

1—Turkish bridge being blown up by engineers of the Greek army at Sagharios. 2—The battleship Mutsu which the armistice conference permits Japan to retain under the naval reduction agreement. 3—Mrs. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte of New York, who will become a queen if her husband accepts the tentative offer of the throne of Albania.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Arms Conference Seeks Agreement on Submarines and Light Cruisers.

### FRENCH DEMANDS THE CRUX

British Want U-Boat Abolished in Warfare—Allied Supreme Council to Call for Commission on Rehabilitation of Central Europe—Henry Watterson Dies.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SUBMARINES, light cruisers and torpedo boats occupied most of the attention of the conference delegates and naval experts in Washington during much of the week. The way the controversy, if so it may be designated, developed, is interesting. First France asked that she be allowed to have about 350,000 tons of capital ships, which would give her a ratio of 3.5. She said she wanted to build from five to ten battleships, though not at once, and supported her claim by showing how her navy had been neglected during the war. The other delegates could not stand for this, and Secretary of State Hughes commented directly with Premier Briand, who was in London. In his cablegram Mr. Hughes said:

"I feel that the suggestion that has been made that France should build ten capital ships in replacement with a tonnage of 300,000 tons or more suggests a program of such magnitude as to raise the greatest difficulties. In fact, I regret to say that after canvassing the matter thoroughly and taking the best information I can obtain, I am compelled to conclude that it would not be possible on this basis to carry through the agreement."

Briand at once sent instructions to the delegation which permitted it to recede from the demand concerning capital ships and agree to the ratio of 1.75 fixed by the conference, so far as vessels of that class are concerned. But, for purposes of national defense, the French asked special consideration in the matter of submarines and light cruisers. Of the former they wished to be allowed 75,000 tons, and of the latter 300,000 tons. This, in the aggregate, would give France an auxiliary naval rating of about 3.5. Briand said France felt she must protect her three coasts, on the Atlantic, the North sea and the Mediterranean, and should have plenty of light cruisers because Germany is permitted to build ships of that type. He also intimated that Russia might build vessels on the Baltic which Germany could use against France. He vigorously disclaimed any idea that there could be hostilities between France and Great Britain.

Great Britain still insisted on the total abolition of the submarine in warfare, and Mr. Balfour asked that a plenary session of the conference be called so that he and his fellow delegates could make their plea for this in public. But the British stood alone in this contention and it was predicted the conference would refuse to outlaw the undersea boats. However, the Americans showed a disposition to compromise by accepting a reduction of the submarine tonnage allowed Great Britain and the United States. This, as it stands, is 90,000 tons. The British asked that at least it be cut to 45,000 tons. The Americans indicated they might be satisfied with a 75,000-ton maximum. If this last figure is agreed upon it may operate to reduce France's allowance, since that is the tonnage she is asking.

NOT until after the holidays, probably, will the Shantung question be settled. The Japanese and Chinese delegates reached an impasse in their negotiations and the whole matter was referred to Tokyo for further instructions. Dr. Alfred Sze said the deadlock was over the demand of the Japanese to retain the traffic management of the railroad, and Mr. Hanjira said it was over questions concerning payment for the road and the employment of Japanese experts. The Japanese also say the money with which China is to pay for the road must be obtained from Japanese capitalists.

A WEEK ago it looked as if Great Britain and France were about to reach a complete agreement on German reparations. Both Lloyd George and Briand, as well as their expert advisers, were of the belief that Germany could and must pay the sums due. Then it appeared they could not agree upon the method of payment, and the whole matter was referred to the allied supreme council, which will meet at Cannes, France, during the first week of January. Italy had stepped in, meantime, with a strong protest against the discussion of vital topics in which she is concerned, without an Italian representative being present. The entire subject of the finances of Europe is involved in this reparations matter, and the supreme council is to discuss the general economic situation and decide upon an agenda. It is said the council will be asked to invite the interested powers to name a commission which shall draw up a general plan for the rehabilitation of central Europe and Russia. The United States and Germany will be included in the representation, and possibly Russia also.

DAIL EIREANN had a fine time last week with the Irish treaty. Verbal shillies were used unsparringly by both sides, and outsiders grew rather weary of the debate. De Valera had a surprisingly large following in his opposition to the treaty and their utterances were so passionate

that the homeland of Japan did not come within the words "insular possessions and insular dominions" under the pact, except as territory proper of any other nation which is a party to the agreement. Senators Lodge and Underwood hurried to the White House and evidently informed the President that the American delegation had intended that the treaty should apply to the Japanese main islands and that the purpose was to insure the application of its guarantees to the Hawaiian islands which are considered a territory, not an insular possession, of the United States. Whereupon a statement issued from the White House which said in part:

"The President announced tonight that the difference in view in nowise will be permitted to embarrass the conference or the ratification of the agreement. He had assumed all along that the spirit of the conference contemplates a confidence which pledges respect of territory in every way which tends to promote lasting peace."

"He has learned from the United States delegates to the conference that they have agreed to the construction which includes the homeland of Japan in the term 'insular possessions and insular dominions,' and has no objection to that construction."

The administration considered that this closed the incident, but among certain senators the effect of the contretemps was the preparation of several reservations to the ratification. Borah proposed one providing that "no action of the high contracting parties, acting under Article 2, shall commit any nation, either legally or morally, to use force in meeting an exigency." Senator McNary of Oregon, who does not say he will oppose the treaty, wants a reservation providing that nothing contained in the pact shall be construed as applying to the Japanese mainland, which probably would result in the exclusion of Hawaii. Senator Reed took advantage of the misunderstanding to attack bitterly the treaty, which he charged was drafted with the idea of "deceiving the people of the United States," and declared the job was so successfully done "that even the President was deceived."

WAR has broken out between the Far Eastern republic in Siberia and the faction led by Merkloff in Vladivostok. The latter, it is alleged, has the support of the Japanese, and soviet Russia is sending troops and material to help the Chita government. The Siberian commander of Priamur province has warned Japan to remove the White Guard and other armed units from the neutral zone before noon of January 7.

IN COMPLIANCE with the recommendation of President Harding, both the senate and the house have passed a bill authorizing the President to spend \$20,000,000 in the purchase of corn, seed grain and preserved milk for the relief of the starving people of Russia and for spring planting in areas where the seed grains have been exhausted. In the debate Senator Borah made a fierce attack on the American government's Russian policy.

"The Russian revolution in many respects has been indefensible," said Mr. Borah, "but it has resembled practically all the other great revolutions in history. Our policy towards it has been indefensible, brutal, inhuman, cruel, and intolerable. The United States should recognize the existing Russian government. Whatever we may think about its form, it is the government de facto and as such it should be recognized."

"The bill should be passed purely as a measure of charity. It won't help the farmers of this country. I don't believe we have a constitutional right to pass it. It sets a bad precedent, but I have not the heart to oppose it. I simply want to voice my protest against the policy of our government towards the Russian government."

A NOTHER "bloody revolution" occurred in Portugal some days ago, opening with heavy cannonading along the Tagus and fighting in which severe casualties on both sides were reported. Cunha Leal, who had just formed a temporary ministry, was driven into flight with his followers. And then apparently the Portuguese censors got busy, for up to date no further information about the revolt has come.

IN THE death of Col. Henry Watterson, which occurred in Jacksonville, Fla., on Thursday, the United States lost the last surviving exponent of personal and individual journalism. For more than half a century his brilliant, powerful editorials in the Louisville Courier-Journal were read by his fellow citizens with delight, whether or not they agreed with his views. For a great many years he was an influential leader in the Democratic party and a prominent figure in its national conventions. "Marse Henry," as he was affectionately known, retired in the spring of 1919.

WITH the arrest in Warsaw of Wolfe Lindenfeld, the American authorities believe they have cleared up the mystery of the great explosion in Wall street last year. The man has made a long confession, giving the names of the plotters and participants and laying the outrage at the door of the Russian communists.

that they had their effect on the emotional Irish. On Thursday Michael Collins moved that the Dail adjourn over the holidays, reassembling on January 3. The motion was carried, despite the opposition of De Valera, by a vote of 77 to 44. At this writing the correspondents in Dublin are predicting that the vote on ratification of the pact will be exceedingly close, and a tie vote is not improbable. De Valera signified his willingness to have the matter settled by a plebiscite, and that course may be adopted. Miss Mary MacSwiney and other determined foes of the treaty, asserted openly that whether it were ratified or not, the war in Ireland would continue, since the Irish republic is far from dead.

The Sinn Feiners last week resumed their violent operations in County Tyrone and County Londonderry. One of their hands kidnapped 15 men and the special constabulary tracked them to Sperrin valley, where a battle was fought in which six Sinn Feiners were killed and a score wounded.

Loose Methods of Business.

"While a good many unfair methods," says the bulletin, "are at present practiced by those concerned in the marketing of hay it appears that most of them are related to loose methods of business on the part of various agencies engaged in the handling of hay. On the basis of careful observations made throughout the hay producing and consuming sections, and at the principal markets, it is thought that some improvement in the methods of marketing hay can be obtained by observing the following suggestions:

"On the part of the country shipper: More care in grading, weighing and loading—the hay; better forms for use in confirming sales, tabulating and stating weights, and for invoicing hay; and more care and accuracy in stating terms of sale.

"On the part of dealers in terminal markets: The elimination of the practice of allowing the state of the market to influence the fulfillment of contracts with country shippers; more uniform methods of handling in terminal markets; better weighing methods and more consideration of contents of weight certificates; more uniform grading practices; grading inbound and outbound hay on the same basis when hay is bought and sold on grade designations; and the elimination of the practice of boosting grades on out-shippings.

Suggestions to Dealers.

"On the part of dealers in consuming sections: More careful weighing of purchases; elimination of rejections

## UNFAIR METHODS IN SELLING HAY

Conditions and Practices Often Tend to Make Producer and Buyer Suspicious.

### EXPERTS GIVE SUGGESTIONS

Careful Observations Made at Principal Markets for the Purpose of Eliminating Loose Methods in Handling Product.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Hay is marketed too often under conditions and practices that tend to make the producer somewhat suspicious of the buyer and the buyer suspicious of the producer. Such practices should be eliminated altogether, in the opinion of the bureau of markets and crop estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, and in a new bulletin, No. 979, "Marketing Hay Through Terminal Markets," federal officials make suggestions as to how that may be brought about. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained upon application to the department at Washington.

Loose Methods of Business.

"While a good many unfair methods," says the bulletin, "are at present practiced by those concerned in the marketing of hay it appears that most of them are related to loose methods of business on the part of various agencies engaged in the handling of hay. On the basis of careful observations made throughout the hay producing and consuming sections, and at the principal markets, it is thought that some improvement in the methods of marketing hay can be obtained by observing the following suggestions:

"On the part of the country shipper: More care in grading, weighing and loading—the hay; better forms for use in confirming sales, tabulating and stating weights, and for invoicing hay; and more care and accuracy in stating terms of sale.

"On the part of dealers in terminal markets: The elimination of the practice of allowing the state of the market to influence the fulfillment of contracts with country shippers; more uniform methods of handling in terminal markets; better weighing methods and more consideration of contents of weight certificates; more uniform grading practices; grading inbound and outbound hay on the same basis when hay is bought and sold on grade designations; and the elimination of the practice of boosting grades on out-shippings.

Suggestions to Dealers.

"On the part of dealers in consuming sections: More careful weighing of purchases; elimination of rejections

when price decline is the only factor; and better records relative to contents and weight of a car when unloading."

The bulletin goes into the details of methods followed in shipping and disposing of hay at various cities; cites common trade practices and faults; illustrates methods of car loading and of selling, and contains much valuable information relative to the industry.

### SPECIAL RATION FOR FOWLS

Great Deal of Concentrated Feed is Given Where Table Scraps Are Fed to Flock.

Owners of back-yard flocks, and sometimes farmers, depend to a considerable extent upon table scraps as feed for the hens. Feed of this sort varies a good deal in composition with different families and also with the season, but in winter it is usually free from large quantities of coarse green stuff and contains a great deal of fairly concentrated feed.

The United States Department of Agriculture has designed a ration specially to be fed to flocks that receive all of the table scraps. The mash of this ration is made up of three pounds corn meal, one pound bran, one pound middlings, one-half pound meat scrap. The scratch feed contains two pounds cracked corn, one pound wheat and one pound oats. If scraps are not available, feed five pounds of cooked vegetables daily to 30 hens. Two per cent of bone meal may be added to the mash without changing any of the other constituents. Five per cent of bone meal may be added if the content of meat scrap is reduced slightly.

## PUREBRED STOCK IS AID TO PROSPERITY

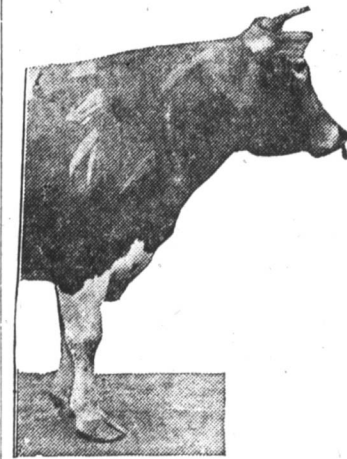
High-Grade Herds and Flocks Are Cause of Wealth.

Department of Agriculture Has Been Especially Interested in Survey Conducted in Tioga County, New York.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

How closely is the prosperity of a community related to the proportion of well-bred live stock in it? Frequently it is asserted that purebred and high-grade herds and flocks are the result of wealth rather than the cause of it. In its effort to throw light on this question the United States Department of Agriculture has been especially interested in a survey conducted in Tioga county, New York, as a part of the program of work of the farm bureau, which believes in purebreds as a contributing factor in farm prosperity.

According to data furnished the department by Harold B. Fuller of the farm bureau, the survey revealed the



Purebred Sires Are Contributing Factor in Farm Prosperity.

fact that only about 50 per cent of the sires used in the dairy herds of the county are purebred. The remainder are either grades or scrubs. About 20 per cent of the cows listed are purebreds. These animals are for the most part scattered through a large number of herds, showing that the average dairyman is working into purebreds as fast as financial conditions will permit.

In studying the census it is noticed immediately that the most prosperous sections of the county have high-grades and purebreds. This is not confined entirely to the valley farms, since the town of Tioga contains the largest number of purebreds—35 bulls and 1,226 cows of any town in the county. Newark valley is in hilly country for the most part, but it is a prosperous farming section. It boasts of 68 purebred bulls and 94 purebred cows among 1,693 animals or nearly 10 per cent. In another town in similar hilly country the agriculture is more backward. The purebred cattle are limited to 11 bulls and 18 cows out of 506 animals, which is but little more than 5 per cent. Similar differences were noted in six other townships surveyed.

The Tioga county farm bureau is starting on a campaign to eliminate the scrub sire from the herds of the county. At the fall county fair in September a purebred bull sale was held on the last day. The animals were sold to the highest bidder regardless of price. In some cases the farm bureau will arrange with men to own a sire as a community enterprise, and to exchange sires from one community to another as time goes on. Every effort is made to eliminate inferior stock and to place purebred bulls and heifers wherever possible on grade farms.

ICE FOR DAIRY AND FAMILY

Amount Necessary Depends Greatly on Number of Cows Milked and Ways of Handling.

The quantity of ice needed for a dairy farm with 10 or more cows depends on its location, number of cows milked, and methods of handling the product. In the Northern States, the United States Department of Agriculture has found that, with a moderately good ice house, where the shrinkage from melting is not more than 30 per cent, half a ton of ice to each cow is sufficient to cool the cream and hold it at a low temperature for delivery two or three times a week. Suitable cooling tanks, however, are necessary under this estimate.

The half-ton-per-cow estimate for ice to be stored allows for a reasonable waste and also for ordinary household use. If whole milk is to be cooled the quantity of ice stored must be increased to 1½ tons per cow in the North. To meet the needs of the average family on a general farm it will be necessary to store about five tons.

VEGETABLE FOOD IS NEEDED

Fertility of Eggs and Vigor of Chicks is Increased by Feeding Beets and Oats.

The farm flock needs more vegetable food in spring than in winter. The fertility of eggs and the vigor of chicks is increased by the feeding of beets and sprouted oats and any other sort of succulent green food.

**RECEIVED GREAT BENEFITS PE-RU-NA**  
FROM THE USE OF

Mr. J. O. Sexton, R. F. D. No. 2, Grassy Creek, North Carolina: "I have used Pe-ru-na for the last two years and received great benefit from it. Pe-ru-na is fine for colds, grip and flu. I can recommend it most highly."

For coughs, colds, catarrh, the results of grip and Spanish Flu, stomach and bowel disorders and all other Catarrhal diseases, PE-RU-NA is recommended by a half century of usefulness.

**TABLETS OR LIQUID**  
SOLD EVERYWHERE

**FINE FOR COLDS, BRUISES AND FLU**

Motoristically Speaking.

"Hey, mister, this cheese sandwich."

"Smatter with it?"

"The gasket is too thin."—Farm Life.

He's Married.

"What's his present salary?"

"He says it's never present long enough to know!"—Wayside Tales.

**Always Plenty of Stretch**  
—no rubber to rot  
in No-Way  
and EXCELLO  
SUSPENSERS  
Guaranteed One Year—Price 75¢  
Ask your dealer for  
No-Way or Excello  
Guaranteed Suspensers, Garters and Hose Supporters  
Accept no substitutes—Look for name on backing.  
No-Way Stretch Suspenser Co., Mfrs., Adrian, Mich.

## Skin Clear and Flesh Firm With Yeast Vitamon

Concentrated Tablets Easy and Economical to Take—Results Quick.

Every man or woman who has heard of the wondrous health and beauty-making power of the vitamins in yeast, fresh vegetables and other raw foods will be glad to know of the amazing results being obtained from the highly concentrated yeast—Mastin's VITAMON tablets. These supply a proper dose of all three vitamins (A, B, and C) and are now used by thousands who appreciate their economy, convenience and quick results. Mastin's VITAMON mixes with your food, helps it to digest and provides the health-giving, strength-building nourishment that your body must have to make firm tissue, strong nerves, rich blood and a keen, active brain. They will not cause gas or upset the stomach, but, on the contrary, are a great aid in overcoming indigestion or chronic constipation. Pimples, boils and skin eruptions seem to vanish as if by magic, leaving the complexion clear and glowing with health. Be sure to remember the name—Mastin's VITAMON. Do not accept imitations or substitutes. You can get Mastin's VITAMON Tablets at all good druggists.

**MASTIN'S VITAMON**  
THE ORIGINAL TABLETS AND GENUINE YEAST VITAMIN TABLET

**Are Positively Guaranteed to Put On Firm Flesh, Clear the Skin and Increase Energy When Taken With Every Meal or Money Back**

**if it MASTIN'S it isn't VITAMON**

**Relieves Colds, Neuralgia etc.**

HOW many times have you wished for a simple home remedy to relieve an irritating cold, painful neuralgia or nervous headache?

Gowan's Rub-it-on is such a preparation. No complicated direction to follow—you simply "Rub-it-on" the affected part. Prompt relief follows almost immediately. Gowan's penetrates quickly, will not stain the clothes.

Gowan's Rub-it-on treatment may be purchased at any drug or general store, 30c, 60c and \$1.20 sizes. Get Gowan's today and use it the next time you are troubled with a cold, neuralgia or headache, and take Gowan's Luxative Cold Tablets—they contain no quinine to make the head roar.

Virginia-Carolina Medical Co., Roanoke, Va.

# GOWAN'S

*Rub it on*

STANDARD FOR 50 YEARS

**WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC**

Not Only For Chills and Fever But a Fine General Tonic Wards Off Malaria and Restores Strength. Try It

If not sold by your druggist, write Arthur Wintersmith Co., Louisville, Ky.