE & SULPHUR and just follow easy directions.

STOP RHEUMATIC PAINS WITH HEAT OF RED PEPPERS

Relieves Almost Instantly

Good old Nature has put into red peppers a marvelous therapeutic heat that gets right down to the source of trouble and almost instantly relieves the pains and aches of rheumatism, stiff joints, lumbago and neuritis. Thousands have found it the one safeguard against chest colds, too. Now this genuine red peppers' heat is contained in an ointment that you just rub on. In less than 3 minutes you feel relief come. It is called Rowles Red Pepper Rub. Safe. Will not burn or sting. Get a small jar from your druggist.

The European Workman

Count Karolyi, about to set off on a lecture tour, said in an interview in New York: "The way Europe works, in comparison with the way America works—well, I'll tell you a story. "A naturalized Frenchman from Chicago was visiting his home town in Normandy. " 'Aha,' he said to the mayor, a boyhood friend—'aha, we have come on. What are those statues on the roof of the town hall?' " 'Those are not statues,' said the mayor. 'They are masons.' "

WOMAN'S WEAKNESS... NERVOUS, SLEEPLESS

Baltimore, Md. "A few years ago I suffered from woman's weakness and was so nervous I felt as if something was creeping all over me. I had terrible headaches and restlessness, lost my appetite, and many times I would be dizzy," said Mrs. Katie Beck of 1319 Hillman St. "I was so run-down I was not able to be around to do any of my work. I decided to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and I know if I had not tried it I would not be here today." Druggists, Dr. Pierce's Prescription

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Varied Kansas Crops

Many persons think of Kansas as mainly producing corn and wheat. The following figures from the last census give some idea of the state's other resources: Broom corn, 13,946,431 pounds; sorghum harvested for grain, 10,655,820 bushels; apples, 1,307,848 bushels harvested; peaches, 256,040 bushels harvested; pears, 255,923 bushels harvested; grapes, 9,177,412 pounds harvested; strawberries, 4,455,175 quarts. In dairy lines, 329,192,822 gallons of milk were produced, 52,763,213 being sold as whole milk. Cream sold as butterfat amounted to 57,133,252 pounds, and 12,829,714 pounds of butter were made on the farms.—Rural New Yorker.

Flabby Hogs

Packers complain of an unusually high percentage of soft pork from hogs now coming to market. This pork is not desirable. Scientists down in Illinois have discovered the chief cause of so many soft hogs coming to market. These men blame the condition to the feeding of soybeans in the natural state. They say that no way has yet been found for using these beans in their natural state in the ration of fattening swine without producing soft pork. They make no qualification. So until a safe way to feed this product to fattening swine is found, farmers can well afford to leave it out of the ration.—Michigan Farmer.

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