

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Japan, Having Saved Face by Victory, May Make Peace With China—Lindbergh Baby Kidnaped for \$50,000 Ransom.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PROSPECTS for cessation of hostilities in China and for ultimate peace were somewhat enhanced the middle of the week, for Japan had "saved face." Her forces in the Shanghai area strongly reinforced and under the supreme command of Gen. Yoshinori Shirakawa, former minister of war, another tremendous effort to drive back the Chinese army was started and after many hours of fierce fighting, was reported to have succeeded. Gen. Tsal Ting-sai's Nineteenth route army which had been so bravely resisting the invaders, broke and fled northwestward and westward from the Chapel-Kiangwan line, and the Japanese having accomplished their immediate object, their military and naval authorities ordered the cessation of operations and submitted terms for a truce pending the holding of an international conference on the Shanghai situation.

It was apparent that the Japanese were determined to win a big victory before the meeting of the League of Nations assembly on Thursday. Having accomplished this object, they were in better position to make or accept peace plans. Earlier in the week conversations in Geneva and aboard the flagship of British Admiral Sir Howard Kelly at Shanghai had led to hopes that there would be an immediate cessation of fighting. But the Japanese still insisted on the withdrawal of the Chinese forces before moving their own, and this China refused. In Geneva the council of the league adopted a proposal of Joseph Paul-Boncour for a conference of all the powers directly interested, in Shanghai, and the Japanese government accepted this plan. Sir John Simon, British delegate, announced that the United States would adhere to this proposal. The council made the conference contingent upon a truce, and the fact that the severest fighting of the war followed immediately served to confuse the situation and to make observers in Shanghai skeptical of results.

Dispatches from Tokyo quoted War Minister Araki as declaring: "Even if diplomatic negotiations are opened, we cannot withdraw our forces immediately. It is impossible to do so in dealing with China's undisciplined and treacherous military forces. We can only withdraw our troops after witnessing ourselves that the Chinese forces have been withdrawn definitely to a certain designated point. We can keep our promise, but there is no guarantee that the Chinese will keep theirs."

Notwithstanding the arguments and pleas of certain university presidents and many pacifists, the United States government will not countenance a boycott of Japan, which would be in effect a war measure. Great Britain also is opposed to such an economic blockade, and therefore it was predicted that this drastic step would not be voted by the league assembly. The smaller nations were expected to favor the boycott, but it could be side-tracked by the British.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS LINDBERGH, Jr., the twenty-months-old son of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, was kidnaped Tuesday evening from the nursery on the second floor of his parents' home at Hopewell, N. J. The police force of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and other eastern states were busy on the case within an hour, and with the aid of countless airmen, began an intensive search for the infant and the rash miscreants who had stolen him. Indications were that the crime was committed by a man and a woman and that the kidnapers had fled in an automobile.

The criminals left a note demanding the payment of \$50,000 ransom and threatening the baby with death if this were refused. Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh were of course ready to pay anything possible to get back their child and the authorities aided them in facilitating negotiations. At this writing it is reported that the return of the baby is expected soon. The kidnaping shocked the nation and the Lindberghs had the warm sympathy of the entire population of the country and the active aid of everyone who could in anyway help them.

NOT officially associated in any way with the situation in the Orient, but interesting nevertheless is the fact that in a short time almost the entire navy of the United States will be in the Pacific ocean. Orders issued by the Navy department direct most of the warships in Atlantic waters to take part in the March and April maneuvers in the San Pedro area. The training squadron of the scouting force and the special service squadron, including ten new cruisers and destroyers, will join the scouting force of the Pacific fleet in defense of that part of the California coast from

attack by the battle fleet, which was due to start eastward from Hawaii on March 8. A total of 141 warships of all types, including battleships, aircraft carriers, eight-inch gun cruisers, destroyers, and submarines will participate in the test of the Pacific coast's defensive power.

REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES R. CRISP of Georgia, acting chairman of the house ways and means committee, and his subcommittee for the drafting of the new tax bill completed their work and reported the measure to the full committee, after which it was offered to the house for passage. Mr. Crisp announced that the bill assured a balanced budget by the end of the next fiscal year provided current estimates were not upset.

The measure is expected to provide approximately \$1,100,000,000 additional revenue annually through new or increased taxes. The principle feature is the general manufacturers' sale tax, which, by the inclusion of a tax on gasoline sales, should produce \$625,000,000 annually. Increases in income, inheritance and estate taxes will bring about \$250,000,000. The remaining \$225,000,000, or thereabouts, will be raised by excise taxes. A promised cut of \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000 in appropriations will bring this revenue program within the limits of next year's budget, it was said.

ECONOMY went by the board when the house passed the emergency road construction bill which appropriates \$132,500,000 for federal aid to the states in road building. Supported as a means of relief to the unemployed, the measure passed by a vote of 205 to 109, only 12 Democrats being recorded in opposition. Most of the money is to be allotted to the states by the secretary of agriculture under the provisions of the federal highway act. The federal government, according to the terms of the measure, is to be reimbursed over a period of ten years, commencing in 1933 by making deductions from regular appropriations to be made later under the highway act.

Secretary of Agriculture Hyde severely criticized the bill, asserting it would provide jobs for only about 35,000 men and would endanger stable development of the future federal aid program. It was predicted the measure, if it passed the senate, would be vetoed by the President.

QUARRELING over credit for legislative achievements, the Hoover supporters and the Democratic leaders have quite ruptured the bi-partisan alliance for the economic relief of the country, such as it was. Speaker Garner assailed the President, was in turn attacked by Senator Moses of New Hampshire, and the Democrats who hope to see Mr. Garner nominated for President leaped to his defense. Chief of the latter was Senator Tom Connally of Texas.

In a fiery speech he lambasted the administration for extravagance and lauded the Democrats for economy. Senator Brookhart of Iowa interjected a question and brought on himself this withering retort: "The senator from Iowa is a Republican in name only. He is just as bitter an antagonist of the present administration as any Democrat dare be. Yet he is afraid of anything that happens to bear the Democratic label."

DAY by day Al Smith is becoming more than a receptive candidate for the Democratic nomination. He has given written permission to his friends to enter him in the Massachusetts primary. Smith carried that state in 1923 and is so popular there that it will be the scene of the real Smith-Roosevelt fight.

One former Democratic senator who seeks to take advantage of this possibility is Daniel F. Steck of Iowa. In announcing his candidacy he outlined views on national issues, advocating tariff revision, a referendum on prohibition and adequate farm relief legislation. Steck was the Democratic nominee in 1924 and was seated by the senate after an election contest with Smith W. Brookhart. He was defeated in 1930 by Senator L. J. Dickinson.

Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler announced that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator from Pennsylvania against Senator James J. Davis. General Butler said he would run on a open-dry platform and would have the full support of Gov. Gifford Pinchot.



Gen. Shirakawa



C. R. Crisp

PRESIDENT HOOVER in a special message to congress asked for legislation that would speed up federal criminal court justice, eliminate flaws in the national bankruptcy act and strengthen prohibition enforcement in the District of Columbia. The President's proposals included:

1. Legislation permitting the United States Supreme court to prescribe uniform rules of practice and procedure in criminal cases for all proceedings after verdicts in the district courts and for the Circuit Court of Appeals, so as to shorten the time between conviction of prisoners and their incarceration in federal penitentiaries.
2. Laws permitting an accused person to waive the requirement of indictment by grand jury when the accused admits his guilt.
3. Legislation making valid all grand jury indictments where at least twelve eligible jurors vote for indictment, regardless of whether ineligible jurors voted.
4. Passing of legislation limiting the time for making motions to quash indictments because of disqualifications of jurors.
5. Legislation enabling the attorney general to forego prosecution of children in the federal courts and to return them to state authorities to be dealt with by juvenile courts and other state agencies.
6. Legislation supplementing the prohibition law for the District of Columbia.
7. Amendment of the bankruptcy laws to give debtors protection of the courts in certain cases, to remove cumbersome sections of the bankruptcy laws, to require examination of every bankrupt by a responsible official and numerous other reforms.
8. Legislation creating additional judgeships and federal court personnel to relieve congestion.

LEGISLATION to authorize a complete investigation of the stock exchanges is favored by the senate banking committee and a subcommittee headed by Senator Walcott of Connecticut has been appointed to prepare it. It was the consensus of the committee, Chairman Norbeck said, that all phases of stock market speculation should be inquired into. The activities of the long interests as well as the short interests will be investigated, he said, but it is probable that the bears will receive first attention.

With only five votes in opposition the senate passed the Norris anti-injunction bill for which organized labor has been crying for several years. It sharply limits the cases in which federal injunctions may issue in labor disputes; provides that a person charged with indirect contempt of a federal court shall have right of appeal, and outlaws the "yellow dog" contract—that is, any agreement whereby workers promise not to join a labor union during the term of their employment.

There is no longer any doubt about getting a test vote on prohibition in the house. The petition to bring the Beck-Linthicum bill for state liquor control to the floor has received the necessary 145 signatures, the final name being that of J. J. Mansfield of Texas, a cripple who made his way to the clerk's desk in his wheel chair and affixed his signature as the wetts cheered. The test will not come before March 14.

DAVID JAYNE HILL, educator, historian and diplomat, died last week in Washington, where he had lived in retirement for many years. Before becoming ambassador to Germany in 1907, Doctor Hill served as president of Bucknell university for nine years. From 1888 to 1896 he was president of the University of Rochester. He began his diplomatic career in 1903, when he was appointed minister to Switzerland. He was made minister to the Netherlands two years later, and was a member of the permanent administrative council of The Hague tribunal and one of the American delegates to the second peace conference at The Hague.

REVOLT has broken out in Finland. The rebels are members of the Lapua party, or Fascists, and they have gathered

in large numbers, well armed, threatening civil war if President Pehr Evind Svinhufvud does not oust all Communists and Socialists from his cabinet. The president's reply was the decreeing of a new safety law that gives him extreme military powers to meet the crisis. It permits the suppression of newspapers found guilty of agitation, dissolving of all demonstrations, search of homes, examination of all persons out of doors and hindrance of armed individuals moving from place to place, with other steps considered necessary to preserve order.

The army and civil guards proved loyal to the government and went out to meet the revolutionaries, and the president decided the leaders of the Lapua party should be arrested if possible. The disturbance was mainly in southern Finland, centering at Manisala.

GREAT BRITAIN'S era of free trade, which had lasted for 85 years, came to an end with the enactment of the new tariff law and its approval by the crown. The final hours saw numerous ships rushing to all the ports of the United Kingdom, trying to get their cargoes to land before the customs duties became effective.

Use Sweet Clover to Improve Soil

It Also Provides Nutritious Pasture—Live Stock Take to It.

Sweet clover is an excellent soil-improving crop, probably the best when stands are secured. However, it is necessary to lime average lands before seeding sweet clover, says writer in the Southern Agriculturist. If it is practical to lime the land, I think you would make no mistake in seeding it to sweet clover next spring. If you sow the unhulled seed, you could sow it in February; while if you sow hulled seed, you had probably better not sow until the tenth or fifteenth of March.

While live stock do not like sweet clover at first, when confined on it they soon acquire a taste for it and make good use of the crop. It makes a nutritious pasture. Even if you sow sweet clover on the land, it would be very well to sow three to five pounds of lespedeza to the acre also, to fill in any gaps that there may be.

Lespedeza is an excellent soil improving crop, although it does not improve soil as rapidly as does sweet clover. It will not be necessary to lime for lespedeza. Just sow it on lightly frozen ground or a freshly prepared, compacted ground about the middle of March. If sowing for a full stand, you had better use 15 to 20 pounds of seed per acre, although six pounds will give a fair stand the second year.

If you sow unhulled sweet clover seed, sow 20 to 25 pounds to the acre; if you sow hulled sweet clover seed, 10 to 12 pounds to the acre should be sown.

Insect Pests Checked by Plowing in Winter

Recent investigations on soil erosion show the enormous losses farmers suffer from this cause. Every time you have a heavy rain and your small creeks are filled with muddy water, you are sending some of the cream of your farm on its way to help clog up the Gulf of Mexico. With this in mind, therefore, one must consider well any recommendations that are made relative to the plowing of land during the winter months. And yet, if one will carefully guard against undue losses from soil erosion, winter plowing can be used as one of the most effective practical controls for various soil-inhabiting insect pests. This is especially true of the various pests that normally build up their populations in sod land and then turn to cultivated crops planted on such ground the following summer. Cutworms, sod webworms, root lice, grasshoppers, chinch bugs, and, to a less extent, grubworms and wireworms and many others are more or less effectively checked by winter plowing. Many are destroyed outright and more are exposed to the elements and to their enemies. Wherever it is safe to do so, sod land that is to be used the following year for corn should be plowed in the late fall or at favorable times during the winter months. However, it is usually not safe to plow sloping land and fields which naturally erode badly during the winter.—Missouri Farmer.

Cornstalk Poisoning

Cornstalk diseases, which in some seasons causes heavy losses in cattle and horses that pasture cornstalks, is a difficult disease to contend with, states Dr. G. S. Weaver, veterinarian at South Dakota State college. The cause of the disease is not known. The most reasonable opinion is that it is due to some kind of poisoning, either prussic acid or potassium nitrate or both. Animals become nervous. A sort of intoxication takes place, the animal becomes weak and wobbly, some being so crazed that they have a tendency to fight anyone giving them attention. Treatment of sick animals is ineffective and the only absolute preventative is to keep cattle out of the stalk fields. Some years there is little trouble from this disease, and most farmers take a chance on getting the feed from the fields. If poisoning occurs it probably will be wise to abandon the stalks so far as feeding is concerned.—Prairie Farmer.

Watch Horses' Teeth

As the idle horse lives largely on dry roughage, the teeth should be inspected occasionally. In the horse the upper jaw is slightly wider than the lower jaw so that the teeth are not exactly opposite. The wear is not equally distributed and sharp edges are often left on the inside of the lower molars and on the outside of the uppers which may cut the tongue or cheeks. When the horse eats, the food irritates the sores and he may not feed well. These sharp edges should be rasped down with a guarded rasp as often as necessary to keep the teeth in proper shape.—American Agriculturist.

Pruning, Plain Problem

One who would prune successfully should have an ideal shape in mind and ever strive to attain it. Enough lateral branches should be removed from the central leader to permit sunlight to get at the center of the tree. Fruit will then be evenly distributed over the tree. A little pruning done each year makes a better shape possible; besides, shock and injury to the tree caused by heavy pruning after a year or two of neglect is avoided.—Missouri Farmer.

Look to Purity of Farm Water Supply

Two Methods Given Sanction by Authority.

A pure water supply on the farm helps in insuring protection from typhoid and other diseases, believes Virgil Overholt, extension specialist in agricultural engineering at the Ohio State university.

The ideal well, he says, should be located about 300 feet from sources of pollution such as leaching privies, open-jointed sewers, and open bottom cesspools. Otherwise the water supply of the farm home is very likely to be a menace to health.

All wells are best made with a water-tight wall extending to at least 25 feet below the ground surface, and should be provided with a sloping concrete well slab so as to divert the surface drainage. It is a good idea to connect the pump to the well slab in a way that will exclude the entrance of waste water. Another precaution is to install a self-priming pump with the base cast solid on pump stock or standard. This makes it unnecessary to prime with water of questionable purity.

Although springs are commonly thought to be a source of pure water, in reality they often are polluted, according to Overholt. In springs the water must come clear to the surface through natural channels. This makes surface contamination easy. Great care is required in developing a spring so as to exclude surface water and to prevent the entrance of such animals as salamanders and crawfish.

Grass Beef Considered Inferior to Grain-Fed

Beef formed on grass is, on the average, considered to be less desirable than the beef from grain-fed cattle. It is usually darker colored, the fat is normally yellow, and the carcass shows greater shrink from slaughter up to time of consumption. Because of the greater exercise the animals have to take during their period of fattening their muscles are, on the average, tougher. On the other hand, the flavor of grass beef usually ranks high and in some of the special investigations on quality and palatability of meat co-operatively conducted by the Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges, unusually fine results with regard to flavor, quality, texture, flesh color and fat color have been secured. Nevertheless, it is the common opinion of the trade that grass beef is inferior to grain-fed beef, and the outlets for grass beef are diminishing annually.

Potato Acreage Cut

Reports received by the Department of Agriculture from commercial growers of southern early and of intermediate crop potatoes show a greater degree of uncertainty concerning plans for the approaching season's plantings than has prevailed for several years past. Although expenses will average lower on many important items entering into the cost of producing potatoes, credit is restricted and the difficulty of securing the usual financing to grow a crop is reflected in a majority of the reports.

For 18 states growing a commercial early or intermediate crop, the reported January 1 plans indicate a prospective planting of 256,030 acres, which would be about 23 per cent less than the 1931 acreage and slightly below the reduced acreage of 1929. The intermediate states, as a group, report plans for a slightly increased acreage.

Money in Cowpeas

One crop of potatoes following cowpeas was worth a crop of potatoes and a cotton crop in addition to C. A. Stanford, Cameron county, Texas. Mr. Stanford had 12 acres in potatoes. Six acres had been in cowpeas the year before and the peas had been plowed down. From this field he got 770 sacks of potatoes, worth \$2,507.50.

The other six acres were in cotton the previous year. It made 507 sacks and brought \$1,632. The cotton crop brought \$500. The cowpeas seed cost \$30 so the six acres of potatoes that followed cowpeas were worth \$345.50 more than the potato crop and the cotton which preceded it on the other six acres. Potatoes on land that had been in peas brought \$145.91 an acre more than those that followed cotton.—Capper's Farmer.

Farm Hints

The problem of neglected orchards is really a community problem, for such an orchard is a breeding ground for pests which infest other orchards in the vicinity.

In the past six years 784 pure-bred rams have been distributed at 24 sales conducted by co-operative sheep and wool producers' associations in Pennsylvania.

Iowa in 1931 produced about 4,675,000 bushels of potatoes—125,000 bushels more in 1930.

The Colorado station finds that moderate weathering may cause loss of 50 to 80 per cent of the vitamin content of alfalfa hay.

Twenty principal crops in Illinois yielded a return of \$190,000,000 in 1931, according to A. J. Surratt, agricultural statistician. This is a decrease of \$78,000,000, or about 29 per cent from the value of 1930 crops.

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Short-Sighted Germans

Statistics derived from investigations conducted by the German government show that Germany may very properly be designated as the "Land of the Short-sighted." Nowhere else in the world where there is a larger percentage of near-sighted people. Of the German states where vision defects are most pronounced, Saxony was discovered to be at the head of the unenviable list. There, out of every 1,000 adults, more than 200 are affected with myopia.—Nemes Wiener Tagblatt, Vienna.

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When the intolerable pains of rheumatism or achas or neuritis or lumbago drive you nearly mad... don't forget the marvelous heat Nature put into red peppers. For it is this penetrating heat that relieves all pain as it soothes and gets down under the skin, seeming to clear up inflammation instantly. It is this genuine red pepper's heat that is now contained in an ointment called **Rowles Red Pepper Rub**. As you rub it in you can feel relief come. There's nothing better for breaking up a dangerous chest cold, either. All druggists sell **Rowles Red Pepper Rub** in convenient jars.

Pride of Halifax
That it possesses the perfect baby is the claim made by Halifax, England. Twins on view at the town's baby show were adjudged 99 per cent perfect. One mother proudly stated that her baby weighed 12 pounds when he was born, and had been singled out for special merit at three different shows.



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