

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Washington Bicentennial Opened by President Hoover—Stimson's Stern Warning to Japan—Chinese Pushed Back in Terrific Battle.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

EVERY city, town and hamlet in the United States and most of the capitals of the world paid tribute to the character and achievements of George Washington on Monday, the two hundredth anniversary of his birth. The celebrations, fostered by Congressman Sol Bloom's commission, will continue in this country through most of the year in one form or another. Officially, the bicentennial doings were opened in Washington when President Hoover delivered an address before a joint session of congress which was attended by all high officials of the government, the members of the Supreme court and the diplomatic corps.



President Hoover

Standing before the brilliant gathering, Mr. Hoover called on the American people to rededicate themselves to those principles befitting a free people of which Washington was a living exponent. "We have need again," he said, "to bring forth the picture of the glories and the valor of Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill, the suffering and fortitude of Valley Forge, the victory of Yorktown. We have need to revive the meaning and the sheer moral courage of the Declaration of Independence, the struggles of the continental congress, the forming of the Constitution."

No part of these great events, the President reminded those who packed the galleries, "can be separated from the name and the dominant leadership of George Washington."

There were many other ceremonies in and near Washington. The President laid a wreath on Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon; the Richmond Light Infantry Blues and the Richmond Grays marched in a colorful parade through Alexandria; the National Education association in convention were addressed by Mr. Hoover; and in the evening there was a grand colonial ball in Washington and a "birth-night ball" at Gadsby's tavern in Alexandria duplicating as far as possible the last birth-night ball Washington attended there, in 1798.

THROUGH the medium of a letter to Senator Borah, Secretary of State Stimson served notice on Japan and the world at large that the United States still stands by the open door policy enunciated by John Hay in 1899, recognized by the Washington conference of 1921-22 and implicit in the nine-power treaty and other agreements concerning the Pacific. These pacts he declared to be interdependent, and the maintenance of the integrity of China necessary for the welfare not only of China but of the whole world. In effect Mr. Stimson's statement is a threat by the administration that the United States will abrogate the Washington treaty limiting the capital ship strength of the naval powers and restricting American defenses in the western Pacific if Japan persists in disregarding the nine-power treaty guaranteeing the territorial integrity of China. He said if the Pacific treaties had been faithfully observed such a situation as now exists could not have arisen.

COACHED by skillful German soldiers, the Chinese troops in the Shanghai battle area successfully withstood a terrific attack by the Japanese that lasted three days and cost uncounted lives. The invaders shelled the positions held by the Chinese along the line to the Woosung forts almost continuously and repeated attempts to advance the infantry were made, but at the close of the operations the Chinese, badly battered, were still there. Two days later the Japanese airmen made a furious attack on Kiangwan, showering down huge bombs on the defenders; and then the troops again attempted to rush the Chinese positions, without any success. Reinforcements were called for and the Tokyo government, which had just won a victory in the elections, decided to send two more army divisions, and a full general to supersede Lieut. Gen. Kenkichi Ueyeda.



T. V. Soong

The Chinese government, encouraged and determined to resist to the last, was hurrying more troops to Shanghai and the energetic T. V. Soong was making marked progress in his great task of raising money to keep up the fight. Large contributions were received not only from all parts of China but from Chinese in many other lands.

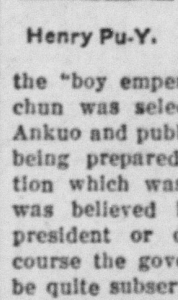
As the week neared the close the Japanese, enraged by the resistance they had met, launched a new offensive that was reported to be driving the Chinese back in disorder. This

was the bloodiest battle so far in the Shanghai conflict. Japanese planes dropped cans of gasoline on Kiangwan and Miaohungchen, bombs ignited the explosive and conflagrations resulted.

JAPAN'S reply to the latest admonition of the League of Nations council was received in Geneva and was found to be a stiffly worded and resentful retort. The Japanese government, it said, could not understand why the appeal of the twelve powers was made to Japan, instead of to China, the real aggressor. The league pact, it added, does not exclude self-defense, nor does it leave China free to attack everybody in sight. Tokyo told the league that its observations are "obscure" and "superfluous," for Japan entertains no territorial or political ambitions in China. Japan, said the note, cannot consider China as an "organized people" in the sense used by the league covenant, and declares it is impossible to treat the chaos in China as if it were order. Altogether, the reply from Tokyo was little less than a slap in the face for the league council.

ONE seeming result of the war in the Orient was the approval by the senate naval affairs committee of the Hale bill authorizing the expenditure of \$775,000,000 for the building of our navy up to tonnage parity with Great Britain and to the treaty ratio with Japan. Reversing its attitude of several weeks ago, the committee voted unanimously to report the measure to the senate with a recommendation that it be passed at once. A similar bill is still stuck in the house naval affairs committee.

BEFORE getting too far away from China, the latest developments in Manchuria must be recorded. With the assistance of friendly Chinese, including General Ma, who formerly fought them, the Japanese have carried out their plan to make Manchuria a state independent of China. They created a new state of Ankuo—which means "land of peace"—and it was announced that it would be ruled by Henry Pu-Yi, the young man who for a time was the "boy emperor" of China. Changchun was selected as the capital of Ankuo and public buildings there were being prepared for Henry's installation which was set for March 1. It was believed he would be declared president or dictator for life. Of course the government of Ankuo will be quite subservient to Japan.



Henry Pu-Yi

This new state will not be permitted to exist unchallenged, however. Already rebellious forces have been collected and are reported to be moving against Hsi Hsia, governor of Kirin province, and one of the leaders who organized Ankuo. Their attack was directed primarily at Imlem-po, 90 miles from Harbin.

DELEGATES to the disarmament conference in Geneva will just talk until the Easter recess, which will begin March 19 and last probably two weeks. Then the subcommittees will get busy with all the proposals for armament reduction that have been made by the various nations. Meanwhile the delegates can mull over these thirty-five plans and the draft convention offered by the preparatory commission. Such was the decision of the steering committee, which apparently thought the delay would give things a chance to turn for the better. Ambassador Hugh Gibson and his colleagues of the American delegation didn't like this arrangement at all and said so, but they were overruled for France, Germany and Great Britain were in no hurry to bring matters to a decision.

FRANCE'S new premier is Andre Tardieu, and his ministry and policies have been promptly given a vote of confidence by parliament. Tardieu will make no change in the French disarmament and reparations policies, he told the deputies. The government, he said, will participate in negotiations with a view to adjusting the reparations schedule, but it will not permit repudiation of existing agreements. In the field of disarmament the new ministry agrees with the last that security is a prerequisite to reduction of arms.

One change made by Tardieu, however, was the subject of hot debate. He has united the army, navy and aviation ministries into a single ministry of defense, the portfolio being given to Francois Pietri. The premier defended the plan warmly, pointing out that the unified ministry gave France a tremendous advantage over other countries in discussing any scheme of disarmament and would enable the nation to make drastic cuts, both budgetary and direct, in certain branches of armament without sacrificing defensive strength.

GOV. WILLIAM H. MURRAY of Oklahoma is now a full-fledged candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Calling the newspaper men to the executive mansion in Oklahoma City, "Alfalfa Bill" handed out a statement to that effect. In it he declared he would "make no trades, form no combination nor compromise on any principle" for delegates or for the nomination. "If successful my hands will be free of baneful influences," he said. "I feel reasonably certain of the election if nominated."



Gov. Murray

Thereupon this spectacular gentleman departed for Indiana where he made a number of addresses calculated to further his ambition.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana wrote to Governor Murray asking his opinion of the senator's bill to establish a bimetallic currency, and the governor's reply shows he thinks as did William Jennings Bryan.

"There can be no dispute about both gold and silver representing value, even without reference to value as money," he wrote. "Since a sound currency should represent a limited proportion of value, plus a reserve of actual money, and since there is not sufficient gold to do this without a diminution of the money in circulation, it would seem essential that silver should be added, as was intended by the Constitution."

"The government should coin a sufficient amount of money, gold and silver, to take care of normal business, and, in addition, a sufficient per cent to become the basis for 'token' money, through bank currency. The world will suffer until that is done."

SPEAKER GARNER'S plan for an economy committee to survey the possibilities of a reorganization of the government and reduction of federal expenditures was accepted by the house, the resolution being adopted by a surprisingly large bipartisan majority. The committee, which is to report by April 15, was named and began its work by asking President Hoover for his detailed views on reorganization and economies.

Drafting of the revenue bill increasing taxes to meet the deficit was started by the house ways and means committee. The measure will include a manufacturers sales tax that is expected to bring in \$900,000,000. Secretary of the Treasury Mills told the committee that he didn't wholly approve of this feature but that the treasury would prepare a workable plan for assessment and collection of such an impost. It is proposed to apply the tax at the point of final processing before the article goes to the wholesaler. The same tax is to be levied on imported articles in addition to the tariff.

Representative Beck of Pennsylvania made an eloquent appeal to the house to refuse the appropriation of \$11,300,500 asked by the appropriation committee for the enforcement of prohibition during the fiscal year 1933. The house applauded him generously and then voted to sustain the appropriation.

EAMON DE VALERA'S flanna fall party won the elections in Ireland and he is almost certain to be the next president of the Free State.



Eamon de Valera

With seven districts yet to elect, he and his labor allies have 77 seats in the new dail eirann, to 68 for the government party and its independent supporters. President Cosgrave said he and his party had decided to go into opposition and not to seek any alliance to keep the flanna fall out of power.

The Irish Labor party, according to its leader, Thomas Johnson, will go along with De Valera in his program of economic reconstruction, but it stands by the treaty with England, and if De Valera tries to abrogate this, the Laborites will turn his party out of office. They can do this, holding the balance of power. In Dublin it is believed the life of the new government will be short.

THREE candidates will oppose Paul von Hindenburg for the presidency of Germany. The nomination of Adolf Hitler, leader of the Fascists or National Socialists, was formally made, as was that of Theodore Duesterberg, head of the steel helmet organization, he being the Nationalist candidate. The Communist nominee is Ernst Thaelmann. The entry of Duesterberg and Hitler indicated that their attempt to unite on a candidate to run against Von Hindenburg had broken down. Hitler's headquarters recently had denied he was seeking the presidency.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT of New York took the bull by the horns, defied Tammany and ousted from office Sheriff Thomas D. Farley of New York city. The governor said he was not satisfied with Farley's explanation of his income as revealed by the legislative investigation committee. Farley has said he would give his support to Roosevelt's candidacy for the Presidential nomination, regardless of what action the governor might take in his case. Politicians did not agree on the possible effect of the governor's action.

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Keep Close Track of Farm Expenses

Some Simple Budgeting Form Is Imperative for Good Management.

Organization of the farm for more economical management and the use of a budget to determine the needs and income of the owner are two items to be considered by every North Carolina farmer in 1932.

This thought was developed by committees on farm management and reorganization at the regional meetings held by the agricultural extension service of the State college.

"A simple form of budgeting is recommended for farm and family receipts and expenses for the next year," says the report. "This budget should consider first those items which the farm itself will produce in the living of the family and should include such items as feed, seed, food, and fuel. Second the budget should consider those items which must be purchased such as fertilizer, taxes, hired labor, clothing, medical care and the like. After the minimum cash needs of the farm have been determined, the farm business should be studied so that cash enough to meet these needs might be produced."

"By using average yields per acre and production figures, every farmer can approximate what he may expect from his land and live stock in one year," says R. H. Rogers, farm management specialist at the State college. Cash crops should be restricted in 1932 to meet the budget requirement of minimum cash for the year and even further if it interferes with producing the entire living at home.

The coming year is also a period when many needed physical improvements might be made in the farm equipment. Much terracing, ditching, repair work and other improvement might be made at little cash outlay. Mr. Rogers says the coming season will not offer much in the way of cash income and it is imperative that the suggestion of the farmers' committees be carefully followed.

Good Farmer Will Not Allow Manure to Leach

Farmers who do not think of piling commercial fertilizers out of doors do not hesitate to throw manure out into open yards where it is allowed to remain for months subjected to leaching by every rain, states R. M. Salter, Ohio agronomist. "Ten tons of fresh mixed manure from horses and cattle will contain about 90 pounds of nitrogen, 45 pounds of phosphoric acid and 75 pounds of potash," he says. "To carry an equal amount of fertility it would require 500 pounds of nitrate of soda, 225 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate and 150 pounds of muriate of potash."

"A 16-year test at Wooster, Ohio, shows that four tons of manure applied to corn in a four-year rotation has given increased crops per rotation worth \$8.05 at present farm prices, while an equal amount of chemical fertilizers gave additional crops worth \$9.98 per rotation."

Because one-half of the nitrogen and phosphorus and nearly all the potash are soluble in water, farmers should protect manure from leaching and get it on the fields as fresh as possible.—Prairie Farmer.

Rye in Pig Feeding

Covering a 50-day feeding trial, 75 pigs fed on coarsely ground rye and grazed on alfalfa pasture gave a return of 51½ cents per bushel on 205.7 bushels of rye, according to C. H. Plath, superintendent of the Hettlinger substation. The co-operative hog feeding trial with the John Monroe herd of hogs was completed recently as a continuation of the ground rye trial that was conducted a year ago.

The gains in pork during this trial were 2,800 pounds, making a feed requirement of 403 pounds of ground rye with pasture free choice to make 100 pounds of pork. The market value of this grain at \$3.70 per hundred-weight amounts to \$108.82, making the value of the ground rye 51½ cents per bushel. While this feeding trial was in progress all pigs were thrifty and in good condition, and apparently were well satisfied with their ration.—Dakota Farmer.

Lime for Steers

Tests conducted at Kansas agricultural experiment station over a three-year period indicate that the feeding of 1-10 pounds daily of ground limestone to a steer was more beneficial than the feeding of two pounds of alfalfa daily. The lime-fed steers netted \$6.06 per steer over feed costs, while the alfalfa-fed steers netted only \$2.81 per steer. Both groups in each test were fed a basal ration of corn, cottonseed meal and silage. The lime-fed steers gained 2.34 pounds each daily, while the alfalfa-fed steers gained 2.25 pounds each.

Clover With Alfalfa

Alfalfa and red clover are sown together for hay mixture by Steve Wozniak, Porter county, Indiana. He sowed two parts red clover and one part alfalfa, 12 pounds an acre on 20 acres. Barley was used as a nurse crop. The first fall the mixture was pastured with dairy cows. The next June Mr. Wozniak cut 28 tons of excellent hay. Mr. Wozniak keeps the meadow through the second year after sowing and then plows it under for corn.—Capper's Farmer.

By-Products of Rice for the Live Stock

Splendid Fattening Ration, Experts Declare.

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

Rice by-products as feeds for live stock are coming into more general use in the United States now that the production of rice is increasing. The process of milling rice for human consumption removes about 10 per cent of the protein and 85 per cent of the oil content of the kernel in the form of rice bran and rice polish. These by-products and another known as brewers' rice make excellent feeds for live stock. The proteins of rice are similar in nutritive value to those of other grains and oil-bearing seeds.

For most purposes rice polish and brewers' rice have practically the same feeding value as corn in fattening rations, according to E. W. Sheets and A. T. Semple of the bureau of animal industry, who conducted experiments. The only exception is the hog ration, in which the quantity of rice polish must be limited because of its tendency to produce soft pork. When fed in limited quantities rice polish may have 25 per cent more value than corn because of its high fat and protein content. Rice bran, which also has a high feeding value, apparently is valuable in preventing nutritional leg weakness in growing chicks. Rice hulls, on the other hand, have practically no value as feed and are commonly used for fuel by the mills.

Miscellaneous Publication 132-MP, "Rice and Its By-products for Feeding Live Stock," published by the department, gives specific information regarding the use of rice and rice by-products in feeding cattle, horses and mules, hogs and chickens. Suggested rations containing rice or rice by-products are also included for various kinds of live stock. Copies may be obtained on application to the office of information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Hog-Cholera Outbreaks Brought Under Control

Swine growers in many of the hog-producing states experienced serious losses from outbreaks of hog cholera in September, October and November, 1931. An estimate made by veterinarians of the United States Department of Agriculture indicates that recent losses were about equal to those experienced in some sections during the severe outbreak of 1923, when the disease caused losses at the rate of 70 hogs in each 1,000.

The outbreaks last year, however, diminished rapidly with the liberal use of anti-hog-cholera serum and the advent of winter. December showed a marked reduction in the prevalence of the disease, in some states the number of outbreaks receding almost 50 per cent. This 1931 experience is a reminder that the disease is by no means conquered, says the department, and that constant efforts should be made to prevent these destructive waves of hog cholera.

Emptying Pit Silo

Hay barn equipment helps John Jacobsen, Hamilton county, Neb., to get feed out of his silo. The silo is 12 by 40 feet. Ten feet of it is above ground and 30 feet below the surface. Mr. Jacobsen installed a track and carrier at the top with the track extending several feet beyond the edge of the silo. Last summer when pasture was short, a feed bunk was placed under the track and the dairy herd was given its silage there. The track is high enough so a wagon may be run under it for filling. The silage is lifted with a horse. A bucket with false bottom is used.—Capper's Farmer.

The Mortgage Debt

The farm mortgage debt in the United States is estimated at \$9,241,000,000, January 1, 1930, which is a decline of 2.4 per cent from the peak of farm mortgage debt in 1928, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The farm mortgage total in 1920 was \$7,857,000,000. It is pointed out that substantial amounts of the decrease since 1928 have been due to foreclosure of mortgage farms and to scaling down of loans as a condition of renewals.

Around the Farm

A farm business without records is like a clock without hands. You can not tell whether it is gaining or losing nor even where it stands at any one time.

Sixty-six management demonstrations conducted in as many communities under the supervision of the state college extension service during the past year brought better methods of handling sheep to the attention of 1,506 Pennsylvania farmers.

Wisconsin produced 238,500 bushels of certified seed potatoes in 1931.

On twelve farms in Ohio in 1931 the official yield of corn was in excess of 100 bushels to the acre, according to R. D. Lewis, extension professor of crops at the Ohio State university.

The dust treatment of seed corn does pay, according to results obtained during 1931 in ten counties in Iowa, involving 120 plots. The average gain per acre was four bushels obtained at a cost of 4 cents per acre.

Neal's Mother Has Right Idea



Within a few months there will be no more feverish, bilious, headachy, constipated, pale and puny children. That prophecy would surely come true if every mother could see for herself how quickly, easily, and harmlessly the bowels of babies and children are cleansed, regulated, given tone and strength by a product which has proved its merit and reliability to do what is claimed for it to millions of mothers in over fifty years of steadily increasing use.

As mothers find out from using it how children respond to the gentle influence of California Fig Syrup by growing stronger, sturdier and more active daily they simply have to tell other mothers about it. That's one of the reasons for its overwhelming sales of over four million bottles a year.

A Western mother, Mrs. Neal M. Todd, 1701 West 27th St., Oklahoma City, Okla., says: "When my son, Neal, was three years old he began having constipation. I decided to give him California Fig Syrup and in a few days he was all right and looked fine again. This pleased me so much that I have used Fig Syrup ever since for all his colds or little upset spells. It always stops his trouble quick, strengthens him, makes him eat."

Always ask for California Fig Syrup by the full name and see that the carton bears the word "California." Then you'll get the genuine.

Another Hero, Eh?

"Yes, before we were married I saved my wife from drowning," remarked the first married man.

"All I did was save mine from being an old maid," sighed the other one.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Unsatisfactory

"Now, don't you think this is a pretty well-planned house?"

"But the breakfast room doesn't get the afternoon sun!"



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.

Correction

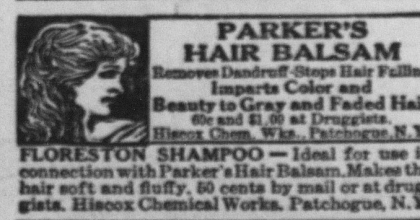
"Do they ring two bells for school?" asked a man of his little niece.

"No, uncle," was the reply. "They ring one bell twice."

Putting It to Use

Badlyburn—What are you burning in the furnace?

Deadbroke—The garage.



Nothing New in the World Pepperell—Anything new in the paper?

Salterini—Naw. Same old thing just happening to different people, that's all.

Economy supplies old age with an easy chair.

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 Rowley Red Pepper Rub. Safe. Will not burn or sting. Get a small jar from your druggist.