

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE IN CHINA HAS COMMERCIAL MOTIVE

Japan's indifference has been the big surprise of the Chinese. But after one looks under the surface that indifference is found to be apparent but not real. Nothing is so surprising, says a United States dispatch from Washington.

There are strong reasons why the man looks with friendly eyes on the rising Nationalist movement in China. The chief one is that Japan has come to look upon China as a customer instead of a victim. She has supplanted the mailed fist of the militarists with the friendly handshake of the salesman.

This policy is hard for the old Japanese militarists to swallow. If an irate admiral sneaks out occasionally it is only to be expected, but the powers at Tokyo are talking in soothing terms, and their actions support their words.

It is a romantic story of the quick adaptability of the Japanese and the ease with which they are edging in ahead of the other powers and establishing themselves as Big Brothers in China. They are making money and friends at the same time, while most other powers are losing both.

Japan has laid aside her old idea of conquest explicated in the arrogant twenty-one demands in 1915.

The new policy was expounded to the Japanese Diet last January, by Foreign Minister Shidehara, in substance as follows:

"Order and security can be obtained only by the Chinese themselves, and attempts to force domestic peace by outside pressure would do more harm than good. Japan has prohibited all supply of arms and loan to China which may be applied to purposes of civil war.

"It rests solely with the Chinese people to decide who is to hold the reins of government and on whom worked out by any foreign nation to suit its own convenience can be imposed on China with any hope of lasting peace. It cannot be imagined that the Chinese will long acquiesce in foreign intervention or submit to foreign dictation.

Japanese intentions in China are entitled to complete protection for their persons and property, which right cannot be disturbed or modified by any social changes there. Japan's policy toward China is to promote its security and territorial integrity, promote the stability and economic development of China and Japan, entertain sympathetically and helpfully the just aspirations of the Chinese people and maintain an attitude of patience and tolerance in the present situation in China and at the same time protect Japan's legitimate and essential rights and interests."

Last winter, when other powers were still debating Japan started negotiations at Peking to abolish her extra territorial rights and return her concessions. She also sent a representative to Hankow to negotiate the same and with Eugene Chen, Nationalist foreign minister. Representative were also sent to present her position to leaders of the Komin-tang in Canton and Shanghai. Japan expects whoever lands on top to be her friend.

Japan practically controls most of the cotton mills and iron industry in China—two of the richest—and is now turning toward control of the silk industry. Her banks dominate the private financing of China. She has bought up industries at a rate that should make a Wall Street banker blush.

Japanese steamships are running in and out of every coast and harbor in China. She controls two railroads, one to Peking and two to four main shipping stations, ten of the largest iron and steel works, with 40 per cent of the output and 45 cotton mills, controlling 50 per cent of the cotton cloth output.

She has investments of \$1,000,000,000 in China, about the same as Great Britain, and compared with \$5,000,000,000 in American commercial investments, she has got ahead. Japan's grip on eastern China in China are in and Great Britain is going down.

Japan has a firm grip on Manchuria. It is the belief of many that Japan expects the Chinese Nationalists to finally serve in a compromise of the domination in return for Japanese favor in all China south of the Great Wall.

Spring Is Here

I am eternal. I realize strong men grow. Beautiful women cower before me. I laugh. They are unable to love me. They lose their charm and become unlovely, sniffling objects. Mighty men become powerless in my presence; they are debased and I am glorified. I am all powerful, omnipresent. I am a cold in the head. I am eternal.

"What's the best cure for tooth-ache?" "Walk halfway to the dentist's."

PIGS PAY A PROFIT OF \$13.98 PER HEAD

Fifty-five pigs on a feeding test at the Blackland branch station in Washington county paid a net profit of \$823.41, or \$13.98 per pig after the cost of all feeds had been deducted.

The test was conducted by E. H. Hostetler, in charge of swine investigations for the North Carolina experiment station and, together with other work done at Wenoona since 1925, proves conclusively that well bred hogs can be produced profitably and satisfactorily on the black land soils of eastern Carolina. The tests also show that corn, which is the principal money crop of the section can be marketed to better advantage through hogs than it can when sold for grain.

Mr. Hostetler states that two carloads of pigs are produced at the Wenoona farm each year. These are put on experimental feeding just as soon as they reach about 100 pounds in weight. In the last test, Mr. Hostetler concluded a test on March 14. The 55 pigs were used to compare the feeding value of fish meal alone and fish meal and soybean meal, mixed half and half, as a supplement to corn. The pigs were divided into two groups and fed for 67 days, during this time, they made an average daily gain of 2.25 pounds.

Mr. Hostetler found that the 27 pigs fed the fish meal alone with corn gained 4,175 pounds and consumed 398 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain. The cost of each 100 pounds of gain was \$5.52 and the pigs paid \$1.58 for each bushel of corn consumed.

The 28 pigs which received one-half fish meal and one-half soybean meal with corn gained 4,192 pounds and consumed 398 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain. The cost per 100 pounds of gain was \$5.80 and the pigs paid \$1.55 for each bushel of corn consumed.

The financial return of \$13.98 per pig should commend this practice of feeding hogs to each farmer, states Mr. Hostetler. Especially easy is it to let the hogs fatten until they weigh about 100 pounds each and then put them on feed for fattening and marketing.

POULTRY PAYS PROFIT AT COASTAL STATION

Tellico, April 13.—Each hen in a flock of 200 at the coast of plain experiment station, Tellico, near Wilford paid a profit of \$4.01 per bird under research conditions according to a financial statement made by Dr. E. E. Kapp, head of the poultry department at State College.

These birds are a part of an experimental flock kept at the station farm to study poultry growing under practical farming conditions. The study has been outlined for a period of ten years and last year was the second year of the study. Twelve acres of land are given over to the investigations. Modern buildings are used and the houses are located in a grove of peach trees.

A complete record of this work, including the feed given, the methods used in putting pullets into lay, the storage of eggs for better prices and the handling of broilers is all given in Bulletin 252, "Operations of a Four Unit Poultry Plant," recently issued by the North Carolina Experiment Station. The tests were made with single comb Rhode Island Red chickens which have been developed and bred by the poultry department through a period of 13 years. The bulletin compares the feeding of milk and yeast meal, especially on the development, health and productive powers of the hens. The flocks are carried through all the operations that would naturally occur on the average poultry farm and careful records and dates have been kept on each phase of handling the birds.

According to Dr. Kapp, this bulletin should be of great practical value to any poultryman who wants to know the facts about handling his flock. Few poultrymen know the exact cost of handling a flock of hens nor the returns which are secured. With the aid of this bulletin, proper records may be kept and a guide is given for the various operations. Copies of the bulletin may be had free of charge by citizens of North Carolina on application to the agricultural editor at State College, Raleigh.

STATUS OF MAGISTRATES AFFECTED BY DECISION

According to well informed attorneys in this city, says the Winston-Salem Journal, the recent decision of Chief Justice William Howard Taft of the United States supreme court puts an end to magistrate courts, so far as criminal actions are concerned and as one lawyer put it "the courts are getting back to the fundamental principles of personal liberty and the due process of law."

The case in question came to the supreme court from the state of Ohio. A man by the name of Tumey had been arrested and charged with unlawfully possessing intoxicating liquors. He was tried before the mayor of North College, Hill, Hamilton, Ohio, who found him guilty and fined him \$100. Then ordered him confined until the fine and costs were paid. He took an appeal on the ground that the mayor who tried him received a fee, that the trial violated the 14th amendment to the federal constitution because of the pecuniary and other interests which the statutes give the mayor in the result of the trial, also that the fourth amendment was violated in depriving a person of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

Chief Justice Taft declares every citizen accused of crime is entitled to a fair trial to be conducted by a fair and impartial judge. He went on further to say in his decision, that he regarded the fact a broad sentiment and declares a defendant in a criminal case of due process of law to be denied by the judgment of a court, the judge of which has a direct personal, substantial and pecuniary interest in reaching a conclusion against him in this case.

All magistrates in Watauga county and elsewhere who live on fees collected in criminal cases are seriously affected by Chief Justice Taft's sweeping decision, for no court, he declares, may convict a man when that court has a pecuniary interest in the case.

Out of this case comes the conclusion that a judge or magistrate may be disqualified to try a case not only by reason of direct personal gain, but also by reason of his relationship to the community he serves; respecting personal interests occur where his pay for presiding at a trial is in the nature of costs and fees payable only upon conviction of the defendant.

Evidence

Teacher: "Surely you know what the word 'murder' means, Tommy." Tommy: "You've washed, what do you think it is at 'if your face is clean'?" Tommy: "The towel."



EASTER FLOWERS

Flowers—always symbolic of beauty and happiness—are without a peer. Their fragrant loveliness will bring cheer on the darkest day, and will make happier the brightest day. The one remembrance that is bound to cause everyone at any time—they are particularly appropriate at Easter. Remember your friends and loved ones—they will appreciate the esteem and affection behind the token.

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SMILE UP, FELLERS, EVERYTHING ELSE IS!

A. B. CHAPIN



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