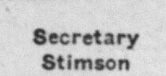


News Review of Current Events the World Over

Japan Rebuked by League Council, but Still Persistent — President Hoover Asks Congress for Reorganization of Government.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

JAPAN during the week seemed to be getting deeper and deeper into the morass of international trouble, but gave no outward sign of weakening in her determination to subdue the Chinese. Having received a report from its investigators at Shanghai, placing the onus of the hostilities on Japan, the council of the League of Nations got its dander up and sent to Tokyo a sharp note calling to Japan's attention again her obligations under various treaties and the league covenant, reminding her of her high position among the powers and appealing to her to cease the warfare against China. The decision to send this rebuke was reached in the absence of the Japanese and Chinese representatives and over the protest of Germany and Jugoslavia. It was signed by the "committee of twelve" and thus a loophole was provided in case it is not backed up by the league assembly later. The communication took the same stand taken by Secretary of State Stimson, that the validity of Japanese occupation of Chinese territory could not be recognized.



Secretary Stimson

Mr. Stimson formulated another stern protest against the use of the international settlement in Shanghai by the Japanese as a base for military operations, and declined to be impressed by Japan's argument that the other powers also had landed troops there. He told Ambassador Deubuch that if the Chinese should enter or fire on the settlement on any pretext while Japanese forces were utilizing it as a military base, the United States would hold Japan responsible.

In preparation for a grand offensive the Japanese heavily shelled the Chinese lines, and many shells fell in the international settlement. Two English sailors were killed. This caused great excitement in London. A special meeting of the cabinet was called at once and Prime Minister MacDonald left a nursing home to preside over it. American marines also were endangered by the rain of shells but there were no casualties among them.

AUTHORIZED by his government, the Japanese minister to China served an ultimatum on Gen. Tsi Ting-kai, commander of the Nineteenth Chinese route army, demanding that the Chinese retire twenty kilometers from Shanghai and threatening to drive them away by force should they not comply. There were evidences that the Japanese were growing anxious about the great concentration of Chinese troops and feared that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek would bring his national guard divisions to the aid of Shanghai's defenders and take command of the entire army. Minister of War Araki asked Emperor Hirohito to approve the cabinet's plan to send 30,000 to 45,000 fresh troops to Shanghai if the Chinese continued their resistance.



Chiang Kai-shek

For the third time American Consul General Cunningham had to protest against a raid by Japanese plain clothes men on the middle school of the American Methodist Church, South. The furniture was smashed, books and papers scattered about, and an American flag nailed on the outer wall was torn down. Other Japanese civilians assaulted American Vice Consul Arthur Ringwalt and an American woman he was helping out of the bombarded district. For this outrage Tokyo apologized.

PRESIDENT HOOVER on Wednesday sent to congress a special message asking support for a reorganization of the government and recommending the creation of four new federal offices. He requested, simultaneously, the major alteration and changing in title of four other federal departments. Under the eight new and altered divisions he would consolidate present overlapping activities in an effort to subtract "millions of dollars annually" from the tax burden.

Authority also was asked for the Chief Executive to transfer and consolidate executive and administrative groups merely through the issuance of executive orders, each to lie before congress for 60 days before becoming effective. Specifically, the President suggested:

1. Consolidation of the millions of dollars' worth of construction work undertaken annually by the various federal departments into a new office to be known as public works administrator.
2. Incorporation of the vast amount of personnel administration into one office headed by a "personnel administrator," with the civil service commission remaining in an advisory capacity to that agent.
3. Transfer of the administrative functions of running the American merchant marine to the Department of Commerce under direction of a new assistant secretary.
4. Creation of a new assistant secretaryship of interior in charge of "conservation," under whom would come reclamation work and the broad supervision of water power development.
5. Placement of all public health activities of the government under a new assistant secretary of the treasury.
6. Promotion of the commissioner of education to an assistant secretary of interior, with transfer of all educational undertakings to his care.
7. Promotion of the director of agricultural economics to an assistant secretary, and the designation of an existing aid to the secretary of agriculture as assistant secretary for agricultural research.

The immediate changes, Mr. Hoover asserted, would cost about \$40,000 per annum in additional salaries, but "the saving in cost of administration would be many times this sum."

DEMOCRATIC leaders of the house prepared to place their own taxation and economy proposals before the nation as a means of balancing the national budget.

Following the declaration of Speaker Garner that President Hoover had failed to promote real economy, Representative Rainey of Illinois, Democratic leader, characterized the treasury tax proposals as "woefully insufficient."

The first step in the economy program was the creation of a special committee to study means of abolishing and restricting government bureaus to cut expenses. The house ways and means committee met to consider the treasury's additional tax program, which included a 1-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax and a 7 per cent tax on domestic electric light and gas bills. Rainey said: "The treasury originally recommended taxes totaling \$920,000,000 and then admitted a mistake of over \$400,000,000, and came back with a request to raise the total."

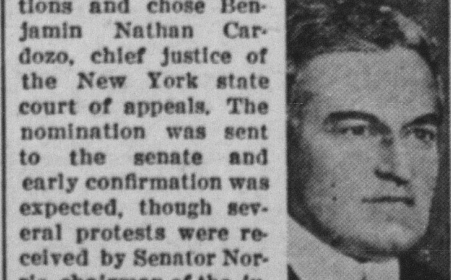
"The treasury, even in its new estimates, does not take into consideration expenses incident to the \$500,000,000 reconstruction corporation, \$125,000,000 land bank bill, possible direct relief funds of veterans' bills, and will not even estimate the increased interest on the national debt."

BY A vote of 35 to 48 the senate defeated the La Follette-Costigan bill to provide \$750,000,000 from the federal treasury to the states for the relief of the jobless and needy, of which sum \$375,000,000 was to be handed the states for highway building. Party lines were broken, and the "progressive" bloc was the only group that voted solidly for the measure. Sixteen regular Democrats and six regular Republicans joined with them in its support.

This being out of the way, the senate took up the Glass-Steagall bill to liberalize the federal reserve structure and release a fresh flood of credit throughout the national banking system. This measure had passed through the house with little trouble and it was expected the senate would soon give its approval.

IN SELECTING a successor to Oliver Wendell Holmes on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, President Hoover set aside geographical considerations and chose Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, chief justice of the New York state court of appeals. The nomination was sent to the senate and early confirmation was expected, though several protests were received by Senator Norris, chairman of the judiciary committee. This appointment gives the Supreme court five Republicans and four Democrats, and nine of the justices are from the eastern states. It had been expected that a westerner would be named. Judge Cardozo was recommended by various groups describing themselves as liberals, and his choice for the high honor was praised by senators of such diverse affiliations as Norris of Nebraska, Reed of Pennsylvania, Watson of Indiana and Wagner of New York.

PIERRE LAVAL, losing a vote of confidence in parliament, resigned as premier of France together with his cabinet. Paul Painleve, former premier, consented to try to form a new government.



B. N. Cardozo

MRS. MINNIE MADDERN FISKE, for many years the foremost actress in America, died in Hollis, L. I., after three months' illness at the age of sixty-seven years. For half a century she had greatly entertained the people of the nation, and her passing was as greatly mourned. Sir Edgar Speyer, who had been called "the man without a country," passed away in Berlin. At the beginning of the World war he was an eminent British financier and a privy councillor. Accused of treason and of being a friend of Germany, in which country he was born, he came to the United States, and later his British naturalization was revoked.

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Manure Piles Not Deadly to Borers

Only Thorough Trampling of Stalks Will Kill Corn Pests.

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

The thorough trampling of cornstalks infested with European corn borer in feed lots results in the destruction of practically all of the borers, but placing the stalks and refuse in an ordinary farm manure pile does not kill the pests, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

Details of an investigation of survival of borers in feed lots and manure piles appear in Circular 194-C, "Manure Piles and Feed Lots as Sources of European Corn Borer Infestation," issued by the department. The study was prompted by the knowledge that when corn is put into silos the borer larvae are destroyed. Cornstalks on the surfaces of typical farm manure piles in the region of Silver Creek, N. Y., were examined. Artificial manure piles also were made in the study of the borers. At Toledo, Ohio, actual feeding lots were examined to discover how many borers survived.

Based on the investigation, the department finds manure piles unsatisfactory as a disposal place for infested cornstalks and refuse, but recommends disposal in feed lots when it is certain the material will be thoroughly trampled by live stock.

Copies of Circular 194-C may be obtained upon request from the office of information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Worth-While Advice in "Farm Relief" Program

"Sure farm relief" suggestions are made by A. H. Tedmon, Arapahoe county agricultural extension agent, in a circular to farmers of his county. Tedmon's program, a copy of which has been received by the Colorado Agricultural college, is as follows:

1. Milk a few good cows; feed recommended rations.
2. Fatten one pig for every two adult members of the family; cure the meat properly.
3. Keep at least 100 good hens, correctly housed and fed.
4. Raise a good garden; water from windmill if possible.
5. Plant cash crops only, which show little or no surplus.
6. Grow all your own stock feed.
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10. Drive a horse until you can afford to buy gasoline.

Don't Fatten Brood Sows

Brood sows that will farrow spring litters should not be overfed. Overfat sows often have weak pigs and the mortality rate is usually very high. If the sows are to be good milkers they should have the run of a good pasture during the winter and spring, and if this is impossible they should be fed alfalfa or clover hay in racks. Their ration needs a good supply of protein, either tankage or soybean meal. Whole soybeans are satisfactory for sows but not for fattening hogs. Corn alone is not sufficient on the ration. Use good supplements and some minerals. Commercial minerals are easily available or home-mixed minerals can be used satisfactorily.—Prairie Farmer.

Housing a Bull

Writing in an English dairy journal, a breeder of that country makes among others this interesting statement regarding the housing of bulls: "The way that has been successful so far has been our endeavor to let the bulls see and hear as much as every one can in their necessarily restricted lives, and never shut them up where they can do neither and therefore have empty brains. Satan finds lots of things, no doubt, for idle hands to do, but nothing to what he does for a bull's idle brain (and horns)!" If the bull is confined to his pen, let him view the world through the open upper half of his door.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Silage Requirements

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Animals Need Water

Animals need more warm water and some hog feeding experiments indicate a 10 to 15 per cent saving in feed by having warm water instead of ice water before live stock in winter, according to the Nebraska College of Agriculture. The same is true with poultry, and hens lay more eggs if they drink warm water. Water at the temperature at which it comes from the well is usually satisfactory. There is little gained by chopping ice out of the tank.

Growing Crops Not Benefited by Straw

Reduces Amount of Soil Nitrogen Available.

In a 12-year test on the Ohio State university farm at Wooster, one ton of straw applied to wheat in December increased the average yield of wheat by four-tenths of a bushel, whereas a ton put on early in the fall decreased it by one bushel. Two tons of straw, applied late, decreased the yield by 3.5 bushels, and when applied early, by 3.0 bushels. In 1917 the mulched wheat yielded 22 bushels per acre, while that not covered was a total loss. This was the only year it was effective.

Investigations at a number of experimental stations have shown that applications of straw mulches result in a reduction in the amount of soil nitrogen available to the growing crop.

Top-dressing wheat with manure is quite different from using straw alone, because of the higher nitrogen content of the manure and the available phosphorus and potassium content. Top-dressing wheat with manure has increased the yield in many cases.

Splendid Results From Fight on Hog Cholera

The control of hog cholera by immunization and sanitary practices is showing encouraging results. The gross number of reported outbreaks was 3,388 for the fiscal year 1931 as compared with 4,162 for the year 1930, a decrease of 74 outbreaks. The mortality rate for hog cholera during the last year is estimated as being the lowest since the United States Department of Agriculture has kept records.

According to federal veterinarians, the decline in hog cholera is being hastened probably by an increasing manufacture and use of anti-hog cholera serum. Records of licensed biological establishments show that serum production for the fiscal year 1931 was about 4.5 per cent greater than that of 1930. Another helpful influence in control has been the cooperation of swine breeders with federal and state live stock officials in preventing the exposure of hogs to the disease.

Tomato Fertilizers

Tomatoes do best when the fertilizer for them is placed about three inches under ground, tests conducted by horticultural specialists of the Ohio State university this past summer would indicate. In this demonstration tomatoes yielded 10.4 tons to the acre without fertilizer, while an application of 500 pounds of 4-12-4 on the surface in a ring about each plant brought the yield up to 12.4 tons. No additional yield above that of surface treatment was noted with the fertilizer one inch under ground; with it placed two inches beneath the surface the yield was 12.76 tons; while the greatest yield, 15.25 tons, was obtained with fertilizer placed three inches deep. A lower return was secured with the fertilizer placed deeper. With tomatoes worth \$10 a ton the \$8 spent for fertilizer returned a net gain of \$29.64 over its cost, plus its application and increased labor due to a larger crop. The demonstration was in charge of E. R. Lancashire.—Ohio Farmer.

Keep an Open Mind

There is perhaps no other branch of farming in which an open mind is more needed than in fruit-growing. There are certain principles which are fundamental and live, but practices of one generation, or even decade, may be obsolete the next. A grower was taken to task at a meeting, by a man who had heard him express a different opinion about the matter under discussion two years before. "I changed my mind," he replied. "That is the right and duty of every man when he finds that he is wrong."

He was a practical fruit-grower and keen observer of methods and results in his business. Some of his plans of a score of years ago might be discarded now, and he, if living, would be the first one to do it. New things about the behavior of varieties, handling of trees and soils, adaptability of various lands to orcharding, etc., are coming up yearly.

Agricultural Squibs

Cows that are forced to go to the creek for their drinking water in winter give about 10 per cent less milk than those that drink from drinking cups at the stanchion.

Thick-skinned, highly-colored onions which are in demand, can be grown by increasing the supply of superphosphate fertilizer or by using copper sulphate.

Only the efficiently conducted business can survive in these times. The farmer should keep accurate records of his operations and business transactions.

Spraying machinery for fruit and vegetable crops is now a necessary part of the commercial growers' equipment.

Manufacturers of the United States are spending on research \$13 for every \$1,000 invested; agriculture is spending 43 1/2 cents per \$1,000.

Even though the bottom of the hog cycle has almost been reached, rural economists believe that there will not be a very large increase in hog production during the next three years.

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"BY SWITCHING TO TARGET MY HUSBAND SAVES 50 CENTS A WEEK"

WE had to cut down expenses, so my husband did his share by switching to Target and rolling his own cigarettes. I felt kind of sorry for him at first, but I notice he's more cheerful than ever.

"He tells me that Target rolls up into cigarettes that look and taste like ready-mades. Target is the same mixture of foreign and domestic tobaccos that the ready-mades use. You get 40 special gummied papers free. No wonder my husband tells me he's glad he changed. He's getting more cigarette pleasure than ever, and we're saving about enough to pay for the family's bread and butter each month."

HUSBANDS, PLEASE NOTE!

You pay less than one-sixth the government tax on ready-mades when you roll your own from TARGET. Buy a pack of TARGET. Roll yourself fifteen or twenty smokes. If you don't say they are the best cigarettes you have ever smoked, return the half empty pack, age to your dealer's and you'll get your dime back.



PRECIPITATED LIME
(Dissolved Limestone)
Highest Analysis—Quickest Results
For lowest Lime prices write
NATURAL LIME-MARL CO., Roanoke, Va.
Plants—Charlottesville, W. Va.—Marblebrook, Va.

Rothschild Maxims Put in Alphabetical Order

The following maxims were hung in Baron Rothschild's bank where he could show them to ambitious young men: Attend carefully to details of your business; Be prompt in all things; Consider well, then decide positively; Dare to do right, fear to do wrong; Endure trials patiently; Fight life's battles bravely, manfully; Go not into the society of the vicious; Hold integrity sacred; Injure not another's reputation, nor business; Join hands only with the virtuous; Keep your mind from evil thoughts; Lie not for any consideration; Make few acquaintances; Never try to appear what you are not; Observe good manners; Pay your debts promptly; Question not the veracity of a friend; Respect the counsel of your parents; Sacrifice money rather than principle; Touch not, taste not, handle not intoxicating drinks; Use your leisure time for improvement; Venture not upon the threshold of wrong; Watch carefully over your passions; Extend to every one a kindly salutation; Yield not to discouragement; Zealously labor for the right.

Generally speaking, the better you feel, the prettier you will look. Seek health.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

—soft, smooth, clear, "pink and white"—the matchless complexion of youth. Sulphur purifies, clears and refreshes the skin. For beautifying the face and arms use

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Contains 5% Pure Sulphur. At Druggists.

Sunshine

—All Winter Long

At the Foremost Desert Resort of the West—marvelous climate—warm sunny days—clear starlit nights—dry invigorating air—splendid roads—gorgeous mountain scenes—great hotels—the ideal winter home.

Write Glenn & Chaffey

PALM SPRINGS
California