

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Premier Laval in Washington Conferring With President Hoover—Status of Manchurian Embroglio—Blanket Freight Rate Increase Denied.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PIERRE LAVAL, premier of France, arrived in the United States Thursday for his conversations with President Hoover.



Pierre Laval

Laval and his daughter, Mlle. Josette, seemed to enjoy themselves.

However, the chief interest in the premier's visit centered in his talks with Mr. Hoover. What they discussed and what conclusions they reached, if any, were not to be given out to the public until the affair was all over. But it was known that the French mission was concerned especially with questions of finance and disarmament and would try to reach an agreement in which these two matters would be linked up with the security which France continually demands. M. Laval was troubled by the American belief that France is militaristic and did his best to dispel that idea. On the way over he intimated that about the limit he expected from America in the way of security guarantees was a consultative pact to define the aggressor in war, but he thought the instrument might be so worded as to imply certain assurances of the attitude of the United States towards a power that deliberately forces war.

As to finance, the premier expected to reach an agreement with Mr. Hoover concerning prolongation of the moratorium on war debts and reparations. He also hoped plans might be laid for an international conference to examine the gold and credit questions.

FOR one minute Wednesday night the people of the United States turned out their electric lights in tribute to the memory of Thomas Alva Edison—an impressive demonstration that was requested by President Hoover. That day the funeral of the greatest inventor of all time was held in West Orange and his body was laid in the tomb. The services were simple but many thousands of mourning men and women were there. Mr. Hoover was kept in Washington by official duties, but he was represented by Mrs. Hoover, Henry Ford and Harvey Firestone, closest friends of Edison, were prominent in the throng. They had said goodby to him two weeks before when all knew his death was not far off.

JAPAN removed the Manchurian embroglio from the front page temporarily when it withdrew its objections to American participation in the discussion of that matter by the League of Nations. This, however, was a mere formality for Prentiss Gilbert, American consul at Geneva, already was sitting in with the league council. The committee of five of the council suggested that the powers signatory to the Kellogg anti-war pact call to the attention of Japan and China their obligations under that treaty, and identical notes on that line were sent to Tokyo and Nanking by Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy, Germany, Spain and other nations.



Prentiss Gilbert

Then the council committee continued its discussions of the Manchurian question and it was reported that its attitude was being reversed owing to alleged suggestions from Washington. Japan, it appeared, was about to win a complete diplomatic victory, and the Chinese delegates were dumfounded. In other words, it was rumored the council would decide that Japan's occupation of Manchuria might continue indefinitely until Tokyo was satisfied that the security of Japanese in the province was amply guaranteed, and that negotiations between Japan and China should begin at once. There was every reason to believe that these conclusions would be indignantly rejected by China.

Diplomats in Geneva feared the re-

sults of the council's rumored change of view, prophesying that the Nanking government would fail, that there would again be chaos in China and that the influence of the league and of white nations generally in the East would greatly decline.

Briand, as a kind of mediator, asked Japan to abandon the fifth of its five points, which demands "a new arrangement between the South Manchurian and the Chinese railways in Manchuria to obtain co-operation, and it was intimated in Tokyo that this might be done.

Japan's other points are:

1. A mutual pledge by both nations not to resort to aggression.
2. Chinese abandonment of anti-Japanese movements, including boycotts and anti-Japanese propaganda in school textbooks.
3. Mutual respect for territorial integrity.
4. Chinese recognition of the validity of the existing treaties guaranteeing protection of Japanese life and property and the right to reside and engage in peaceful occupations on leased land in Manchuria.

These are not final terms, but are considered by Japan essential preceding withdrawal of troops to the railway zone.

In reply to the nations that invoked the Kellogg pact, Foreign Minister Shidehara declares that Japan recognizes fully its responsibility under the pact and holds that its army's action in Manchuria has been activated solely by reasons of self-defense and also to protect Japanese lives and property against wanton attacks by Chinese troops and bandits.

The Japanese government, according to the reply, does not intend to take recourse to war to obtain a solution of its differences with China. The government's aim is to compose the differences peacefully.

GREAT BRITAIN'S parliamentary campaign developed into a good deal of a rough house performance, with many fist fights and the slinging of much mud. Prime Minister MacDonald held his own quite well in the debates, but some others did not fare so well. Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of the New party, was the center of disturbance wherever he appeared with his bodyguard of prize fighters and football players. He was jeered and booed and physically assaulted several times and a Birmingham court issued summons for his arrest after a stormy meeting in that city. Winston Churchill was nearly mobbed while addressing a meeting in support of Viscount Boredale, son of Countess Beatty, but was saved from the howling crowd by the police.



Sir Oswald Mosley

One novelty in the campaign was the use of airplanes in aid of the National government candidates. The machines were privately owned and were under the direction of a woman, Mrs. R. R. Bentley.

DECLARING that a blanket 15 per cent increase in freight rates would be contrary to the best interests of the railways and would be unjustified by the economic conditions prevailing, the interstate commerce commission denied the application of the carriers for the boost.

The commission suggested instead a temporary increase of rates on numerous specified commodities for a period ending March 31, 1933, with the understanding that the additional revenue produced by such increases shall be pooled by the railroads to meet deficiencies in interest payments on their bonds and other obligations. This increase, it was estimated, might produce as much as \$125,000,000, whereas the roads hoped to get \$500,000,000 from the blanket raise asked.

In some quarters it was intimated that the railroads might now resort to cutting the wages of their 1,300,000 workers, which they are loth to do since they realize this would decrease buying power and in turn decrease the quantity of freight to be carried.

WHEN the President returned to Washington from the Yorktown celebration, one of the first delegations he received was from Philadelphia, bearing a strong protest against parts of the navy economy program, especially the postponement of the

construction of the \$3,000,000 naval hospital in that city. Four congressmen told Mr. Hoover they thought work on the hospital should go ahead.

Another delegation, which included Senators Nye and Frazier of North Dakota, asked White House aid in relieving the farm land credit situation in the western and northwestern farm regions. Later the two senators said that the President had promised to aid the federal farm banks by recommending an increase in capitalization.

They said they told the President that the present capital of the 12 land banks is tied up in farm land that cannot be sold, and hence the farmers in that time of stress are not able to avail themselves of the credit facilities which congress intended when it created this particular branch of the treasury system.

Fears that the economy program for the Navy department would be disastrous for the navy band and the maintenance of Old Ironsides, otherwise the frigate Constitution, were dispelled by an announcement by Theodore G. Joslyn, secretary to the President. He said that whatever else is eliminated from the budget, the band and the historic frigate would be provided for. The President, he said, is opposed to diminishing "the inspirational value" of the old Constitution by laying her up and to taking the "joy out of life" by scrapping the band.

CATHOLIC discontent and home rule for provinces threatened so much trouble for the regime of Manuel Azana, the new provisional president of the Spanish republic, that the cortes took quick action, passing a law "for the defense of the republic" that gave Azana real dictatorial powers. He is now in a position to deal with the monarchist-clerical and syndicalist-communist groups, and also with the rebellious members of the government.



Manuel Azana

Acts of aggression against the republic are defined elaborately. The government can deal with labor, political and religious disorders with extraordinary powers. It is privileged to dissolve any organization considered a menace to public order, suppress a hostile press and fire any public official whom it finds lax in enforcing the law.

The government is also empowered with the right of search and seizure of arms. Anyone convicted of possessing firearms, or even of eulogizing the ousted monarchy is liable to imprisonment. Strikes will be illegal unless preceded by an eight-day notice.

REPRESENTATIVES ERNEST R. Ackerman of New Jersey and Fletcher Hale of New Hampshire, both Republicans, died during the week. The Democrats thus for the time being had a majority of one in the new house, the count being: Democrats, 214; Republicans, 213; Farmer-Laborite, 1; vacancies, 7.

Five of the vacancies, two normally Democratic, are to be filled at special elections November 3. Governor Larson of New Jersey was expected to call a special election to fill the vacancy in the normally Republican Fifth district before the new congress convenes December 7. Attorney General Stevens of New Jersey believed, however, there was not sufficient time.

FORMER Representative Harry E. Rowbottom of Indiana, who was sentenced to a year and a day imprisonment in Leavenworth penitentiary for accepting bribes for patronage jobs in the First Indiana district, is to be released on parole on November 9, though his term normally would not end until February 9, 1932. It was learned at the Department of Justice that among those who recommended the parole were Senators James E. Watson and Arthur R. Robinson of Indiana, both Republicans.



Harry E. Rowbottom

Other recommendations in favor of releasing Rowbottom before the expiration of his full term were made by Circuit Judge Charles E. Woodward, who sentenced the former representative, and by Judge Vanderburgh of the Probate court of Evansville. District Attorney George L. Jeffery, who prosecuted Rowbottom, was opposed to the parole, the Justice department said.

GREEK people resident on the island of Cyprus revolted against British rule, demanding that the island be turned over to Greece. Mobs stormed and burned the government house in Nicosia and fought the police. Four British warships were sent from Crete and airplanes carried British soldiers from Egypt.

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Cattle Make Gains When Fed Roughage

Cottonseed Cake Advised as a Supplement.

In the Northwest roughage for wintering cattle is a problem. At the Ardmore experiment station in South Dakota yearling steers made an average gain of 75 pounds per head during the winter when fed a daily ration of ten pounds of oat straw and five pounds of alfalfa hay.

Stockmen who have no alfalfa or clover hay to mix with their poor quality roughage may supplement their roughage with cottonseed cake. Breeding stock will stay in better condition and a more economical ration may be made by the use of small quantities of such feeds along with poor quality roughage. Cottonseed cake may be fed at the rate of one pound per head daily to mature cattle and half as much to steers being maintained. One ton of alfalfa hay can be replaced by 430 to 500 pounds of cottonseed cake when fed with straw to mature cattle. Cottonseed cake should be fed to young calves, hogs or horses. Linseed oilmeal can be used for such classes of stock.

Treatment for Sheep Suffering From Worms

Recently a flock of sheep in south Alabama was found to be grossly infested with stomach worms and tapeworms. They had been treated about once per month with a copper sulphate solution (1 per cent) and also with the combination of copper sulphate solution and tobacco infusion. The results were not good. The lambs and sheep continued to die. Dr. Ed Everett of Auburn then used, after starving out the sheep for 18 to 24 hours, a combination of 1 per cent copper sulphate solution and 1 dram of oil of chenopodium. This destroyed the stomach worms and removed the tapeworms.

Dr. Cooper Curtice of McNeil experiment station of south Mississippi advises the use of the copper sulphate solution or it combined with nicotine sulphate, repeating the dose every two weeks. The combination may be made by dissolving 4 ounces copper sulphate in 3 gallons of water. To this add 3 ounces of 40 per cent nicotine sulphate. Doses for this combination are 2 ounces for 40-pound lambs, 4 ounces for 80-pound sheep and 5 ounces for 100-pound sheep. Add 1 ounce for each additional 10 pounds in weight. For calves and cattle the doses range from 3 to 12 ounces according to age and size. If tapeworms are present add 1/2 to 1 dram of oil of chenopodium but do not repeat the chenopodium as often as once every two weeks.

Sodium Chlorate

The Manitoba weed commission has found that though sodium chlorate will kill weeds the cost is prohibitive for general application. Results are not final but tentative conclusions are that it is effective only if applied in sufficient quantities. An application of a pound to each hundred square feet is required for anything like a complete kill. This works out to 435 pounds per acre. At 12 cents per pound the treatment would cost \$52.20 per acre for the chemical alone. It is evident that such a cost puts the remedy completely out of the running, except on small patches of such weeds as sow thistle and quack grass on an otherwise clean farm, to prevent the spread of the pests which might result in complete infestation.

Bees as Pollinating Agents

It is an accepted fact that bees are essential to the successful pollination of those fruits that require cross-pollination. It is essential, therefore, that plenty of these busy insects be present in the orchard when the trees are in blossom.

If the supply of wild bees is insufficient, it may be necessary to bring hives of honey-bees into the orchard just previous to the blossoming period. One strong hive of bees to an acre of orchard is considered ample, while in many cases one hive to three or four acres will insure satisfactory pollination. Some beekeepers have gone into the business of supplying bees to orchardists during the blossoming period, to the advantage of all concerned.

Agricultural Hints

Storing sprayers without a thorough cleaning may do more damage than a year's running.

Corn fed to hogs by Robert Barwick of Craven county, N. C., paid a profit of 70 cents a bushel.

From the standpoint of the cash farm income, potatoes in 1929 exceeded all other vegetables, representing 51.8 per cent of the cash income from all vegetables in 12 northeastern states.



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