News Review of Current Events the World Over

United States Warns Japan It Is Violating the Nine-Power Treaty—President Prods Congress on Relief Measures.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

JAPAN has been formally notified | ize the rediscount provisions of the that in the opinion of the Ameri- | federal reserve system. can government she is violating the nine-power treaty by her actions in Manchuria, The Unit-



recognize as legal Japan's occupation of the country. China and Japan are both warned that Washington will not recognize any agreement entered into by them which violates the open-door pact or the Kellogg anti-war treaty.

These statements Sec'y Stimson were forwarded in identical notes to Tokyo and Nanking by Secretary of State Stimson, who immediately thereafter called in the diplomatic representatives of the signatories to the nine-power pact and told them what he had done. It was expected that Great Britain and some of the other powers would follow the American example, Mr. Stimson declined to say what could or would be done if Japan persists in violations of the treaty. The nine-power pact calls for no other action than "full and frank communication between the contracting powers concerned" in case of an emergency. The Kellogg treaty calls for no military or diplomatic steps.

The Japanese forces in Manchuria moved on southward from Chinchow and occupied Shanhaikwan, the gateway to China, situated where the Great Wall reaches the coast. Their garrison in Tientsin was heavily increased and a "grand review" was held there.

Earlier in the week the Washington administration was aroused by an attack made on American Consul Culver B. Chamberlain by Japanese soldiers in Mukden. Formal protest brought an apology from the Japanese ambassador in Washington but Mr Stimson let him know that the incident would not be considered closed until the offenders had been adequately punished. For this affair, as for all its actions in Manchuria, the Japanese government sought to put forward excuses and explanations which in most cases appear to be ready made to fit the circumstances.

On Friday a bomb was hurled in Tokyo by a young Corean in an effort to assassinate Emperor Hirohito. If exploded near the carriage preceding that occupied by the ruler, and no one was injured.

federal reserve system. The President also urged a plan to release the assets of closed banks, a revisions of the transportation act ed States does not with a view to strengthening the val-

ue of railroad bonds, and a revision of the banking laws, the better to protect depositors.

Senate and house leaders of both parties promised to aid the President's proposals. The senate started relief affairs in its own way by passing Senator Capper's resolution authorizing the distribution to the needy of 40,000,000 bushels of stabilization wheat held by the farm board, through the administration of the American Red Cross and other organizations. The farm board is to be credited with the market price of the wheat at the

time of the transaction. John Barton Payne, chairman of the Red Cross, said that that organization would gladly undertake the distribution, and later before the house committee on agriculture he not only spoke in favor of this bill, but encouraged the introduction of a bill to treat farm board cotton in the same fashion, so that cotton goods may be donated to those lacking clothing. Mr. Payne was explicit on one point. He wanted the exact duties of the Red Cross as distributing agent definitely set out in the bill. Out of his experience, he said, the Red Cross would be criticized in whatever it did and

he wished no loopholes left in the bill.

COULD William Jennings Bryan have returned to earth and been present in the senate chamber the other day he would have been immensely gratified. for

the old "16 to 1" issue which nearly carried him into the White House years ago was revived by Senator Burton K. Wheeler. That Democrat from Montana introduced a bill providing for the free coinage of silver on the basis of 16 ounces to 1 of gold, which

THE CENTRE REPORTER, CENTRE HALL. PA.

JOHN J. RASKOB, chairman of the Democratic national committee, fearing a split between the wet and dry wings of the party, backed down a bit from his dripping wet attitude. He made public a letter he sent to members of the national committee recommending the adoption of a home rule plank by the coming national convention. He advocates the submission of an amendment to the Eighteenth amendment which would give control of the liquor traffic to each individual state.

Mr. Raskob also asked that the result of his questionnaire to contributors to the last national campaign be referred to the convention. More than 25,000 replies to the questionnaires were received and of these 93 per cent favored the resubmission of the Eighteenth amendment to the people. Seventy-nine per cent were for outright repeal of prohibition.

In his letter Mr. Raskob said: "I believe there will be either a definite split between the Democratic party of the North and the Democratic party of the South or there will be formed 8 Liberal party in America unless those of us who love the traditions of the Democratic party find some common ground under the teachings of Jefferson without resorting to expediences and sacrificing the high principles of either school of thought."

D EMOCRATS and wets both rejoiced over the result of the election in New Hampshire to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative Fletcher Hale, dry Republican. In a normally Republican district William N. Rogers, former congressman, who is a wet Democrat, was victorious over former Gov. John Bartlett by about 3,000 votes. Rogers' chief issue in the campaign was unemployment and industrial depression. The Democrats in the house now

number 220, while the Republicans have 214 and the Farmer-Laborites one,

AHATMA GANDHI is in prison at M Poona, many other leaders of the Indian Nationalists are under arrest and troops are on their way from England to reinforce those in India; but it is evident the British government is going to have a terribly hard time suppressing the revolt of the natives, Viceroy Lord Willingdon put into effect various emergency decrees, outlawing the All-India Congress party. forbidding contributions to its funds and prohibiting demonstrations and peaceful picketing.

From his cell Gandhi issued an appeal to the Christians of India to support the independence movement, to adopt the spinning wheel and homespun garments and to renounce drink. Native women were leading most of the anti-British demonstrations, while the men carried on the fight against payment of taxes and manufactured illicit salt. The boycott of British goods of all kinds spread rapidly.

Beans' Food Value Cut by Grinding

Tests Show Far Better Results When They Are Fed Whole.

With feeding value equal to cottonseed meal or oll meal, threshed soy beans may be used as a protein supplement in the steer ration with excellent results, says L. P. McCann, exension specialist in animal husbandry for the Ohio State university.

In feeding threshed soy beans some farmers are inclined to doubt that helr full usefulness can be gained without grinding them. However, the everse is true. Experiment station tests show that the feed value of the bean is lowered by grinding. All proein supplements are best fed to cattle it the rate of between one and two pounds per head daily, the exact amount depending on whether a egume hay is fed, its amount, and the kinds of grains used in the ration. Corn silage can also be used in lowering costs of gains, he asserted. Tests show that steers put on gains at onethird lower feed costs, when fed a silage ration, than they do when receiving a shelled corn, hay and cottonseed meal ration. On the basis of returns per acre of corn grown and fed to cattle the silage route made a return of \$71.65 per acre as compared to \$50.80 per acre when it was fed as shelled corn. The profit per steer in the silage-fed lot was more than double the profit per steer in the shelled corn lot.

Alfalfa Foundation of One Farm's Prosperity

More and more alfalfa is becoming the mainstay of dozens of farmers. The story has recently come out of a man of forty who started on a poor 50-acre farm just 18 years ago. The soll was badly run out but the buildings were in fair shape. He had practically nothing to pay down on the farm, and purchased most of the stock and equipment at farm sales on credit. Today he does not owe a cent in the world and is credited with being better "fixed" than any other farmer on his road. It was alfalfa that did it. The very first year he was on the farm he realized that the sandy, well-drained soil was well adapted to this crop. He made his first seeding and for many years now alfalfa hay has been his main crop. The soil has so improved that he is also growing more grain than the farm would produce 18 years ago on a much greater acreage. The cows are fed almost exclusively on alfalfa hay and there is always a surplus of second cut alfalfa that com-

How to Feed Wheat to Hogs Profitably

Experiments Prove Soaking Does Not Pay.

At the Oklahoma experiment station ten pigs were put in each of four lots and fed for a period of 60 days. All four lots were fed the same ration, consisting of wheat, tankage, and bonemeal, the varying factor in each case being the method by which the wheat was prepared for feeding. The proportion of wheat to tankage was twelve parts to one by weight.

The pigs fed whole dry wheat gained an average of 1.89 pounds per day, cost \$4.56 per 100 pounds of gain, and made the wheat fed worth 91 cents a bushel. Sixty cents was the price paid for the wheat. A lot of the pigs fed whole wheat which had been soaked for 24 hours gained 1.9 pounds per day. cost \$5.17 per 100 pounds, and made the wheat worth 70 cents a bushel.

The third lot was fed ground wheat. These pigs were hand fed. Their rate of gain was 1.91 pounds per day, their cost per 100 pounds of gain \$4.87, and the value they put to the wheat was 86 cents a bushel. Still another lot got ground wheat by means of a self-feeder. Their average daily gain was 1.67 pounds, their cost of gaining 100 pounds was \$4.96, and the value of the wheat was 84 cents a bushel. The only explanation offered for the fact that soaking wheat does not pay is that possibly pigs make little or no attempt to masticate soft wheat .-- Successful Farming.

How Sweet Clover Does

Triple Duty on Farm Sweet clover is a triple duty crop. Harry Freshour, Lagham county, Mich. says. It supplies hay, pasture and soll fertility. Mr. Freshour sowed a 17acre field of sweet clover in the spring of 1926. The next year he cut it for hay early, then turned live stock on it. The field supplied more pasture than the stock possibly could consume. The clover grew rank and tall and produced a heavy crop of seed.

The following year the field was plowed down for corn. The horses had run 'on it all winter and there was plenty of vegetation for the plow to turn under. Oats followed the corn. Before the oats were two inches high Mr. Freshour noticed a thick stand of sweet clover coming up on the field. It was as good as he wanted, so he left it for hay and pasture the summer of 1930. This was a dry season, but the sweet clover did better than any other crop on the farm, and Mr. Freshour says he believes when it is plowed up again for oats he will have another good stan ' of sweet clover .-- Capper's Farmer.

Standardized Milk

Build or Remodel?

a ventilating system, insulation, mod-

ern equipment, a coat of paint. Prices

of building materials are lower than

they have been for a long time .--

Feeding Soy Beans

Soy beans can be used satisfactorily

Oklahoma Girl Strong as Boy

"Louise Alice was fretful, nervous and all run-down from whooping cough," says Mrs. F. J. Kolar, 1730 West 22nd St., Oklahoma City, Okla. "The little I

and could force her to eat wouldn't ever digest. She became underweight, sallow and weak. "Then I decided to try California

Fig Syrup, and the results surprised me. Her bowels started working immediately, and in little or no time she was eating so she got to be a pest at the table, always asking us to pass things. Her weight increased, her color improved and she began to romp and play again like other children. Now she's the picture of health, and strong as a boy."

Pleasant-tasting, purely vegetable California Fig Syrup acts surely and guickly to cleanse your child's stomach and bowels of the souring waste that is keeping her half-sick, billous, sallow, feverish, listless, weak and puny. But it's more than a laxative. It tones and strengthens the stomach and bowels so these organs continue to act normally, of their own accord.

Over four million bottles used a year shows its popularity. Ask for it by the full name, "California Fig Syrup," so you'll get the genuine, endorsed by physicians for 50 years.

Kit Carson Memento

The words "Kit Carson, 1848," were recently found carved into a tree near Mud lakes, in the Eldorado National forest. The historical discovery was made by a United States forest service trail crew. Six inches of new wood had grown over the original blaze. Another tree carved by the famous pioneer is still standing in the Kit Carson pass.

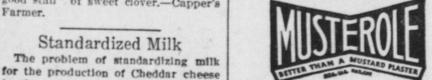


RUB Musterole well into your chese and throat-almost instantly you feel easier. Repeat the Musterole-rub once an hour for five hours . . . what a glorious relief! Those good old-fashioned cold reme-

dies-oil of mustard, menthol, camphor -are mixed with other valuable ingredients in Musterole to make it what doctors call a"counter-irritant" because it gets action and is not just a salve.

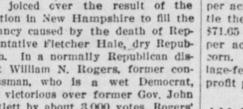
It penetrates and stimulates blood circulation and helps to draw out infe-tion and pain. Used by millions for 20 years. Recommended by many doctors

and nurses. All druggists. To Mothers-Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.



Sen. Wheeler

was exactly what Mr. Bryan sought so long to bring about. "This legislation would do more than all suggestions heretofore combined towards reviving, encouraging, vitalizing and resuscitating business in this country and throughout the world," Wheeler said. "Contentment, happiness and lucrative occupation would be substituted for discontentment, despair, with their inevitable resultant tragedies to follow."



G REAT disturbance in the French government was caused by the death of Andre Maginot, minister of war, and it appeared certain there would be changes in the cabinet. Some observers expected Briand would be forced out and that Tardleu would succeed him as foreign minister. Maginot was responsible for the government's strong military attitude and originated the plan for a great chain of fortresses along the eastern border.

WITH President Hoover appealing to congress for speedy and nonpartisan action on the relief measures he has recommended, the Democrats began to push

forward the first of their party bills of major importance. This is a tariff bill not designed to alter existing rates but to deprive the Chief Executive of his control over the flexible provisions of the present act. It also calls on the President to summon an international

J. W. Colller conference for the reduction of tariff rates.

(3)

This measure, which was introduced by Representative James W. Collier of Mississippi, Democratic chairman of the house ways and means committee, had the approval of the congressional Democratic joint policy committee. It would take away the power now enjoyed by the President to accept or reject, as he alone sees fit, the recommendations made by the tariff commission, under the flexible provisions of the Smoot-Hawley act. It would give congress the final right to determine whether or not the commission's findings justify a change in rates.

Supported by all the Democrats and probably some of the independent Republicans, this bill, it was admitted, had a good chance to get through both houses but not with a sufficient margin to pass it over the presidential veto that might be expected.

MR. HOOVER'S plea for quick ac-tion on relief bills was made in a special message. The measures for which he spoke especially included the bill already passed by the house to increase the capitalization of the federal land bank system by a sum between \$100,000,000 and \$125,000,000: the bill to create a federally financed \$500,000,000 "reconstruction finance corporation"; the bill to create a home loan discount system capitalized by the government at a minimum of \$150,000,000; and a bill to liberalSENATOR BORAH sometimes disregards utterly the wrath of his colleagues, and he did this when he introduced three bills designed to effect economies in government expenditures. The first of these measures would reduce the salaries of the federal farm board members from \$12,-000 to \$9,600 a year. It would further place a \$15,000 maximum on any annual salary connected with the board, a provision aimed at the counsel who now receives \$20,000. The second bill strikes at the dearly

beloved twenty cent mileage prerogative of congressional and certain other governmental officials.

The third bill cuts the salary of the Vice President from \$15,000 a year to \$10,000; and does the same thing for the members of the President's cabinet. It also reduces the \$10,000 per annum now paid to senators and representatives to \$8,000.

It was stated at the White House that President Hoover did not beexcept as a last resort.

COMMUNIST activities in the Unit-ed States have been a specialty of Hamilton Fish, Jr., congressman from

Easton, Pa., when mall clerks were 100 · ·

sional inquiry into the activities of Fas-Hamilton Fish.

in this country. The "diabolical bomb conspiracy," he said, had been charged to both those factions of our Italian residents and he urged the investigation "for the purpose of putting an end to all such activities which tend to create discord with a friendly nation and have caused enmities, riots and murders among our own people."

Gandhi told his followers that "the boycott is the weapon that will bring England to her knees." He continued to urge that they indulge in no violence, but in this he is not being

to Great Britain, on coming home from London the other day took occa-



C. G. Dawes

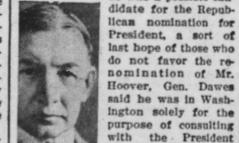
lieve this federal salary cut movement would come close to passage in congress and that if it were seriously considered he would oppose it. His opinion is that it would result in loss of efficiency and morale and also that it would set a bad example for the country. All through the depression period the President has urged business and industry not to reduce wages

New York, and the recent tragedy in

killed by a bomb mailed to an Italian, together with the discovery of bombs in the mail in other localities gave him a new opportunity. He introduced in the house a resolution calling for a congres-

cists and anti-Fascists Jr.

obeyed by all the Nationalists. CHARLES G. DAWES, ambassador sion to deny forcibly the rumor that he was a possible candidate for the Repub-



with the President concerning the course to be followed by the

American delegation to the coming disarmament conference, of which delegation he is to be the head.

After General Dawes and the other American delegates had breakfast with President Hoover it was announced at the White House that the United States does not intend to play a leading role at the conference. Having cut the American military establishment to the bone in the name of economy, no further cuts along this line should be expected, this administration spokesman said. It was also pointed out that as the United States now ranked fifteenth among the nations in military power, there was little likelihood that this country would be asked to make

any real cuts. Dispatches from Rome say the Italian delegation will be led by Foreign Minister Dino Grandi, and that he will be assisted by the ministers of war. navy and alr and some fifty other officials. The attitude Italy will take in the conference will be in accordance with the understandings reached in the conversations of Mussolini, Grandi and Secretary Stimson in Rome and of Grandi with President Hoover in Washington,

NOT only Chicago but mankind is much the poorer for the death of Julius Rosenwald, philanthropist and capitalist, who passed away after two years of illness. He had made great sums of money in merchandising and devoted most of his fortune to benefactions designed to encourage thrift and to eradicate racial and religious prejudice.

R EVOLUTION in Portugal was said to have been frustrated by the arrest in Oporto of 200 persons and the seizure of quantities of bombs, rifles and pistols. The situation, however, was still considered serious. (C. 1932, Western Newspaper Union.)

Korean Lespedeza

)est.

mands a ready sale at a good price to

neighboring fairymen who have cows

on test and are willing to pay for the

is the subject of Research Bulletin /Last spring a farmer south of the 108, recently issued by the Wisconsin Missouri river bought five pounds of Agricultural experiment station. Fol-Korean Lespedeza seed to sow as an lowing a brief review of the history experiment. This seed was expensive, of standardization of milk for cheese 36 cents per pound, and it was thought making and of several experimental that by sowing a small amount at trials, Professors Price and Germain places where the seed from the mature recite the results of their own experiplant would have a chance to spread. mental trials, a sizable crop could be had the follow-Milk of different tests were stand-

ing year. Some of this seed was sown along with clover seed in oats, high up along a hillside. It is recomer yield of cheese per hundred pounds mended that this seed have a firm seedbed, but the plants appeared to grow milk, it increased the value of the products from a given quantity of and thrive in the newly prepared seedmilk. This was most apparent when bed, even in spots where the oats the fat content of the normal milk were extremely heavy. Some of the was greater than 3:5 per cent .seed was sown in small guilles, and a heavy growth resulted there, although Hoard's Dairyman. due to the drought there was very

little washing. Handfuls were sown broadcast on a sod mixture of timothy. Nobody can be criticized very much wire grass and clover, and apparently for wanting to put off the construction every seed came up and the plants of a new dairy barn, hog house or grew well. The extreme dry weather poultry house until he is sure just did not appear to affect the Lespedeza which type of house will best serve his at all, while in the oats, nearly all the needs. It is only fair to ask, though. young red clover was killed out, espewhether the building now in use supcially after the oats were cut. Korean plies all the fundamentals of good Lespedeza, according to this farmer. housing, ventilation, insulation, light. gives promise of filling a real place convenience, sanitation, etc. Some old in farming in the bill regions south of buildings can be remodeled at low cost the Missouri river .-- Missouri Farmer. to supply these essentials-a concrete floor, more window space, a new roof.

Bluegrass and Clover

There is considerable difference beween the feeding value of good quality clover hay and bluegrass for dairy COWS Clover hay is much higher in pro-

tein content, especially when it has been well cured and has a great percentage of the leaves on It.

as a protein feed for fattening cattle Bluegrass is a very palatable hay Paul Gerlaugh, Ohlo experiment stawhen it is properly cured and stored, tion, points out. Cattle fed beans do and dairy cows often relish the not consume as much feed or gain as change, but it must be considered a rapidly as cattle fed linseed or cottoncarbonaceous rather than a protein seed meal. It is likely that the same feed, and that the grain ration would thing would apply in a comparison of be changed. For instance, with clover soy beans and soy bean oilmeal. The bay and corn silage, a grain ration high oil content of the beans probably might be made up of 400 pounds corn, causes the difference in palatability. 200 pounds oats, and 100 pounds of the Ohio tests showing that whole cottonseed meal. With bluegrass hay, beans are better than ground beans for feed equal parts of bran, corn, oats holding cattle on feed. - Prairie and linseed meal .-- Hoard's Dairyman. Farmer.

Harvesting Corn

Investigations in Indiana on the cost of picking and cribbing corn on 60 farms showed that when the corn was hand husked it required 4.75 hours per acre and cost 10 cents a bushel or \$3.98 per acre. Where one-row corn pickers were used 2.83 hours per acre

were required and the cost was 8.8 cents a bushel of \$3.41 per acre. Where two-row pickers were used 2.06 hours per acre were required and the cost was 5.9 cents per bushel or \$2.42 per acre.-Successful Farming.

Keeping Moving First Watchmaker-How is busi-Dess? Second Watchmaker-Oh, I'm still making a go of it.

Picked Up Somewhere Bertie-You know, I got a bright idea out of a corner of my brain.

ardized to a casein to fat ratio of 0.7. Gertie-Ah, ha, a stowaway! While this resulted in a slightly low-

> Watch Your Kidneys/ Don't Neglect Kidney and **Bladder Irregularities** If bothered with bladder ir-

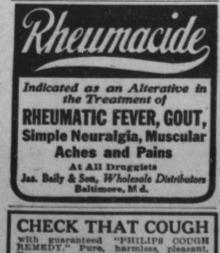
regularities, getting up at night and nagging backache, heed promptly these symptoms. They may warn of some disordered kidney or bladder condition. For 50 years grateful users have relied upon Doan's Pills. Praised the country over. Sold by all druggists.



Advice

"Yes, she is the girl of my dreams" "There's another guy after ber. Better wake up."

If you feel sympathy, say so and act so. This is one of the virtues often concealed.



"PHILIPS COUGH harmless, pleasant prescribed for chil "Ill guaranteed "PHILIPS COUGH EMEDY." Pure, harmless, pleasant, or many years prescribed for chil-ren and adults by leading physicians private practice. Send \$1.00 for full se bottls, prepaid. R. S. PHILIPS LABORATORIES

1. A.

Agricultural Notes

Farm Journal.

Profitable pork production demands the use of good sanitary pasture.

The quality of the United States potato crop is probably the lowest on record, according to economists.

B. F. Lewis of Fountain, Pitt coun ty, North Carolina, produced 3,632 pounds of pork from a litter of 15 pigs at six months of age. The animals were sold for 6 cents a pound, bring ing \$217.92 cash.