

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## Dawes Named Head of Reconstruction Finance Corporation—Laval's Blow to Reparations Conference —"Alfalfa Bill" in Washington.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

INTO the lap of Gen. Charles G. Dawes, or rather onto his shoulders, has fallen another big job, and the country seems to feel confident that this Strong Man of business, finance and diplomacy will be able to handle it competently. He has been appointed by President Hoover as president of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which is to go to the rescue of banks, railroads and other interests whose assets and operations have been "frozen" by the depression. Two billion dollars supplied by the government will be at the disposal of the corporation and it is fondly hoped and expected that this great piece of machinery will, under the direction of General Dawes, extricate the country from the economic morass.

President Hoover in announcing the selection of Dawes added that Eugene Meyer, governor of the federal reserve board, would be chairman of the board of the new corporation.

In a second statement the President announced that Secretary of State Stimson would replace Dawes as chairman of the American delegation to the disarmament conference in Geneva but would not attend the opening sessions, at which Ambassador Hugh Gibson would be acting chairman. Other members of the delegation sailed for Europe Wednesday, and the delay in the departure of Mr. Stimson was construed in Washington as meaning that Mr. Hoover does not expect a great deal from the conference. Of course Mr. Dawes' resignation as ambassador to Great Britain was promptly offered and accepted.

SENATOR SWANSON and Dr. Mary Emma Woolley sailed on the liner President Harding and will be joined in Geneva by Ambassadors Gibson and Wilson, who are already in Europe, and by Norman H. Davis, who preceded them on another ship. Our delegates have been instructed not to agree to further reduction of American land forces. As for naval armaments, American officials see little chance that any other powers will be willing to make armament cuts which would materially affect this nation's naval forces.

The French government, through Premier Laval, has plainly indicated that its stand at the conference in Geneva will be unchanged. It will insist on what France considers guarantees of security before consenting to disarmament.

At the same time Laval, submitting the foreign policy of his new government to the chamber of deputies, virtually doomed the reparations conference at Lausanne. He declared, in effect, that France would not give up her right to reparations, adding that all France could offer was to try to adapt existing international accords to the present crisis. Great Britain thereupon announced the conference opening had been postponed from January 25 and that further conversations were in progress. It appeared evident the parley, if held at all, would be only a meeting of experts.

CONGRESSMEN and other inhabitants of the National Capital heard a lot about the liquor issue during the week—rather more than usual. Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, who is a Democrat and a physician, introduced in the senate a bill which would amend the prohibition act to enable patients who need liquor for medicinal purposes to obtain it in any necessary quantities on physicians' prescriptions. It also would enable physicians to prescribe such liquor without recording in governmental offices the disease from which their patients are suffering.

"The Eighteenth amendment does not limit the medicinal use of liquor," Senator Copeland said. "The national prohibition act and related acts recognize its use as proper, but they lay down certain conditions with which a physician must comply when he prescribes and they prohibit absolutely the prescribing of liquor in excess of certain arbitrarily fixed quantities, for individual patients, except such as are inmates of hospitals for inebriates."

"The conditions long have offended the professional instincts of the great mass of the medical profession. The Wickersham commission unanimously recommended that these grounds for complaint be removed."

The senate manufactures subcommittee continued intermittently its hearings on the Bingham 4 per cent beer bill. One of the interesting witnesses was David Burnet, commissioner of internal revenue. He declined to predict whether legalization of beer would increase consumption over prohibition days, but said beer taxes

would create a "substantial increase" in revenues.

Representative Dyer of Missouri testified that states refused to enforce the dry law because the people regarded the definition of intoxicants as unscientific and dishonest. As a result Dyer said, federal judges have become real police judges.

South Dakota Democrats have declared for Franklin D. Roosevelt, and in Minnesota a movement has been started to secure that state's delegation for Al Smith.

"ALFALFA BILL" Murray, governor of Oklahoma, who was in Washington in behalf of a bill to remove the 10 per cent tax on state bank note issues, addressed the biennial convention of the Anti-Saloon league and rather staggered his hearers by arguing for a "zone control" system for liquor traffic. Though known as a prohibitionist, the governor said that prohibition "possibly is not the final solution of the problem of liquor control."

Dr. A. J. Barton, chairman of the league's executive committee, replied to Murray indirectly by asserting that "the South will not be misled by the hue and cry about state's rights," and will not support any candidate for the Presidency who is either personally wet or runs on a wet platform. The league went on record as opposing anything that might weaken prohibition—referenda, resubmission, state control, modification and beer proposals, as well as repeal attempts.

TWO or three weeks may elapse before Secretary of the Treasury Mellon knows whether the house judiciary committee favors his impeachment as demanded by Representative Wright Patman of Texas. The hearings were adjourned Tuesday until the official transcript of the testimony is completed and printed. Just before this Alexander Gregg, counsel for Mr. Mellon, read to the committee a cabled denial from President Olaya of Columbia that he and Mellon had ever discussed the Barco oil concession.

"This is the most damaging evidence yet introduced," declared Representative La Guardia. "Mr. Patman has been working for days here to show us that the oil concession was discussed by Mr. Stimson and President Olaya. Why did you get this cabled denial and why was it sent? Why should President Olaya show so much solicitude for Mr. Mellon and the State department?"

Mr. Gregg replied that he was certain no one in the State department as asked for the denial.

Mr. Patman read to the committee a list of stocks he declared Secretary Mellon had put up as collateral with a Pittsburgh bank for a \$300,000,000 bond issue made by the Gulf Oil corporation.

ONE of the State department's best "career men," Joseph C. Grew, ambassador to Turkey, has been selected by the President to succeed W. Cameron Forbes as ambassador to Japan, and the choice is said to please the mikado's government. Mr. Cameron is anxious to quit Tokyo but may be persuaded to remain there for a time because of the complications of the Manchurian situation.

Mr. Grew, who was born in Boston, has spent many years in the diplomatic service. He has held several important posts and attended various international conferences, and in 1923 he negotiated a valuable treaty with Turkey. He has been ambassador at Angora since 1927. Jefferson Caffery, minister to Colombia, may succeed him there.

For the London ambassadorship vacated by General Dawes, Lawrence C. Phipps, former senator from Colorado, is being urged by his friends.

As was predicted, James R. Beverly of Texas was appointed governor of Porto Rico to succeed Theodore Roosevelt, promoted to the governor generalship of the Philippines. Mr. Beverly is now attorney general of the island.

CONGRESS received a thorough scolding for the way it has been squandering billions of dollars, bringing the nation to the verge of bankruptcy, in a memorial addressed to it by the Federation of American Business, a national organization with headquarters in Chicago. The document was presented to the senate by Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, and he asked that it be read from the desk instead of being merely filed.

"The very existence of the nation is at stake and your constituents, alive to your every action in this crisis, will accept no excuses and no extenuations," was the conclusion of the demand voiced in the memorial for reduction of government expenditures and reduction of taxation.

"The tremendous increase in the cost of government is the result of three major causes," the memorial contended. "First, government competition directly or indirectly with the business activities of its citizens, and the absorption by increased taxation of losses thus incurred; second, new regulatory or social services not contemplated in our scheme of political administration, but taken on in increasing volume in recent years, and, third, independent boards and commissions, under direction of no established executive department and frequently financed with revolving funds that free them of United States treasury supervision. The whole pattern of government is being changed without approval or even discussion by our citizenship."

Next day a representative of industry, James A. Emery, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, appeared before a house committee to warn members that a sure way to delay restoration of the opportunity to work is to divert too great a portion of private funds to public purposes.

Public expenditures—national, state, and local—now total some thirteen billion dollars annually. Mr. Emery reminded the congressmen who have before them the task of drawing up the new tax bill with its inevitably higher rates. Of that huge total, Mr. Emery pointed out, only ten billion is met by immediate taxation, the remainder being met by continuous borrowing.

"Nearly one-fifth of the national income is taken for public purposes," he explained, "and we thus face a rising taxation with declining incomes."

LORD WILLINGTON, viceroy of India, is not taking high measures in suppressing the Nationalist revolt against British rule. Having jailed Mahatma Gandhi and most of his chief lieutenants, he followed this up by putting in prison Mrs. Gandhi, the mahatma's wife, and their youngest son. Mrs. Gandhi, a little woman, was given six weeks in jail because she had undertaken to carry on her husband's campaign. She asked a longer sentence, promising to resume the independence work as soon as she got out. The judge refusing, she picked up her Hindu Bible and her spinning wheel and entered her cell.



Mrs. Gandhi

GENERAL HONJO, commander of the Japanese in Manchuria, thoroughly avenged the recent killing of a number of his soldiers by Chinese troops. He sent out three well equipped expeditions which retailed by slaying several hundred soldiers and "bandits" in engagements at Tentsi, Tung-liao and Yingkow. Heavy artillery and bombing planes were freely used by the Japanese with terrible effect. The Japanese plans for establishing an independent government in Manchuria—that is, independent of all but Japan—went forward with speed. There were renewed reports that Hsuan Tung, former boy emperor, would be set up as ruler of Manchuria, and so the Chinese government issued warrants for his arrest.

DURING the debate in the house on the Agriculture department's \$175,000,000 supply bill for the next fiscal year, Representative Wood of Indiana, Republican, made a demand for a reduction in salaries of government employees. Mr. Shannon of Missouri asked whether President Hoover would approve a cut in his salary and what was the extent of Mr. Hoover's private fortune. Mr. Wood replied:

"He has made a lot of money, but he has given it away. My information, from a reliable source, is that the President today is not worth \$1,000,000. I have faith enough to believe that if the salaries of the federal employees are reduced President Hoover will reduce his own salary."

DEMOCRATIC primaries in Louisiana were captured by Gov. Huey Long's hand-picked candidates headed by O. K. Allen for governor, despite the vigorous efforts of Long's brother and other relatives on behalf of George Gulon. There were many stories about violence and intimidation by Huey's henchmen, but that statesman, who is also a senator-elect, laughed them off and said the election was quiet.

FLOOD conditions in the Mississippi delta region grew worse daily throughout the week, and the Red Cross and coast guard worked hard to relieve the inhabitants of the inundated area. One after another the levees of the smaller rivers gave way and the waters spread over many counties.

## Hogs Respond to Good Treatment

### Clean House and Lot a Big Help in Profitable Raising.

Hog growers who are practicing sanitation, feeding of a protein supplement and a mineral mixture, using self feeders and vaccinating their pigs, are finding that these recommended practices pay.

This is the statement of George R. Henderson, county extension agent at large for the Colorado Agricultural college, who has made a survey of hog production methods on 80 farms. Here is what he found regarding sanitation:

Farmers who change their hog lots at least every two years are saving an average of six and one-half pigs per litter, compared to four and one-fifth pigs per litter saved by those who simply clean their farrowing houses, but let the pigs run on old ground. Farmers who neither change lots nor clean the farrowing houses are saving an average of three and nine-tenths pigs per litter, which is considered too low to enable the grower to break even on the enterprise.

Pigs in the feed lot also respond to a good system of sanitation, it was found.

Where hog lots are changed and houses cleaned, farmers are marketing hogs at 210 pounds in 211 days or taking about 200 days to produce 200-pound hogs. Where houses are cleaned, but lots are not changed, hogs are marketed at 188 pounds in 225 days, or at 200 pounds in 240 days. Where no sanitation system is followed, it takes 216 days for pigs to average 176 pounds, and 245 days to produce 200-pound hogs. "In order to make money on hogs," says Henderson, "leading farmers have found that they must follow certain practices. One of these is sanitation. Sanitation means clean sows, clean houses, clean lots and clean pastures."

## Handle Potatoes So as to Avoid Any Bruising

Too often men handle potatoes as if they were stones, forgetting that every injury reduces quality. Bruising potatoes is an expensive practice. It offsets the good all previous efforts have done to produce a quality crop. The digging should be done if possible when soils are neither too wet nor too dry. Wet soils discolor tubers badly, while dry soil slips through the digger, leaving the potatoes to be bruised on the apron. By padding and substituting smooth rollers for the agitators this danger is reduced. Deep digging provides more dirt to protect the potatoes from machine damage. Deep digging gets all the crop. Then, too, sunning the potatoes toughens them. Further, quality is protected by picking in a padded half-bushel for a couple of hours after digging and hauling to the storage in crates. In addition padding the grader, especially the apron, running the grader slowly and placing something soft under the sacks being filled, are necessary in securing the type of potatoes most demanded by the trade. Such precautions, if generally practiced, would add consumer value to the crop.

## Better Sires Pay Well

Good bulls—breds of high producing strains and with great propensity as breeders—increase the productivity and, hence, the profitability of the dairy herd.

Just suppose, for easy figuring, that a herd of 10 daughters produce 100 pounds of butter fat per year each more than did a herd consisting of their 10 dams. That is 1,000 pounds of butter fat. Suppose that it was worth 40 cents a pound, which it should be in average times. That's 40,000 cents, or \$400, and it is mostly clear velvet over the profits made in the herd of dams.

Would it pay to use better sires and receive that increased income, or even higher income? Well, it has paid and is now paying a great many dairymen. —Idaho Farmer.

## Insulate Poultry House

Tests at Nebraska Agricultural college indicate that at the usual prices insulation for a 20 by 20-foot poultry house will cost about \$50 or about 40 cents per bird housed. If this cost is spread over the life of the house, it amounts to about two eggs per hen per winter.

We know by experience that quick changes in temperature in winter may throw a flock out of production for several days or even for the rest of the winter, just when egg prices are the highest. It seems quite reasonable that good insulation with its effective—insulation—on slowing up temperature changes inside the house should help very materially in keeping up the winter egg production and should pay several times over the small cost.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

## Ensiling Don't Kill Weeds

Weed seed which has gone through the process of ensiling in a silo is not necessarily made harmless for growing in the fields later on, a ten-year experiment conducted in the silos of the dairy department at the Kansas Agricultural college shows. In fact, the tests indicated that some noxious weed seed seemed to be strengthened by soaking in silage for several months. In some cases, weed seed that had been in the silo three years was still viable.

## Good Chance Now to Improve Live Stock

### Better Breeding Will Bring Back Day of Profits.

Now while live stock is so low in price is a good time to get for the farm better breeding animals. Often now registered live stock of good individuality can be bought for a moderate amount more than grade animals and at a much lower figure than grade animals will sell for a few years in the future. The culling out of a few milk cows, or beef cows that are not so good, and replacing them with better help and often with registered animals is a good use to make of the depression. The same can well be done in regard to the flock of sheep. Best ewe lambs can be saved for replenishing the flock, an extra good ram can be bought at a moderate figure and if desired, some registered ewes can be used to replace some that should be culled out. Good gilts can be secured to replace some brood sows that have not been satisfactory without sacrificing very much of the farm income.

Farming is having a hard run but will not be put out of business, and better methods and better live stock will help bring back the day of profits.—Southern Agriculturist.

## Pit Silo Saved Money for Illinois Farmer

Silos save much money that would have had to be spent for feed on thousands of farms last year. The experience of Ben Boedecker, an Illinois farmer, was typical of many farmers who made temporary provision for feed storage. "The trench silo," Boedecker said in the country farm bureau bulletin, "was 52 feet long, 10 feet wide at the top, eight feet wide at the bottom and six feet deep. It required four men with three teams a short day to excavate."

"A regular-sized ensilage cutter was used to fill the silo, which held between 40 and 50 tons, sufficient to feed 35 cows and yearlings from November 24 to April 10, with no other feed except straw and corn fodder. However, from March 10 I fed no silage at night but clover hay and the cattle came through the winter in extra good shape."

"We covered the silage over with straw as soon as it was filled. We packed the silage in with a tractor and it settled only about six inches. The only trouble we had was when snow drifted into the opening."

"This year I am using a guard to keep the snow out."

The corn Boedecker used was badly injured by the drought and would have been a loss had it not been for his silo.

## Protect Trees From Mice

Mice injured but 300 trees of 215,000 that were protected by mouse bait last year, according to W. E. Blauvelt of the New York State College of Agriculture. This bait is made from steam-crushed oats properly mixed with strychnine and protected with paraffin oils. New York state orchardists may learn where to obtain, at cost, the bait mixed by the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, by applying to local county agents. A 25-pound bag supplies enough bait to protect about 500 trees, he says.

Young trees should have additional protection, such as wire tree guards. Fine-mesh burrow and attack trees below the surface of the ground and some mice work under the guards; occasionally, with heavy snows, mice are able to work above the guards. Both guards and bait make cheap protection.

## Planting Nuts

Nature's way is to drop them on the ground where with contact with the earth, they will sprout and grow, unless eaten by rodents. They may be stratified in layers of sand, kept in a dark cold cellar, for spring planting.

Dr. Robert T. Morris, in his excellent book "Nut Growing," tells of his method of burying them in wire cages, of rodent-proof mesh. The nuts are put in and the cage set in the ground so as to be covered four or five inches deep with earth. This preserves them over winter.—Rural New-Yorker.

## Agricultural Squibs

Maintenance of the European corn-borer quarantine kept the insect from reaching the main corn-producing regions last year, states the United States Department of Agriculture.

To be inviting and to induce buyers to come back for more, apples must be handled with great care from the time they leave the trees until they reach the consumer.

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

Winter bring, the best chance to get tools and utensils in order before the spring rush.

Hog raising in the wheat belt is building up faster than on the coast, where dairying and poultry offer better possibilities.

Wheat which is thrashed damp shows a higher smut content than that which is thrashed dry. More of the smut is blown from the dry grain during thrashing.

## Mercolized Wax Keeps Skin Young

Get an open and free skin. Mercolized Wax keeps your skin soft and supple. Your face looks years younger. Mercolized Wax brings out the hidden beauty of your skin. To remove wrinkles, use our new Wonderful Face-line dissolved in one-half pint with hand. At drug stores.

## Retort That Appealed to Roosevelt's Humor

The agitation about the useless noises of a big city reminds a certain eighty-three-year-old Washington contractor of a time when his company was filling in the land that is now Potomac park. There was a battery of dredges at work there, and their puffing, snorting, and scraping so disturbed the repose of the members of the White House family that a certain Colonel Haines was sent to register a complaint by none other than the nation's Chief Executive.

"You tell the President," said the chief of the contracting gang, "that I'm sorry I can't grind out symphonies."

And when he received the answer, Theodore Roosevelt laughed long and loud and the work of the dredgers continued.

### DARKEN GRAY HAIR NATURALLY

Easy to do this quick way

Don't dye hair. Science has discovered a quick, simple way to darken gray hair naturally—no nobody can tell—restore its original shade safely and as easily as brushing. It makes the hair healthy. Finest way known to get rid of gray hair, as thousands testify. Try it. Pay druggist only 75¢ for a bottle of WYETH'S SAGE & SULPHUR and follow easy directions. Results will delight you.

**Tractor Statistics**  
In number of tractors per 100,000 acres of crop land, California leads all states with 538. New York is second, with 492. Illinois has the most tractors on farms, Kansas comes second, and California is seventh on the list. In value of all farm machinery equipment, Iowa is at the head of the list, Texas is second and California is tenth. These figures are drawn from the government census report of 1930.

**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.

**FOR COLDS**

**A Flat on Shares**  
Policeman—See here, you folks can't stay in the park all night. You'll have to go home.  
Mr. Doubleup—But it's our turn, officer. We share our flat with another family and they occupy it to-night.

## WEAK, NERVOUS, DRAGGED-OUT

Richmond, Va.—"About a year ago I was so weak and dragged out I could hardly get around to do my work. My back ached, I had headaches, was nervous and did not get much rest at night. Some days I would be very short of breath," said Mrs. R. M. Gentry of 1836 Venable St. "A druggist advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and after doing so I soon felt better. After I had finished one bottle I knew I had improved a whole lot and have always been thankful for having tried it."

**Dr. Pierce's Discovery**  
Allof  
Mr. Bee—Would you take a cash gift from your wife's father?  
Mr. Dee—I should say not. When my wife writes home for money, I never meddle with it at all.

A loan widow is one who has money out on interest.

### Bothered with Backache?

It May Warn of Kidney or Bladder Irregularities

A nagging backache, with bladder irregularities and a tired, nervous, depressed feeling may warn of some disordered kidney or bladder condition. Users everywhere rely on Doan's Pills. Praised for more than 50 years by grateful users the country over. Sold by all druggists.

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