

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Farm Board to Sell No More Wheat or Cotton This Year —Iowa Farmers Still "Striking"—Germany Demands Arms Equality.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SALES of its wheat and cotton have been stopped by the federal farm board until next year, according to the announcement made by Chairman James C. Stone. He said the board and the American Cotton Co-operative association had agreed to the terms laid down by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan of \$50,000,000, stipulating that their holdings of nearly 2,000,000 bales of cotton be taken off the market until 1933.

Mr. Stone also announced that the board had sold all its stabilization wheat except 3,000,000 bushels. This means the grain stabilization corporation has disposed of more than 254,000,000 bushels of wheat since July 1, 1931, and more than 186,000,000 bushels since November 1 last. The stabilization corporation, therefore, is no longer a factor in the grain market. It still holds what Mr. Stone called "a certain amount of futures contracts" which will be held at least until after the beginning of the next year.

A loophole for the disposal of the cash wheat was left by the provision that, though this wheat would be kept off the market until the new year, this limitation would not apply to possible sales to foreign countries not reckoned as important buyers of American grain.

In making the announcement, Chairman Stone explained that the purpose of the arrangements was to make a better market for the farmers. The cotton growers, he pointed out, will get the full benefit of the market for their crop of this year without the price-dulling interference of the hold-over crop. The Cotton Stabilization Corporation and the Cotton Co-operative association, Mr. Stone said, would gradually liquidate their holdings "during periods when more active demand is anticipated."

IOWA'S striking farmers did not approve of the truce called by the head of their "holiday" association and made preparations to renew the picketing of the highways around the larger cities. They also called on Gov. Dan Turner to try to induce the governors of several middle west states, at a conference in Sioux City, to institute an embargo "upon all foodstuffs from the middle western states at less than production costs."

Pickets outside Sioux City wrecked a number of trucks and injured the drivers, but the sheriff's forces then got busy and dispersed them and removed from the roads the formidable obstructions placed by the farmers. In Nebraska the picketing was abandoned for the present.

FINANCIAL circles of the country were intensely interested to read of the new plans for the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust company of Chicago, largest bank outside of New York city. The directors voted to nationalize the institution and to set up special reserves of \$40,000,000 out of surplus to cover losses incurred. As a further mark of conservatism they voted a quarterly dividend of \$2 a share in comparison with \$3 in each of the two preceding periods and with a former annual rate of \$16. The bank's capital remains unchanged at \$75,000,000.

The directors explained to the stockholders that "the development of a plan for nationalizing the bank was suggested by recent legislative proposals regarding the banking system of the United States, all of which indicate a distinct trend in the direction of a more unified national structure, strengthened and controlled by the federal banking authorities."

course was 252,086 miles an hour, and he broke all American records for speed around a closed course. Three days previously Doolittle with the same barrel-shaped plane set a new record for land planes, his average speed on four consecutive laps being 292.287 miles an hour.

Mrs. Mae Halzlip of St. Louis broke the women's world speed record for land planes by attaining an average speed of 253.513 miles an hour in four dashes over the three kilometer course. She won the Shell gold plaque.

MEXICO has a new president in the person of Gen. Abelardo L. Rodriguez, who was chosen for the position by the congress after Pascual Ortiz Rubio resigned because of political differences and his ill health. Rodriguez, who has been holding the portfolio of minister of war, is one of the strong military figures in the republic and in 1929 suppressed the Escobar revolt. On taking office he issued a statement in which he said: "Naturally I shall continue the same friendly, cordial relations with the United States that have existed."

In the new cabinet Manuel Tellez remains as foreign minister and Alberto J. Pani as secretary of the treasury; several others were reappointed. Gen. Pablo Quiroga was given the war portfolio. The entire diplomatic corps in Mexico City called on President Rodriguez, and hundreds of congratulatory messages were received by him, including one from President Hoover.

BOLIVIA was reported to have flatly rejected the plea of the neutral Latin-American nations for a truce with Paraguay in their dispute over the Gran Chaco. The Paraguayans assumed that this meant war was certain and went ahead with their preparations. It was officially announced in La Paz that a Paraguayan force had attacked a defense post on the frontier and was repulsed by Bolivian troops.

Brazilian rebels in Sao Paulo state had an agreement with the navy that the latter would not indulge in hostilities for the time being; but the rebels fired machine guns on naval planes dropping manifestos over Montserrat, which seemed to end the semi-neutral attitude of the navy. Seven of its planes flew over Fort Itaipu at the entrance of Santos harbor and destroyed it with bombs. The federal forces were said to have made considerable gains from both the north and the south.

WHILE the Germans were preparing for the crucial session of the reichstag, called for September 12 by Hermann Goering, the National Socialist president of the parliament, the Von Papen government was keeping the rest of the world greatly interested if not excited by its demand for the arms equality which Germany insists was promised her in the Versailles treaty. The demand had been submitted to France in the form of an aide memoire and some days later was given to the public by Baron Von Neurath, foreign minister. It is really an ultimatum, announcing that unless the equality in armaments is granted by the powers, Germany will quit the world disarmament conference.

Before and after the publication of the note, Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, minister of defense, declared in addresses and interviews that if the demand were not granted Germany would arm anyway, and he was most emphatic in his statements. To newspaper men in Koenigsberg he asserted stormily: "I mean everything I have said. We will no longer stand for being treated like a second rate nation."

ON SEPTEMBER 11, the eighteenth anniversary of the Battle of the Marne, a fine memorial of that mighty struggle was presented to the French nation by America, whose citizens to the number 4,000,000 contributed its cost. The piece of statuary, entitled "France Defiant," rises 130 feet above a 60-foot pedestal, on an eminence overlooking the battlefield. It stands as high as a seven-story building, and is the largest monument in France. It was designed by Frederic MacMonnies and Edmondo Quattrocchi was the sculptor. The motif of the memorial is a woman symbolic of France at bay, supporting a stricken soldier son. An infant emblematic of the future clings to the hem of the woman's tattered robe. On the front of the pedestal is Marshal Joffre's famous message to the French army on the eve of the battle: "At this moment when a battle impends upon which rests the fate of our country no one must look behind. All must unite to attack. Any troop finding itself unable to advance further must hold the ground and fight until death. No retreat!"

JOSEPH V. McKEE, who became mayor of New York on the resignation of Jimmy Walker, was informed by the citizens' budget commission that the city pays more than \$1,000,000 every day in the year for salaries for its employees. Therefore he got busy at once on economies in a way that made the politicians gasp. First he announced that his own salary was reduced immediately from \$40,000 to \$25,000 a year. Then he served notice that, after October 1, no city commissioner appointed by the mayor would receive more than \$12,000 a year. And more of the same sort was expected to follow.

The budget commission pointed out that in the six years of the Walker administration 32,380 extra positions had been added to the city payroll at a total cost of \$120,633,223 a year—practically a third of the city's entire payment for personal service.

SCANDAL concerning labor employed on government jobs has been transferred from western projects to the lower Mississippi river valley. Charges have been made that workers in river flood control construction camps down there are held by contractors in a virtual state of peonage; that the men are working 12 hours a day and 7 days a week at very small wages. Since this falls in the province of the Department of War, Secretary Patrick J. Hurley took cognizance of the charges and sent Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of army engineers, to make an investigation.

LOS ANGELES, the prolific source of tragedies, provided another—the suicide of Paul Bern, moving picture executive and husband of Jean Harlow, a famous screen actress. For reasons that at this writing are unknown, Mr. Bern shot and killed himself in the beautiful home he presented to his bride when they were married two months ago. He left a note that only added to the mystery. It said he was making good "the frightful wrong I have done you" and wiping out his "abject humiliation," and Miss Harlow insisted she did not know what he meant and that they had been perfectly happy together. Mr. Bern, who was born in Germany 42 years ago, had been actor, stage manager and director, and in his work in pictures was very successful and popular. His associates said he had been acting strangely of late, and that his mother and three of his sisters had committed suicide.

One possible explanation for Bern's suicide was revealed when it was learned that for years before his marriage to Jean Harlow he lived with another woman. His brother asserted Bern continued to support her in a sanitarium after she had a nervous breakdown, and that Miss Harlow knew all about it. For ten years this woman lived at the Hotel Algonquin in New York city as Mrs. Paul Bern and paid her bills with checks sent to her fortighly from Hollywood by the movie executive. She left the hotel last winter and had her trunks shipped to San Francisco.

RAPID progress on the government's \$700,000,000 public building program was reported by the Treasury department in a review of authorized projects. The report said that specific authorizations aggregated \$496,463,942 and that 230 buildings costing \$71,400,219 had already been completed. It further reported 382 projects with a total cost limit of \$324,588,323 were under contract either in whole or in part.

In regard to 136 projects costing \$42,172,900, the treasury said they either were in the specification stage or that bids had been received for their construction. It was explained that Secretary Mills had not yet determined on the expenditure of the \$100,000,000 provided in the relief act for public buildings.

Feed Value Found Among Farm Pests Live Stock Made Gains on Russian Thistle and Bean Straw.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture—WNU Service. Russian thistle, a troublesome weed in the West, bean straw, and flaxseed were some of the little-used plants and crops found to have considerable feeding value in a series of co-operative lamb and pig-fattening experiments by the Colorado agricultural experiment station and the Dry Land agricultural field station of the United States Department of Agriculture at Akron, Colo.

For one lot of 20 lambs, Russian thistles, one of the common "tumble weeds" of the western plains region, were ground fine and fed with shelled corn and cottonseed cake for 90 days. Some of the thistles were raked out of fence corners; other were cut green and cured for the experiment. Valuing the corn at 34 cents per bushel, the cake at \$22 per ton, and the ground thistles at \$5.50 per ton, the gains of the lambs cost \$4.27 per 100 pounds live weight. The results from feeding a lot of cull lambs indicate that if the thistles are cut green and made into hay, grinding is not necessary, as the lambs consumed the whole thistles just as readily.

This thistle experiment, believed to be the first to place a definite value on this weed as a feed, is important to the dry belt, the bureau points out, because the thistle usually thrives in drought seasons when other crops fail. When bean straw, valued at \$3 per ton, was fed with corn and cake to lambs at the same rate and value as in the thistle lot, the gains cost \$3.06 per 100 pounds.

In another comparison cut sorgo fodder was fed to one lot of lambs and whole sorgo fodder to another lot. The indications are that the whole sorgo fodder at \$3.50 per ton is a more profitable feed than the cut fodder when it costs \$2 per ton to cut it. Although flaxseed screenings have been known to poison live stock, in the Colorado experiments pigs fed four-fifths of a pound a day of unscrubbed flaxseed—a home-grown protein feed—for 90 days as a supplement to four pounds of ground hog millet showed no ill effects, but pigs fed 6 1/2 pounds of ground hog millet, one-half pound of tankage and one-fourth pound of flaxseed daily gained almost twice as much. Ground flaxseed meal at \$9 per ton was a less economical feed than cottonseed cake at \$22 per ton. The flaxseed meal lot made considerably smaller gains and required somewhat more feed per unit of gain.

Amount of Skimmilk to Balance Grain Ration. Almost all farmers recognize skimmilk as a splendid supplemental feed for pigs, because of its high protein value and its mineral content. Sometimes the question comes up as to how much skimmilk must be fed to balance the grains fed to growing pigs. Two to three pounds of undiluted milk for every pound of grain in the ration will furnish all the protein and minerals necessary. Three pounds of milk to one pound of grain usually is the most desirable proportion. More than five pounds of skimmilk per pound of grain usually gives much less economical returns.

One of the best ways to be certain of the proper balance is to self-feed the grain and give the pigs all the skimmilk or buttermilk they will consume. Buttermilk also is about equal to the skimmed product in feeding value. It is best to guard against changing from sweet to sour milk, as this often causes pigs to scour. There is some danger of scours in pigs from one month to three months of age if full-fed on milk in rainy weather.—Wallace's Farmer.

Beekeeping. Even during the busy days of honey harvest, the foundation for next year's honey crop may be laid. Often severe losses are sustained and opportunities for improvement are overlooked because beekeepers are so busy harvesting their crop and preparing it for market that they have little if any time to look forward to another season. In localities which do not have a fall honey flow, the latter part of the early honey flow is an excellent time for replacing old and otherwise inferior queens. Even though it may seem difficult to do in these busy days, often the most profitable work in the apiary is that of replacing poor queens with good ones while this can be done advantageously. Another important stone in the foundation for next year's honey crop in localities not having a fall honey flow is that of providing a super of honey, food chamber, for each colony to be sure to have an abundance of stores for fall, winter and spring.

Believes in Limestone. The champion limestone user of Illinois, it may safely be stated, says a writer in the Prairie Farmer, is D. M. Hardy, eighty-four-year-old Monroe county farmer, who last year applied 3,400 tons, or approximately 85 carloads, on 1,000 acres of land. While he admits that this is a sizable order he says: "My experience with limestone running over several years has been that it is one of the highest-paying farm practices that has been developed for modern agriculture."

Study Means to Put End to Farm "Waste" Specialists Seek Methods of Using By-Products.

Each year we make new progress toward economic perfection on the farm and still there are plenty of waste materials. This isn't because we are not careful and willing to save, but because means have not been found for utilizing many of the things we throw away. Raw material to make more than enough paper, fiber board, acetic acid, alcohols, acetone and charcoal needed each year in the United States is found in the straw of wheat, oats, barley, rye and rice, stalks of corn and sugar cane and wild marsh grasses.

The waste of these materials is estimated at over 200,000,000 tons a year. The chemists know about it and so do the manufacturers. The trouble is that the materials are so bulky and the expense of gathering them is so great that they are not wanted when more compact and more easily handled stuff is available. Most of the paper and other commercial goods mentioned above are now made from other raw materials, principally wood and corn.

The various materials named are not wasted altogether, of course. Most of them are returned to the soil whence they came, to add some humus and fertilizing value. Even when they are burned, a modicum of valuable constituents is restored to the earth for the benefit of succeeding crops. It will be a good day for agriculture, however, when a greater number of by-products yielding more directly and more obviously a profit in the shape of dollars can be made from some of our so-called "waste" materials of the farm.

Practices That Add to Productivity of Farm. Differences in earnings of more than \$3,000 per farm have been revealed in farm record studies in the state of Illinois during the past five years. Practices which help give the higher incomes with little or no cash outlay involve the use of high yielding seeds tested for germination, preparation of good seedbeds and control of weeds, crop diseases and insects, growing of higher profit crops and protecting the stands by proper cultivation, feeding of balanced rations and controlling of live stock diseases, doing farm jobs at the proper season, making careful use of all manure, producing according to markets and keeping farm accounts.

Other practices which require time or expense, but which helped increase the average income in the Illinois survey were the use of limestone where needed, growing of legumes in a good crop rotation, use of phosphate and potash where possible, proper arrangement of field systems and provision of good drainage, keeping of high producing live stock which are fitted to the farm, and development of a large enough business to profitably utilize all labor, power and machinery.—Wallace's Farmer.

Individual Hog Houses. Earl Knebel, Iowa, writes: "Our individual movable hog houses 5 by 6 feet can be built complete with board floor at a total cost of \$11.50 each. These are A-shaped and do not need farrowing rails to prevent the sows from lying on the pigs. They were made of rough lumber and stained with crank case oil to preserve the wood. Our ten sows farrowed 86 pigs and not one was killed by smothering.

"To prevent the smaller ones from being robbed, an individual pen was made for each sow of light 6 by 10-foot gates or panels, which were wired together so they could easily be moved or taken down when not needed. When the pigs were a few weeks old they were allowed the run of a 40-acre field of clover with running water, by turning the panels upside down with the wider spaces at the bottom. These pigs were to be raised on clean ground, so the sow's feet and udders were scrubbed with hot water and soap before being hauled to their new quarters."—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

TALES OF THE CHIEFS

By Editha L. Watson
TWO GUNS WHITE CALF

Those who think that the day of the Indian is done, and picture him as a pathetic misfit, slowly fading into the sunset, should visit the Blackfeet and their chief, Two Guns White Calf. Here is the most traveled Indian in the world today, and the best known. His father, White Calf, the last lineal chief of the Blackfeet, was a warm friend of President Roosevelt, and it was during a visit to him in Washington that the Great Spirit summoned him. President Roosevelt sent the body of White Calf back to his people in a private car, with a military escort—honors which the Blackfeet deeply appreciated.

Two Guns did not choose to shine by his father's light. He could have made a wistful figure as the son of the last great chief, living in the glories of the past. But Two Guns is a modern. There is, he finds, a great deal to interest an Indian in the present day, and he intends to see and learn all about it. For the last twenty years, the famous Blackfoot has been enjoying a unique life, for an Indian, no doubt he will continue to do so.

In 1912, a group of Indians, of which Two Guns was one, went East. The striking appearance of the chief attracted instant attention, and his unusual mental qualities brought him to the fore as a man well worth featuring. The band was quartered in tipis on the roof of a New York hotel, then the highest hotel building in the world, and crowds poured up to see the picturesque folk and their especially picturesque leader, who was as much at home on the skyscraper roof as he was in his own camp by the peaceful lake.

Two Guns was the first Indian to go up in a plane. During this eastern trip, he was taken up in a hydroplane at Dodd's Ferry, on the Hudson. As the spirits of dead and gone Blackfeet watched from their happy hunting grounds in the Land Beyond, were they outraged at his daring? I doubt it; more probably, they nodded their ghostly heads in approval, and said, "He is our own brave son—a true Blackfoot."

Queen Marie of Rumania, during her American visit, stopped to greet Two Guns on his reservation. Surely no more striking picture than this could be imagined: the gracious royal lady and the stately and striking Indian chief, exchanging courtesies to the music of drum-beats, before a background of tipis, war-bonnets, and Pinto ponies. It is not recorded that Two Guns lacked one whit of the poise of his queenly guest.

September 17, 1927, found this most sophisticated Indian at the White House. The Great White Father, President Coolidge, and the great red chief, Two Guns, met as leaders of their people should meet—ceremonially and with courtesy. Presidents and chiefs have met before, it is true, since the days of Washington, but never before has their meeting been on such equal terms.

There is nothing of the taciturn Indian of legend about Two Guns White Calf. The chief has a ready sense of humor, and enjoys a hearty laugh, even at his own expense. He likes to meet people, and to be in large gatherings, and he naturally dominates any crowd.



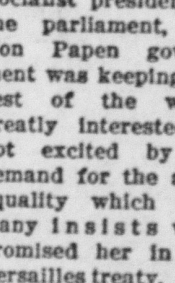
J. C. Stone



President Rodriguez



Gen. L. Brown



Hermann Goering



Fred Hovey



Two Guns White Calf