



1—The Irish House of Parliament in Dublin, formerly the Bank of Ireland. 2—Unfinished dam at Muscle Shoals, the great power plant which Henry Ford wishes to buy from the government. 3—American Communist delegates on the balcony of the former czar's palace in Moscow.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Pacific Peace Treaty Signed and Agreement on Navy Plan Is Announced.

CHINA PROBLEM IS HARDER

Irish Pact Before British Parliament and Bill Eleventh for Ratification
—War Between Chile and Peru Threatens Over Pacific Area.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

STeadily and surely the Washington conference is performing the great task which President Harding set for it. Such was the progress made last week that it seemed likely the major problems would be solved before the holidays and that the conference would adjourn, leaving details to be settled by experts and certain of the questions to be handled by future conferences.

The first major problem—the peace treaty—was signed on Wednesday, the second—the ratification of powers in the Pacific. Thus, in the form of a treaty, was signed on Tuesday by the delegates of the four powers and now awaits formal ratification by the legislative bodies of those nations. That it will be ratified in Great Britain, France and Japan is beyond doubt, and there are few who think that the American senate will not also accept it. Senator Borah of course has announced his opposition to the treaty, and Senators Reed and LaFollette stand with him. They propose to add in the second article commitments similar to those in Article 10 of the League of Nations covenant, and even worse than the latter. So far no one who worth mentioning has discovered the terrible danger in Article 2. Those who approve of the treaty—and they appear to be decidedly in the majority both in the senate and in the country generally—agree with Premier Takanishi of Japan who says the pact is "the greatest contribution to the cause of peace ever recorded in history."

There were rumors in Washington that former President Wilson was advising the Democratic senators to fight the treaty, but more reliable reports were to the effect that he had urged them not to commit themselves until the conference had completed its work, and the pact could be studied in its relations to the other agreements reached. Of course Senator Underwood, the Democratic leader in the senate, cannot oppose the treaty for he signed it as one of the delegates. When President Harding will send it to the senate is not known. It may not be until after the holiday recess.

WEIRD and treaty out of the way, the conference resumed consideration of the naval reduction and limitation plan. The Americans presented a plan to be submitted to their allies, the British, the French and the Belgians. For America says the American fleet must be reduced, but not equally. It was agreed to have the conference submit to each of the delegations its own plan, and the delegations would then be asked to submit their own plans to the conference. The Conference would then be asked to submit its own plan to the delegations.

China's delegation stepped forward again on Wednesday with formal plea to the Far Eastern committee for the abrogation of the treaty growing out of the twenty-one demands of Japan in 1915, which China says she was forced to accept. By these treaty Japan retains her hold on Shantung and Manchuria. The Japanese delegates quickly and sharply objected to the Chinese proposal and the committee adjourned sine die. Meanwhile the negotiations between the Japanese and Chinese outside the conference are continuing, the latter putting toward a plan by which Chinese bankers propose to purchase from Japan the ownership and control of the Shantung railroad—the hub of the whole controversy over that province. It was said the Japanese had so far receded from their original claims for retention of half ownership that they were now willing to give up the road with certain reservations concerning the methods and security for payment, and also preferential rights of investment. These rights might result in giving the Japanese actual control of the management, but China realizes that she cannot get all she asks.

The members of the conference evidently feel that the best they can do for China now is to adopt a new "bill of rights" for her which will enable her to organize a stable functioning government, and that to such a government must be left mainly the control of the country's problems and troubles. To further complicate the Chinese problem came from the Soviet government of Russia a protest against discussion of the Chinese Eastern railway by the conference. The road which is of immense strategic and economic importance to Russia, China and Japan, was built by Russia and legally speaking belongs to Russia. For several years it has been managed by an interlaced board whose chairman is John F. Stevens of America. Both the United States and Japan have spent large sums on the upkeep of the line.

Secretary Hughes made public the main points of the agreement entered into between the United States and Japan concerning Tap and the other islands north of the equator assumed by Japan by the treaty of Versailles. It confers upon the United States equal privileges with Japan in all those islands but imposes on it no obligations or responsibilities.

BRITISH and French statesmen and financiers have not yet been able to come to anything like agreement concerning the German reparations and from both countries come similar but different calls for America to take part in the discussions. The hope is expressed daily that President Harding will call another conference to handle this problem and that of world finance generally. Meantime the senate finance committee is dealing with the administration's foreign loan repaying bill and trying to do things to it which Secretary of the Treasury Mellon does not like. He especially objected to a proposed provision requiring foreign nations to make payments of interest on their indebtedness to the United States semi-annually. He said this would seriously handicap negotiations for reducing the loans.

COVID in the British parliament and the Dail Eireann, the peasant party of Ireland, met last week to receive the reports of the peace delegates and to air their treaty differences. The British lawmakers were urged by the king and Prime Minister Lloyd George to carry on treaty discussions in the British cabinet which already attended plenary session. He wished to know what the British delegation would do.

In India the agreement will be made to establish a path through the rugged hills which would be followed by the British army. The British government of India has agreed to let the British army use the path to move troops from the northwest to the southeast. The British army has agreed to move troops from the northwest to the southeast.

GOVERNOR HARRINGTON of the federal reserve bank of St. Louis report last week is fully optimistic. He says he believes and sincerely believes that the power of the nation to meet its obligations is unimpaired. He says the nation is in a position to meet its obligations for any gold or silver or any amount of money that it needs to meet its obligations.

A CRITICAL TIME FOR AGRICULTURE

PERIOD OF THE GREATEST OF PRESSURE THREATENS LIFE OF FARMING INTEREST

CANNOT PRODUCE AT A LOSS

The First Task of the Country Is to Bring Agriculture Through This Period With Least Damage.

Boston, Mass.—The United States is passing through the most severe agricultural depression of its history. Secretary Wallace, of the Agricultural Department, declared in an address before the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Asserting that prices of major farm crops were lower than at any time in the nation's experience, Secretary Wallace predicted that decreased production would result in prices "so high that city consumers will complain bitterly, for the farmer cannot continue to produce at a loss."

This condition is undermining agriculture, the base of the "pyramid which represents our national life," Mr. Wallace said adding that the first task of the country was to bring agriculture through this critical period with the least possible damage."

The industrial East, Secretary Wallace declared, may feel the need of a sympathetic and thoroughly efficient agriculture sooner than is realized, since the billions of dollars which we have loaned to Europe must be paid, not in gold, but in goods, which compete with our own manufactures and which are produced at a cost far below our own, and to meet such competition our own people must have the cheapest possible food."

Outstanding requirements for the relief of agriculture, the secretary said, are better credit conditions for the farmer, reduction of freight rates on agricultural products to the lowest possible level, and federal supervision of such institutions as public stockyards, market agencies and grain exchanges.

This country now, Mr. Wallace said, is "passing through very much the same experience that England had during the war. Napoleon was, through the transition in England from an agricultural to a manufacturing country, held in at the beginning of those wars, the secretary recalled. It was the severe depression in agricultural products that followed and continued for many years that finally brought the change to an industrial nation," he said.

"We are approaching that period which comes in the life of every nation," Mr. Wallace said, "when we must determine whether we shall strive for a well-rounded, self-sustaining national life in which there shall be a fair balance between industry and agriculture, or whether, as have so many nations in the past, we shall sacrifice our agriculture for the building of cities and expect our food to be produced not by independent farmers, but by men and women of the peasant type."

Charles' Board Bill Unpaid.

Paris.—Who is going to pay ex-Emperor Charles' board bill? is the problem the allied governments are trying to solve. So far no country has come forward and offered to pay the bills left behind in Switzerland or the expenses which will follow the exile of the former monarch to Madeira.

The former king has expensive tastes. This is evidenced by the fact that the Swiss retreat cost nearly 100,000 francs a year to keep going. In a hurry to raise his old friend Charles forgot several substantial obligations. These and the cost of maintaining Charles and his large family at Madeira are occupying the allied ambassadors' council. The total Swiss bill will exceed several million Swiss francs, apart from the establishment set up in Madeira for the former ruler of Austria-Hungary.

Soldiers Charged With Theft.

Columbia, S. C.—Fifteen hundred dollars worth of silverware from Camp Jackson were recovered by the detective force when the soldiers were arriving from a recent vacation of 11 automatic drivers and ten artillery field guns.

Kept Up Clean, 18 Months.

New York.—Fiction holds no more thrilling tale than that the result of the two or two and a half months after the opening of the Wall Street bond outrage of September, 1929,

Had the American people been

MONEY VOTED FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF

BILL PASSED AUTHORIZING AN EXPENDITURE OF TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS.

TWO SOLID HOURS OF DEBATE

Opponents of Measure Claim That Conditions of Distress Also Prevail in This Country.

Washington.—A bill authorizing the President to expend \$20,000,000 out of the funds of the United States Grain Corporation for relief of the distressed and starving people of Russia was passed by the house, 114 to 51.

Opponents of the measure fought it to the last and forced a roll call on the ground that the vote as announced did not include a quorum of the house. The roll call resulted 111 to 71 and the bill now goes to the senate.

In wrangling over the measure the house attempted to chop it to pieces with amendments. The first actual test was an amendment by Representative Baldwin (democrat) of Alabama to reduce the amount from \$20,000,000 to \$10,000,000, which was defeated 75 to 60.

There had been two solid hours of debate, during which a good deal of eloquence was let loose on the arguments that the starving Russian children, regardless of the Bolshevik ruin that had brought about their distress, should have their cry for bread silenced with American food, when a new fight was started over proposals to tear the bill to pieces.

Protesting against the use of money for the people of any foreign nation, Chairman Madden of the appropriations committee declared it was not easy to vote a tax on the backs of the American people and cry at the same time for economy.

"There are conditions of distress in this country which would appall congress if I dared relate them," Mr. Madden shouted, adding that information to this effect had been told before him confidentially.

"But I cannot see my way clear to vote money out of the treasury," said the chairman, "when it is not to be used to relieve the distress of the people we were sent here to serve."

When the time came to receive amendments, more than a score of members jumped to their feet, demanding recognition. In the midst of the flood of them, Representative Goodekooon (republican) of West Virginia stepped forward with a bill proposal which would direct the president to spend \$20,000,000 for relieving distress among the "starving, hungry and unemployed citizens of the United States." It was howled out on a point of order, but the wistful Virginian republican stood his ground.

"My amendment may not come within the rules of the house," Mr. Goodekooon declared above the din, "but it at least has the merit of coming within the constitution of the United States."

Agricultural Loans.

Washington.—Approval of \$12 million for agricultural and livestock purposes aggregating nearly \$7,000,000 was announced by the war finance corporation.

The Loans Included:

Georgia, \$16,000; North Carolina, \$11,000; South Carolina, \$500,000; and Virginia, \$45,000.

Wedding to Cost \$150,000.

London.—In spite of the comparative poverty of the British royal family, due to the excessive increase in the cost of living, it was learned that the wedding of Princess Mary to Viscount Lascelles is to cost nearly \$150,000. It will be the costliest function of the kind since the wedding of King George.

British Baby Treaty.

London.—Prolonged cheering greeted the announcement that both houses of the British parliament had ratified the treaty creating the International Baby Fund.

Collides With U. S. Destroyer.

New York.—Wireless messages received here stated that the steamship *Yankee*, had collided with the United States destroyer *Graham*, of Saginaw, N. J. The *Yankee*, with 167 passengers on board, sank and S. O. S. calls

Take \$10,000 From Theater.

New York.—Three handbills saluted the Capitol theater building, held up by auditor Louis Faulkner and three other theater employees, and escaped a fire escape with \$10,000 and took from the safe.

Two Cleared, Wall Street, Washington.

Washington.—The American War and War Loan Fund, of Washington, D. C., were cleared of the charge of being responsible for the collapse of the stock market in 1929, when the Senate Select Committee on Small Business, after a

HEALTHFUL VIGOR IN STRONG BLOOD

Rich, Red Blood Built Up by Pepto-Mangan—Liquid or Tablet.

Blood is strong and full of life-giving vigor when there are plenty of red cells in it. Anemic people have little strength because there are not enough red cells in the blood. It is thin and watery. Weak blood makes faces pale, puts down the strength and leaves the body tired, weak and sickly.

A course in Gude's Pepto-Mangan restores weak blood to its normal strength. Taken regularly for a while it adds red cells to the blood. Then with good blood, the strength and vigor of health return. There is measure in living, with good blood running through the veins. Gude's Pepto-Mangan is put up in liquid and in tablet form. They are the same medically. Physicians have prescribed Gude's Pepto-Mangan for years. The same "Gude's Pepto-Mangan" is on the package. Advertisement.

SAW THING IN RIGHT LIGHT

Old Mose Taylor Undoubtedly Had the Situation Sized Up, but Who Got the Time?

"At the end of a Georgia negro meeting," says an Atlanta man, "it was decided to take up a collection for charity. The chairman passed the hat himself. He dropped a dime in it for a nest-egg. Every right hand accounted that hat and set it at the end, when the chairman turned the hat over and shook it, not so much as his own contribution dropped out.

"To 'de land's sake!" he cried. "I has even lost de dime I started with!"

All the rows of dusky faces looked pained. Who was the lucky man? Finally the venerable Mose Taylor summed up the situation.

"Gentlemen," he said solemnly, rising from his seat, "der power to be a great moral lesson round heah somehow!"—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

A Feeling of Security

You naturally feel secure when you know that the medicine you are about to take is absolutely pure and contains no harmful or habit producing drugs.

Such a medicine is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

The same standard of purity, strength and excellence is maintained in every bottle of Swamp Root.

It is scientifically compounded from vegetable herbs.

It is not a stimulant and is taken in teaspoonful doses.

It is not recommended for everything.

It is nature's great helper in relieving and overcoming kidney, liver and bladder trouble.

A sworn statement of purity is with every bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root.

If you need a medicine, you should have the best. On sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish to try this great preparation, send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Not for a While.

He was a bachelor in the forties and she was a sweet young thing of twenty, but he loved her and was courting her vigorously. In all the ways an old bachelor knows how to woo a young maid. Then one night he decided he would sing to her. Going to the piano, he picked up some home sheets of music and began to play. Finally he came to one which pleased him and began to sing.

"C'mon old with me—The best of me."

But the sweet young thing had interrupted him very forcibly. "I won't do it," she tossed back impudently, "at least, not for 25 years!" Brooklyn Standard Union.

Cutouts for Sleepy Faces.

To remove pimples and blackheads smear them with Cutouts Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cutout Soap and hot water. Once clean keep your skin clean by using soap for daily toilet purposes. Don't fail to include Cutouts Salve. Advertisement.

On the Other Hand.

The late Edna St. Vincent Millay, the brilliant and sensitive poet, said one day at a New York widow's birthday, where the bridegroom was a millionaire of forty-five.

"Our Rochester and Schwabell and Russell edges married in their forties. Without successful issue don't marry now as early as they used to, he said to the other bachelors.

And Mr. Arthur Lester round the table with a bland smile.

"On the other hand, they marry earlier."

When in Doubt.

It's a good idea to discuss your problem with a good friend. Who went out of the starting gates last?—London Daily Mail.