

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## Gandhi Tells Round-Table Conference India Must Have Self-Government—Progress in Plans for Relief.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

M AHATMA GANDHI clad only in his loin cloth and a white robe, and constantly sipping goat's milk from a vacuum bottle, was the outstanding figure in the round-table conference on the status of India which got under way in St. James' palace in London. On the opening day he spoke no word, because it was his weekly day of silence, but in the evening, his period of silence having ended, he made this rather pessimistic statement:

"If our hopes and fears are weighed in the balance, I am afraid our fears will far outweigh our hopes. But it is too early to make predictions. We ought to be able to say a week hence whether our hopes ultimately will overcome our fears. At present everything is in the lap of the gods." He had listened to flowery and hopeful speeches by Lord Sankey, chairman of the federal structures committee, and several others, including Indian potentates, but he seemed bored and unimpressed.

Next day, however, the mahatma was free to speak, and speak he did, letting the British know that the minimum demand he, as authorized by the All-India nationalist congress, is empowered to make is undiluted self-government for India. He wanted the British to let him know very soon whether this would be granted, and was willing to let other minds work out the details. But if the answer was to be "No," he wished to return speedily to India and resume there his revolutionary movement. The queer looking little Hindu leader did not say this quite so bluntly as it is written, but there was no mistaking his meaning, for he is always unafraid to speak frankly.

India, he said, was willing to remain a partner in the British empire, but that partnership must be such that it may be terminated at the will of either party.

"If God wills," he said, "it will be a permanent partnership, but at the same time, the right to terminate the association will constitute a real test of the equality of position enjoyed by both partners."

"There was a time when I was proud of being called a British subject, but many years ago I stopped calling myself a British subject. I would far rather be called a rebel than a subject, but I still aspire to be a citizen, not of an empire, but of a commonwealth in partnership."

"Not a partnership superimposed by one nation upon another, but a partnership of mutual agreement. In such a partnership India will be ready to share Great Britain's misfortunes, and if necessary, to fight side by side with Great Britain, not for exploitation of any race or any person, but conceivably for the good of the whole world."

The federal structures committee, ignoring Gandhi's desire to have a decision on the general question of self rule first, went ahead with the working out of details.

BANKERS, economists, ex-service men and many other groups are holding almost daily conferences to see what can be done about unemployment and the recovery of prosperity. One of the important sessions was that of the American Legion labor conference in Washington, and in it the chief address was made by Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, now president of the Radio Corporation of America. He told the legion that the surest contribution it could



Gen. Harbord.

make toward the solution of the problem would be to offer its services unreservedly to President Hoover, and continuing, he had some harsh words for those who advocate the demanding of full payment of soldier bonuses. "I can't imagine anything more ridiculous," he declared, "than your going to your Detroit convention with a program to relieve the country's unemployment and depression problems in one hand and a tin cup in the other. You would be laughed out of the country."

The prohibition issue was brought to the fore by M. H. McDonough, president of the building trades depart-

ment of the American Federation of Labor, who told the conference that legalization of beer would do more to relieve unemployment than all other relief measures combined. He said this would afford, within six months, employment for more than 1,000,000 persons, besides providing a market for farm produce.

TWELVE eminent bankers, representing as many federal reserve districts, were Mr. Hoover's guests at dinner and for two or three hours they conferred before the President the conditions in their respective regions. It was said at the White House that each banker had assured the President his district would be able to assume the unemployment relief burden this winter without federal aid.

The bankers were: Herbert K. Hallitt of Boston, R. H. Treman of Ithaca, N. Y.; Howard A. Lueb, Philadelphia; J. A. House, Cleveland; John Poole, Washington; John K. Ottley, Atlanta; Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago; Walter W. Smith, St. Louis; George H. Prince, St. Paul; Walter S. McLucas, Kansas City; Henry M. Robinson, Los Angeles, and Walter Lichtenstein of Chicago.

IF DISTRESS during the coming winter can be relieved through the appointment and the labor of leading citizens on committees, it certainly will be relieved. Director Gifford has just named a large committee of distinguished men and women whose duty it will be to mobilize national associations for the task. The chairman of this body is Dr. Elliot Wadsworth of Boston, who used to be an assistant secretary of the treasury and who is known for his excellent public service in connection with the Red Cross. He already is busy at the headquarters in Washington.



Dr. Wadsworth.

Doctor Wadsworth's fellow members include: William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross; Matthew Sloan, president of the New York Edison company; Silas H. Strawn, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Colonel Arthur Woods, of New York, who was chairman of Mr. Hoover's relief organization last year, and R. H. Aishton, Washington; Martin H. Carmody, Grand Rapids, Mich.; James C. Drain, Spokane, Wash.; Dr. John W. Davis, Institute, W. Va.; John E. Edgerton, Lebanon, Tenn.; Dr. Lillian Gilbreath, Montclair, N. J.; C. E. Gransky, San Francisco, Calif.; A. Johnson, Washington; Alvan Macauley, Detroit, Mich.; John R. Mott, New York City; Rabbi A. H. Silver, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. John F. Sippel, Washington; George Sloan, New York City; Mrs. Robert E. Spear, New York City; L. J. Taber, Columbus, Ohio; George E. Vincent, Greenwich, Conn., and William Allen White, Emporia, Kan.

GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING went out to Lincoln, Neb., to spend his seventy-first birthday anniversary with his sister, Miss May Pershing, and his son, Warren. He planned to remain there for three weeks, resting from his labors as head of the American monuments commission which have taken him on extensive travels. As always when he is in Lincoln, he declined to make any public appearances or statements or even to give interviews. But he chatted every day with his old friends and thoroughly enjoyed his rest with its informality. One remark the general dropped was quoted by the press. "There's nothing vitally wrong with the country," he said. "Anyone who says we're on the rocks doesn't know his country. We'll come out of it. The depression can't last."



Gen. Pershing.

A VIATION news was a mixture of good and bad. Don Moyle and C. A. Allen, who started a flight from Tokyo across the Pacific and were missing for nine days, were found alive and safe on an island off the coast of Kamchatka. Three passengers and a pilot died when a plane

fell into the sea at Oakland, Calif.; and a navy plane carrying supplies to stricken Belize crashed, killing an officer and two enlisted men. Wreckage of a monoplane found near the Shetland Islands was identified as the plane in which Parker Cramer and Oliver Paquette were trying to fly to Copenhagen. At this writing there is no word of the fate of Rody, Johanssen and Viera who, flying from Portugal to New York, vanished off the Nova Scotia coast.

REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD E. Byrd announced in Boston that he was planning another expedition to the South pole. He said that detailed preparations for this trip already have been made, but that he was not ready to give out the plans yet because there is still much scientific work to be done on the data collected by the former expedition.



Rear Admiral Byrd.

friends of mine who are interested in the work have contributed the bulk of the money. In this particular case, they will contribute probably all of it."

ON ITS second reading in the house of commons the British government's economy bill, authorizing the use of orders in council to effect savings of \$350,000,000 in administrative expenditures, was approved by a vote of 310 to 253—a majority for the government of 57. The division came after a long debate on proposals to reduce by 10 per cent the dole and salaries and costs of social devices.

Prime Minister MacDonald has appointed a cabinet committee to investigate Great Britain's adverse trade balance, and many think this means the government has decided to adopt a tariff policy. The London Daily Mail says there is a strong opinion in parliament that a general tariff of 20 per cent on all classes of foreign imports will ultimately be adopted without an electoral appeal to the country. The Laborite Herald, however, contends that a tariff cannot be imposed until the electorate has been consulted and hints that a general election is impending.

One immediate result of the wage cuts instituted by the government was a threat of mutiny among the navy men of the lower rating. The admiralty, admitting there was serious "unrest," suspended the program of exercises of the fleet in the North sea and started an inquiry.

SCARCELY 2,000 members of the once mighty Grand Army of the Republic were able to attend the annual encampment in Des Moines, the sixty-fifth and perhaps the last. They were tenderly cared for and many of them managed to march over at least a part of the route when the big parade was held, but in the main they were content to sit in arm chairs and exchange reminiscences.

FINDING he could not complete his investigations in the Philippines in the time originally set, Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, put off for one week his departure for the United States and went on with the work with refreshing thoroughness. Leaders of the Filipinos who demand immediate independence are not wholly pleased with Mr. Hurley, seeming to be convinced he will report against their cause. In the island senate he was bitterly attacked by two senators, despite the pleas of Sergio Osmena, president pro tempore of the senate, that they reserve their criticisms. Mr. Hurley, far from being offended, said such incidents gave him a clearer insight into conditions.



Sec'y Hurley.

Osmena and Manuel Roxas, speaker of the insular house, stated that plans had been made for the sending of an independence commission to Washington this fall. The delegates will seek a round-table conference and may consent to a compromise settlement of the question.

LATE reports from Belize, British Honduras, are that the deaths resulting from the hurricane that smashed that city may reach the shocking total of 1,400, or nearly one in ten of the entire population. Hundreds of the victims were burned in huge pyres without attempt at identification, because of the danger of pestilence. Other hundreds were swept out to sea by the great tidal wave that accompanied the storm.

Relief measures for the survivors were promptly carried out by the Honduran authorities, the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and the American naval forces in the vicinity.

(C) by Western Newspaper Union.

## May the Best Month for Alfalfa Sowing

### Prepare Ground in Fall, but Wait, Says Expert.

It is all right to get ready to sow alfalfa in the fall, but delay the actual sowing until next May, advises John H. Barron of the New York state college of agriculture. Work the land well this fall and repeat the cultivating next spring and then sow without a nurse crop, he says.

Mr. Barron cites the success of the Lovejoy farm located near Pittsford in Monroe county, New York. Here the land was in cabbage in 1930, the crop was kept clean and alfalfa was seeded alone in May, 1931. By June 25 the seeding and made an excellent weed-free stand. The cutting of hay taken this summer is worth more than a grain nurse crop would have been. And in addition, says Mr. Barron, when the alfalfa crop is in its prime the yield will be larger than if it had been planted with a nurse crop.

By seeding alone in spring the winter killing during the first winter is largely avoided and much of the competition from weeds is avoided by the fall and spring cultivation before seeding, he says.

## Quack Grass Worm Not Benefactor, but a Pest

Hailed as real benefactors in St. Louis county, because they appeared to feed almost exclusively on quack grass, some worms sent to A. G. Ruggles, state entomologist and professor of entomology, Minnesota university farm, have been identified as wheat stem maggots. While they might aid some in combating quack grass, these worms are decidedly a mixed blessing in grain areas, Mr. Ruggles explained, because of their tendency to infest crops such as wheat and barley, causing the heads to turn white without filling. Considerable damage was reported from these insects in East Polk county this year.

Several weeks ago, August Neubauer, the St. Louis county agent, reported the presence of worms which fed on quack grass and which it appeared might prove effective in combating this weed if enough of them were present.

However, upon being identified by Mr. Ruggles from specimens furnished by Mr. Neubauer, "the worm turned" as it were, proving to be an old pest, rather than a new friend.

## Chopped Alfalfa for Pigs

Pork produced by feeding chopped alfalfa hay as a supplement reached a good marketable weight fully 17 days before the other pigs and was produced at a saving of 41 cents for each 100 pounds, according to a recent report by the South Dakota experiment station. Twenty-five pounds of chopped alfalfa hay was used in a mixture with 50 pounds of tankage and 25 pounds of lard oil meal as a supplement to yellow corn. There was a saving of 16 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain due to the alfalfa.

Since chopping or grinding alfalfa is resorted to where hay is artificially cured for feeding to dairy cattle, many feel that it should be even more worth while to adopt this practice for all classes of stock where natural curing makes it impossible to secure so high-grade a product.

## Wheat in the Ration

The value of wheat in a live stock fattening ration and pointers to remember in feeding wheat as determined from the experience of successful feeders and tests conducted by experiment stations are summarized by the Colorado Agricultural college as follows:

For hogs wheat varies in feeding value from equality with corn, pound for pound, to 8 per cent greater efficiency than corn. For cattle and lambs wheat alone shows 90 to 100 per cent of the value of corn pound for pound. When fed half and half with corn wheat appears to be equal to corn for cattle and lambs.

Wheat should be coarsely ground for cattle and hogs. Grinding appears to be unnecessary for lambs.

## Around the Farm

Planting orchards on hillsides rather than in valleys is advocated by a meteorologist of the fruit-frost service.

Fifteen carloads of potatoes were grown on 75 acres this year by W. J. Sapp, De Funak Springs, Fla.

John Simons, who lives eight miles west of Wichita, Kan., harvested 70 bushels of wheat this year from 1.6 acres that had been in a feedlot.

When sheep and lambs are to be treated for stomach worms they should not be given any food or water for at least 12 hours before treatment. The remedy commonly used is bluestone or copper sulphate.

**Chance Happening**  
Luck is generally described as something that happens seemingly by chance. It may be an event, either good or evil, which affects the interest or happenings of an individual, but this happening is entirely casual. Luck, however, carries the idea of good luck only.

**Tallest Known Man**  
There have been reports among the less civilized tribes and among certain savage peoples that men have measured as much as 15 feet. From actual records that have been compiled, the greatest height found was that of Topinard's Highlander, who measured 112 inches—9 feet 4 inches.

**Famous English Forest**  
By its association with Robin Hood, the most romantic forest in England is, perhaps, Sherwood. On its verge is a curious amphitheater called Robin Hood's hill, and in the forest may still be seen a very old hollow oak tree called Robin Hood's ladder. One of the ancient oaks, entirely hollow, called the Major oak, can shelter in its hollow trunk a dozen or fourteen people at once.

**Old French Institution**  
The Academie des Jeux Floreux is at Toulouse, France. The first floral games were held at Toulouse in May, 1324, at the summons of a guild of troubadours, who invited the lords and their friends to assemble in the garden of "Gay Science" and recite their works. In 1634 the Academie des Jeux Floreux was constituted an academy by letters patent. At present it is especially interested in Provençal poetry.

**Circumventing Colic**  
A pretty little party from Pittsburgh, who always wears a straight flush and who can't understand the ways of a man with a maid, brings her problem to Oral Hygiene. "My boy friend," she boasts, "is as fine as they come, but whenever he calls he invariably waits 15 minutes before kissing me. Now, what's his system, please?" "Perhaps," grins the editor, "he has learned how long it takes the paint to dry?"—Pathfinder Magazine.

**Drum Signaling**  
The Smithsonian institution says: "In the eastern Belgian Congo tribes, particularly the Batela, have evolved a system of telegraphy through use of a wooden drum, the system of signals approaching that of a code. The drum vibrations are not articulated as in human speech; rather the message is recognized through intensity of volume, rhythm, kind of drum used, time of day, etc. In a jungle environment much information may thus be signaled."

**"Knight of the Road"**  
Claude Duval, famous highwayman, was born in Normandy in 1643. He was sent to Paris in 1657, where he remained until he went to England in attendance on the duke of Richmond at the Restoration. He soon took to the road and became famous for his daring and gallantry. He was captured in 1670 in London and within a week was executed at Tyburn. His body was laid in state in a tavern and was viewed by huge crowds before the exhibition was stopped by a judge's order.

# ACID STOMACH



EXCESS acid is the common cause of indigestion. It results in pain and sourness about two hours after eating. The quick corrective is an alkali which neutralizes acid. The best corrective is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. It has remained standard with physicians in the 50 years since its invention.

One spoonful of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia neutralizes instantly many times its volume in acid. Harmless, and tasteless, and yet its action is quick. You will never rely on crude methods, once you learn how quickly this method acts.

Be sure to get the genuine.