

1—Body of Colonel Galbraith, commander of American Legion, lying in state in Music hall, Cincinnati.
2—Garden party given by President and Mrs. Harding for wounded service men from hospitals near Washington.
3—Bust of Senor Don Nicolas y Muriz, for twenty years editor of the Diario de la Marina of Havana and dean of Spanish-American newspaper men, unveiled in the Spanish-American museum, New York.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Conditions in Upper Silesia and Turkey Discouraging to the Peace Makers.

GREEKS READY FOR DRIVE

France and Germany Negotiating for an Economic Entente—United States and Japan Approaching a Friendly Settlement of All Their Disputes.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Premier Lloyd George, talking to the Welsh Presbyterian general assembly, admits that he is disappointed because, despite the formation of the League of Nations, some of the peoples of the world insist on fighting, and because the spirit of national hatred, greed and pride is as dominant as ever, notwithstanding the lessons of the late war. He says he is still all for the league, but fears that, unless public opinion in all civilized nations is better instructed, the league will become a breeding ground of intrigues and feuds which might lead to the greatest conflict yet witnessed.

Some small nations that have been liberated, says the prime minister, seem to have been rendered fiercer by being chained so long, and they apparently do not fear the interference of the league nor have they any respect for its decisions. In this Lloyd George undoubtedly was alluding to the Poles, and the situation in Upper Silesia justifies his feeling. The German defense forces there decline to let go of the ground they hold and reject the plan for a neutral zone unless it be created in territory which the Poles control. The insurgent Poles, though they have been retiring before the advance of the British troops, are said to be leaving a well armed force of civilians in their wake. Great Britain is blaming France for "continued failure to co-operate" in the restoration of order in Silesia. It is admitted in London that the work of clearing up the plebiscite zone is at a standstill, and Berlin learns that the interallied commission at Oppeln has decided to cease all military operations until the German defense organizations withdraw from the territory east of the Oder, which they recently occupied. Is it any wonder the usually optimistic Lloyd George feels rather despondent?

Moving further east on the world map, one finds equally unpleasant conditions and prospects, both on the Russian border and in Turkey. With the coming of summer soviet Russia has regained its cockiness. In the councils of the leaders, it is reported, Lenin and others who were inclined to relative conservatism were outvoted and Trotsky and his fellow radicals were given their way. If dispatches from that part of the world are to be believed, their way will lead to another great attempt to invade and sovietize the countries on Russia's western borders, and already huge armies are being massed for the enterprise. These troops are well drilled, often by former German officers, and have ample supplies of arms, ammunition and food. Their morale is said to be fair, owing to the care given them and their families by the government.

In what used to be the Turkish empire, both the Turkish nationalists and the Bolsheviks are so active that the allies are becoming alarmed. This is evidenced by the change of their attitude toward the warfare which the Greeks are carrying on against the Turks. King Constantine, who was being left to do the best he could alone, now is receiving some encouragement and indirect aid. The British, for instance, have taken over the Ismid defenses, thus releasing a considerable body of Greek troops to take part in the new offensive which will be launched by the Greeks before long. Also the allies have given the

Greeks permission to operate their Brusa front from Gallipoli and to blockade the whole of Asia Minor on the Black sea as far east as Batum. The latter measure has been adopted because of the expectation that the Russians will try to send troops and supplies to the Turks by water. The Bolsheviks have considerable naval forces on the Black sea, and a naval conflict is not unlikely.

The British have notified the Turkish nationalists that if they attempt to capture Constantinople Great Britain will declare war on them.

In the Caucasus region General Budyenny and some of his hard-fighting cavalry units are advancing to the assistance of the Turks, passing through Armenia. King Constantine himself has been in Smyrna and made preparations to go into the battle zone.

Kemal Pasha must defeat the Greeks again in order to retain his leadership of the nationalists, according to stories from Turkey. Enver Pasha is his rival and if he can supplant Kemal he will be given full support by the Russian Bolsheviks, since he has promised to set up a soviet state in Turkey, a thing which Kemal has refused to do.

Over in Siberia matters are still rather confused. The anti-Bolsheviks retain control of Vladivostok, and the soviet Russians are threatening Japan because, they assert, the Japanese troops disarmed the Bolsheviks in the city. This Japan explains by asserting that both parties were disarmed because the Japanese commander would tolerate no fighting in the zone of occupation. The Far East republic of Siberia, with headquarters at Chita, has decided to adhere to the soviet government of Russia.

So much for the warlike aspects. Now for the other side. Two nations that have been deadly enemies, and two that many have feared might become such, are moving toward a friendly adjustment of their differences. The first case is that of France and Germany, and though it may be too much to expect that they soon will love each other, at least it appears they are likely soon to resume amicable business relations. This is the result of a conference at Weisbaden between M. Loucheur, French minister of liberated regions, and Dr. Walter Rathenau, German minister of reconstruction. Both these men are exceedingly wealthy industrial magnates and they debated for three days over an economic entente between their countries. They finally reached an agreement, for submission to their respective governments, the main points of which are that Germany undertakes, and France permits, the rebuilding of the destroyed areas in France; and that France undertakes to provide the German industrial system with adequate supplies of iron from the Briey basin now occupied by French troops.

Nearly nine-tenths of the iron deposits of the old German empire are in the Briey basin, and the Germans expect, if they can get the ore from there, that their now idle factories in the Ruhr and elsewhere will be reopened and that they will soon be able to fill the markets of the world with goods of German make offered at low prices. This of course would be most painful to British trade, and it is said the prospect of a rapprochement between France and Germany on the terms stated is viewed with alarm in Great Britain.

Diplomatic settlement of the various questions pending between the United States and Japan, without the necessity of submitting any of them to the council of the League of Nations or any other international body, is near at hand, according to Washington dispatches. Secretary of State Hughes and Ambassador Shidehara have been negotiating to this end, treating the disputes as an integral problem. If an agreement is reached, it is understood, the cable privileges on Yap will be internationalized, though Japan may still control the island under her mandate. The basis for settlement of the immigration issue probably will be that of a strict exclusion of the Japanese laboring class and adequate protection for Japanese property rights already acquired in the United States. It is believed Japan will promise to get out

of the province of Shantung, China, as soon as practicable. What her attitude may be concerning Siberia and the northern half of Saghalien is not yet known.

The British imperial conference which is in session in London this week, planned to take up almost the first thing the matter of renewing the Anglo-Japanese treaty. Prime Minister Smuts of South Africa, Hughes of Australia and Massey of New Zealand all have declared publicly that the pact must not be renewed unless it is agreeable to the United States Premier Meighan of Canada, if he is in accord with public opinion in the Dominion, will oppose any renewal of the treaty. It is believed in London diplomatic circles that the question may be finally solved by the formation of a Pacific triple entente—Great Britain, the United States and Japan.

The house of representatives, as was expected, adopted the Porter resolution declaring war with Germany and Austria terminated. The vote was 305 to 61, 49 Democrats joining the Republicans on the final roll call. The senate absolutely refused to accept this substitute for the Knox resolution, and the prospects were excellent for a long deadlock in conference. It may well be that such a delay would quite suit the plans of the administration, but President Harding is taking no part in the dispute. The objection of the house to the senate resolution is that to repeal the declaration of war might be taken to mean that congress repudiated the action of the government in entering the war. The senators take the position that the constitutionality of the Porter resolution may be questioned and that this might open the way to ceaseless litigation. They assert that the power of congress to assume the function of a treaty-making body and declare the war at an end may be open to attack in the courts.

Despite charges that the house bill for regulation of the packing industry was drafted by attorneys for the packers, the senate, by a vote of 37 to 34, substituted that measure for the more drastic bill recommended by the senate committee on agriculture. The house bill vests the secretary of agriculture with authority to administer the measure, while the senate bill creates under the department of agriculture a federal live stock commissioner, appointed by the president and subject to confirmation by the senate, to regulate the packers.

Of more than local interest and importance was the arrest in Chicago of "Big Tim" Murphy, powerful labor leader, and some of his proteges, for implication in a number of big postal robberies there and elsewhere. Confessions of some of the minor figure in the band were followed by recovery of part of the loot. The postal authorities and Department of Justice officers believe the gang which Murphy is accused of directing committed the million-dollar robbery in Toledo last February as well as those in Pullman and at the Polk street station in Chicago.

Roy A. Haynes, the new "mop"—in other words, national prohibition commissioner—is now in office. Though he is rotund and genial to the point of jollity, he declares he will enforce the dry law to the full extent of his power, and he appeals to all good Americans to help him. He has not yet made up his mind concerning the dispensing of real beer for medicinal purposes.

The death roll of the week included the name of William E. Mason of Chicago, congressman-at-large for Illinois. He had been prominent in political life for many years, and his personal friends were numerous, though he alienated many by his course just before our entry into the war and by his bitter attacks on the draft.

The American Legion elected Maj. John G. Emery of Michigan its national commander to succeed the late Colonel Galbraith. Like his predecessor, he has an excellent war record. He saw much of the fighting in which the American troops participated and was wounded during the Meuse-Argonne drive.

FARM STOCK

TREATING HOGS FOR CHOLERA

Losses Are Inevitable Unless Early Action Is Taken and Proper Remedies Applied.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

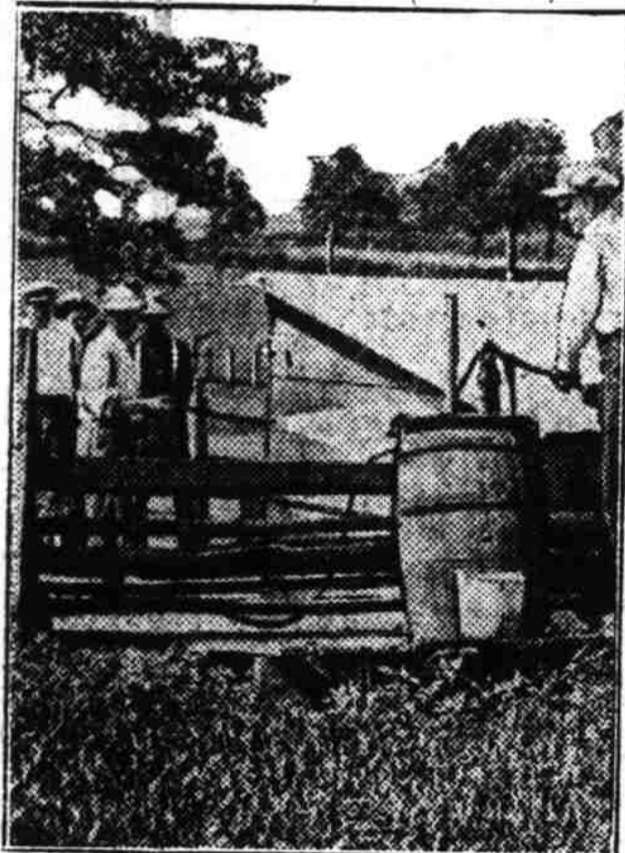
Unless early action is taken to diagnose the cases and apply proper treatment when disease appears in your swine herds, losses are inevitable. The chances are many that the trouble is cholera, and under such circumstances delay is dangerous, for when that disease has spread and progressed in the herd the loss of many hogs may be expected.

Early attention in an outbreak of hog cholera is essential for the successful treatment of the herd. It has been told repeatedly that anti-hog-cholera serum is not a cure; its use is primarily intended as a preventive agent against cholera, and as such it is universally recognized as the only reliable treatment. While the serum seen only has had some favorable effect when administered to sick hogs in the very early stage of the disease, swine owners should not depend upon the product to save any number of animals after they have developed visible symptoms of hog cholera.

In Farmers' Bulletin 834 (revised) attention is called to the fact that the serum is most efficacious when administered as a preventive. "While the serum is regarded as most efficacious when administered as a preventive," the bulletin points out, "it seems to have some curative value, provided it is administered when hogs are in the very early stages of the disease. But very little benefit can be expected from the treatment of hogs that are visibly sick."

"Serum should be used with the understanding that it is a preventive rather than a curative agent." "It has been stated that serum alone has some value in treating sick hogs. This is true within a certain limitation. Ordinarily it is efficacious only in the very early stage of the disease, before the hogs show visible signs of sickness."

In a bulletin issued recently by Dr. R. C. Reed, chief of animal industry,



Cleaning Up the Hoghouse.

Maryland state board of agriculture, appears the following: "An analysis of the data obtained from sick herds, vaccinated in Maryland during 1918, shows that over one-fifth of the swine had died or were too sick to treat before the herds were immunized." Information from other states where control work has recently been conducted points to a similar lack of prompt attention in reporting outbreaks of hog cholera. Much of the criticism and unfavorable comment against anti-hog-cholera serum are due to the fact that farmers delay the use of the product for too long a period after cholera has reached the herd. When many of the animals show symptoms of the disease and the temperature reveals a high fever, it is not reasonable to suppose that serum will do much toward limiting losses. Therefore, the warning is again given to treat the animals at the very first sign of cholera in the herd.

Or better still, if there are reasons to suspect that the hogs have been or are exposed to infection, they should be immunized before they have fallen victims. In sections where there are no known outbreaks of cholera there does not seem to be any need for the use of an expensive treatment, but when the disease makes its appearance in the vicinity no time should be lost in having all susceptible hogs given the serum treatment.

Reports indicate that farmers and swine owners are remiss in guarding against the introduction of infection, and are generally inclined to expect too much of anti-hog-cholera serum as a curative agent.

Copies of Farmers' Bulletin 834 may be had free upon application to the division of publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

FIRST BROOD SOW ESSENTIAL

Animal Should Be Given Enough of Right Sort of Feed to Nurse Little Porkers.

The first essential for the brood sow is enough of the right sort of feed to enable her to lay on a little flesh against the drain of suckling a litter and also build up the litter which she is carrying.

SIZE OF FARM A SUCCESS FACTOR

Results of Survey Conducted by Department of Agriculture in Ozark Region.

ADVANTAGE OF VALLEY LANDS

Dairy Industry Would Become More Profitable if Cows of Greater Productive Capacity Were Introduced by Farmers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

That the size of the farm has much to do with the success of the owner is shown by results of a survey conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture in five counties in the south and southeastern Ozark region of Missouri. The operation of a general farm in the Ozarks with much less than 40 acres of land for crops is exceedingly unsatisfactory, regardless of the location of the farm, whether among the valleys or the hills.

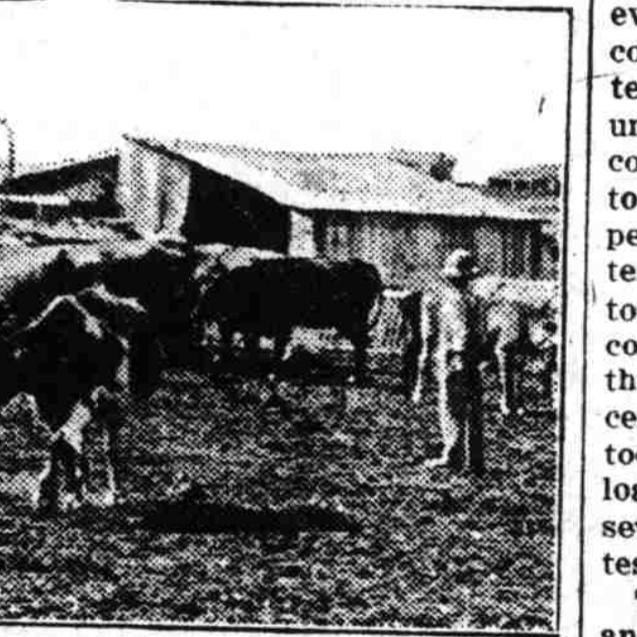
Study Many Kinds of Farms.

The report of the survey published by the department as Department Bulletin 941, entitled "Farm Management in the Ozark Region of Missouri," is based on the study of the organization and management of 79 farms, 31 of which are representative of conditions of rolling and hilly uplands, and 48 of valley and level uplands. The topographical structure to a large extent determines the agricultural value of the land, says the report. As a rule the operator of a valley or level upland farm has a decided advantage over the operator of the rough farm. After deducting from their total receipts the year's operating expenses, including the value of family labor and allowing 5 per cent interest on the capital invested, the survey shows that the operators of rolling and hilly farms had, in 1917, an average labor income of \$309, and those operating valley or level upland farms an average of \$646.

Of the 79 farms studied, 20 per cent had no labor income after allowing for the deductions referred to, and 21 per cent had a labor income above \$1,000. Labor incomes earned by typical operators indicate that one having much less than 40 acres of crop land for a general live-stock farm has a rather poor chance of financial success.

Better Cows Would Increase Income.

Live-stock farming is the principal agricultural industry of the region. The use of cows for dairy purposes is increasing. The average annual production per cow of 78 cows on the better class of dairy farms in the area covered by the survey was 142 pounds of butterfat. This industry, says the report, would become more profitable if cows of greater productive capacity were introduced, and the production would be increased if the feeding of



Typical Dairy Herd in Ozark Region.

better-balanced rations was practiced more generally. Pasturage is the foundation of a live-stock industry, but natural pastures can be greatly improved by thinning out woodland areas, keeping the underbrush down, and sowing tame grasses.

For greater assurance of live-stock feeds during the summer droughts, to which the section is liable, many farmers plant sorghum, millet and kafir corn as auxiliary hay crops. On better-managed farms silage is also produced for winter feed and sometimes to supplement the pasture during summer droughts. With proper care alfalfa, clover, soy beans and cowpeas are grown, the possibility of these crops, both for hay and grazing, being clearly recognized.

The soils of the region have a wide variation in natural fertility and productivity. They are usually porous, owing to the large content of stone and gravel. As a result, air and water circulate through them freely, and when they are put under cultivation the humus content is quickly lost unless a system of farming is adopted in which provision is made to replenish the supply. If the humus content is lost the water-holding capacity of the soils is greatly reduced, and, as a result, crops suffer severely during the summer droughts and profitable yields are then almost impossible.

SANE AND ECONOMICAL FEED

Feeder Must Know How Many Pounds of Milk Cow Has Produced to Feed Properly.

Before a cow can be fed what she needs and no more, and that is the only sane and economical way of feeding, the feeder must know how many pounds of milk she produced and how much butter fat was in the milk.

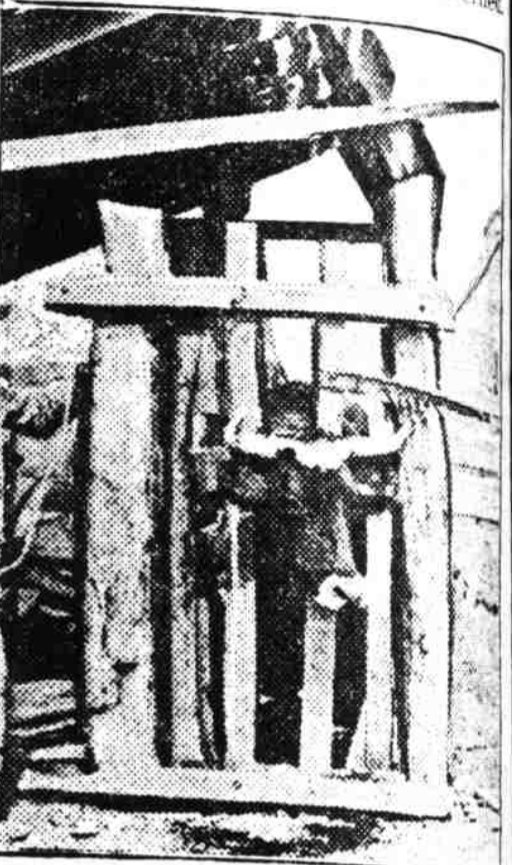
DEHORNING STEER IS EASILY CONTROLLED

Insures Animal More Equally Chance at Feed Trough.

Renders Animal Less Dangerous to Attendants and Prevents Trouble in Shipping—Treat Calves When Very Young.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Dehorning cattle makes it easier to handle the animals and insures that each one will have a more equal chance at the feed trough. It renders the animals less dangerous to attendants and prevents them from attacking one another in the feed lot or on transit to market. The practice of dehorning is almost universal so far as high grade beef steers are concerned.



Animal in Dehorning Crate Ready for Operation.

It is often desirable to dehorn the steers as well as the calves, especially when they are to be fed in troughs for a part of the year.

Calves may be dehorned when a few days old by treating the undeveloped horns with caustic soda or caustic potash, taking care that it does not wash into the eyes.

If the horns are allowed to develop, it becomes necessary to cut them off. Clippers made for the purpose may be used on the younger animals. With older cattle a saw is best, as it prevents crushing, and the friction of the blade causes the blood vessels to close and heal quickly. The work should not be done in warm weather, as the wound may become infected with screw worms. Where there is danger of flies, a fly-repellent should be applied.

PORK DAY IS ANNUAL EVENT

Hog Producer Witnesses Sale of His Animals and Learns Reason for Different Prices.

Pork day is one of the big annual events of Kings county, California. It comes in October usually. In this contest the farm bureau center is the unit, and every farm bureau in the contest advances one carload of hogs to be exhibited and rated by an expert judge. Every farm bureau center must have at least six consignors to the load, thus preventing any big concern from exhibiting a carload. In the contest last fall six farm bureau centers as well as a boys' pig club took part in the contest. Ten carloads were auctioned in addition to seven cars that had been in the contest.

The county agent leader says in his annual report to the United States Department of Agriculture: "There seems to be no more convincing argument to a hog producer than to see the actual sales of his animals take place and to know the difference in price paid for a superior quality animal."

Farm bureau sales of this kind were started in California in 1916 on the initiative of the county agent of Kern county. They are now becoming common in all pork-producing counties of the state. There were 175 such sales in 1920, with sales aggregating \$1,400,000.

LOSS OF VIRGIN FERTILITY

Sufficient Quantities of Plantfood Necessary in Soils to Maintain Productiveness.

To maintain the productiveness of a soil it is necessary to preserve within the soil sufficient quantities of available plant food at least to prevent the yield from falling off after a period of cropping. Hundreds of field experiments have demonstrated that the best soils will gradually lose their virgin fertility unless more than ordinary care is given to the cropping system and the return of plant foods.

POULTRY MANURE IS RICHEST

On Ordinary Farm Not Much Attention Is Paid to It on Account of Small Amount Made.

Poultry manure is the richest manure made on the farm, but on the ordinary farm not much attention is given it, simply because of the small amount usually made. Poultry manure is valuable chiefly for its large amounts of nitrogen and phosphoric acid, as it contains about three times as much nitrogen and five or six times as much phosphoric acid as ordinary farm manure.