



1—Phya Vajitvongs, new Siamese minister to America, in full regalia. 2—United States navy dirigible Los Angeles moored to mast at Ford air field, Detroit, after flight from Lakehurst, N. J. 3—Queen Marie of Rumania in New York, with Assistant Secretary of State Butler Wright and Grover Whelan, chairman of the mayor's committee, and followed by Mrs. Vincent Astor, Princess Ileana and Prince Nicholas.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Rumanian Queen Having a Lovely Time in Her Tour of America.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
MARIE, the beautiful queen of Rumania, grabbed the front page last week, and it is a fair guess that the men of America as well as the women followed her doings with great interest. For three days after her arrival in New York she, with her son and daughter, was the official guest of the nation. Hurrying directly to Washington, her majesty made a formal call on President and Mrs. Coolidge at the White House late Tuesday afternoon, which call was promptly returned, according to official etiquette, at the Rumanian legation, where the queen was lodged. A few hours later Marie was given a state dinner at the White House.

Before these official doings, Queen Marie motored to Arlington and paid graceful tribute at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and then was driven to Mount Vernon. On Wednesday she visited the Naval academy at Annapolis and reviewed the 17,500 middies there, and also went to Baltimore, where she was given a great reception and a lot of Maryland fried chicken and beaten biscuits. Thence back to New York, where, still enthusiastic and untired, she attended a great levee given for her at the Ritz-Carlton by William Nelson Cromwell, president of the Society of Friends of Rumania. Thursday she went to Philadelphia to see the Sesquicentennial exposition.

Beginning now her real tour of America, the queen was the hands of Samuel Hill, son-in-law of the late James J. Hill. The itinerary, as revised by him, takes the party, after a visit to Niagara, through Canada to Minneapolis and St. Paul; to Mary Hill, Wash., for the dedication of a fine arts museum; to Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, and eastward again to the Glacier National park; and through Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and Springfield to Chicago, where there will be a stop of several days. On the way thence to the Atlantic seaboard Marie will see Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh. California was eliminated from the list of states to be visited because the railroads there refused to carry the queen's train over their lines for a nominal charge, as had all other railroads.

Of course, the snobs, notably seekers and such like folk took advantage of Queen Marie's visit to the utmost, but she is not to be blamed for that. Her majesty seems to be a "regular feller," thoroughly interested in the people and things she sees and certainly no more pretentious than a queen should be.

INTERNATIONAL bankers and industrialists of fifteen nations, including the United States, issued a manifesto in New York and all the European capitals, urging the removal of tariff barriers and other restrictions upon European trade in order to place the continent upon an equal footing, both in living standards and commercial competition, with the United States. John J. Mitchell of Chicago, one of the signers, said: "It should be distinctly understood that the manifesto in no way refers to American tariffs, either by allusion or by inference." It involves only post-war European trade agreements and immigration and industrial restrictions.

The council of the International Chamber of Commerce, in Paris, adopted a report substantially following the recommendations of the bankers' manifesto. The American representatives in the council did not vote on the question. This report urges free movement of raw materials and the abolition of export duties and restrictions. It also proposes abolishment of compulsory visas, as hampering business as well as tourist trade, and condemns all laws discriminating against foreigners, demanding that they be given the same right as nationals everywhere, "with complete

freedom of movement, right to domicile, liberty to establish any business or industry, and generally enjoy the same legal and social rights as nationals."

SENATOR REED of Missouri, sole representative of his senatorial investigation committee, resumed the inquiry into the Illinois primary and campaign funds, and also took up certain features of the Indiana political scandal. Sitting in Chicago, he called before him witnesses who told the support of the Illinois Anti-Saloon league is giving Frank L. Smith, regular Republican candidate for the senate, and the reasons why that dry organization had refused to back Hugh S. Magill, independent Republican candidate. George B. Safford, league superintendent for Illinois, was heard first, and the canstic Missourian had a fine time with him, making him virtually admit that the league was ignoring the slush fund charges against Smith because he is a dry and had a better chance to defeat Brennan, the wet Democrat, than has Magill. Then Safford told a long story of his dealings with Rev. Robert O'Brien, one of the originators of the Magill candidacy, which story later reacted greatly to his disadvantage. The minister, he said, told him the Magill committee had raised between three and four hundred thousand dollars and would spend it in the campaign, and he added a lot of detail of this conversation. Next day Mr. O'Brien went before Senator Reed and branded Safford's story as "an absolute falsehood," and Harold L. Lakes, Magill's campaign manager, testified that it was "not even a clever lie." The young minister substantiated his denial by a complete relation of his meetings and conversations with Safford and Scott McBride, national superintendent of the league. A full list of contributors to the Magill campaign fund was given Mr. Reed, showing the contributions to be \$17,375.

When Senator Reed took up the Indiana affair he was told by a former Kiansman, Hugh Pat Emmons of South Bend, that \$10,000 was offered Emmons if he would lead his fellow members of the clan to the support of Senator James E. Watson, Republican candidate for re-election. The offer, Emmons said, was made by W. Lee Smith of Evansville, then grand dragon of Indiana, who told him the clan proposed to make Watson President of the United States in 1928. Emmons also gave descriptions of the clan's organization and ritual which kept the audience in a gale of laughter. In Indianapolis Senator Watson issued a statement characterizing Emmons' testimony as "preposterous" and declaring he never had any understanding with the clan by which he was to receive its support in exchange for votes on pending legislation or other consideration. Being confined to a hospital, he asked that the committee go to Indianapolis to take his testimony, and Senator Reed at once complied.

SOUTHERN Florida was thrown into panic by prospects of being swept by another Caribbean hurricane, but escaped when the storm veered off to the northeast. Cuba was not so fortunate, for the hurricane passed over Matanzas, Pinar del Rio and Havana provinces, doing immense damage and taking a toll of several hundred lives. The city of Havana was the greatest sufferer and many of the deaths occurred there. The material losses in the capital were estimated at \$30,000,000. In the harbor scores of vessels, including two steamers, were sunk. The lower parts of the city were inundated. The monument erected by Cuba to the Americans killed in the blowing up of the battleship Maine in 1898 was razed, only the base and two guns from the Maine remaining.

PRESIDENT CALLES and the Mexican government have decided that the never conquered Yaquis of Sonora must be destroyed as a tribe and people, and the grand council of war, headed by General Obregon, has laid plans to carry out the decision. An army of 18,000 is being prepared and it is to be equipped with machine guns, mountain artillery, gas, bombing and photographing planes of the latest types and every other modern device of warfare that can be needed.

PREMIERS and leading statesmen of the self-governing British dominions and delegates from India gathered in London last week for an imperial conference, the purpose of which was to adjust more smoothly the relations between the British central government and the component parts of the huge empire. Though several of the premiers, notably Hertzog of South Africa, were insistent, in their opening addresses, on "free nationhood," "equality" and international recognition of independence, it was believed there would be no exciting debates and few if any radical changes. One matter caused a lot of interest. Canada, Ireland and South Africa were determined to bring about the abolition of appeal to the privy council on matters of domestic concern.

THERE is small prospect for an early reduction in land armaments in Europe, for seven nations notified the preliminary disarmament conference in Geneva that they would not limit their trained reservists until a system of security is organized which will compensate for the present inequality of their war resources. These nations are Italy, Belgium, France, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia. Premier Pilsudski has increased Poland's armed strength by incorporating the nation's police force in the army.

LEON TROTZKY and his associates of the opposition in Russia have saved themselves from probable exile to Siberia by publicly repudiating their opposition in a statement in the press. They declare they still disagree with the majority of the central committee on a number of principal problems but have "definitely given up fractional methods of defense of our views because of the danger of such methods for the unity of the party."

NORWAY, in a national plebiscite, hit prohibition a heavy blow, the people deciding by a big majority that the existing law prohibiting the use of liquor exceeding 2 1/2 per cent of alcohol was unsuitable to conditions in Norway, the general opinion being that there is more drunkenness and the people are poorer. It is believed the law will speedily be repealed. Premier Ferguson of Ontario, in dissolving the provincial legislature, declared his government would go to the people on a policy of government control and sale of liquors and would stand or fall by the result. He holds the efforts of Ontario to enforce its dry law during ten years have been futile.

GOV. ROLAND H. HARTLEY of Washington is charged with malfeasance and misfeasance in office in petitions for his recall. The charges are divided into three counts: That he prevented, through the boards of regents of the University of Washington and Washington State college, and the state board of equalization, expenditure of funds appropriated by the last legislature for educational buildings and equipment; that he "maliciously and without cause" removed four regents, "falsely charging each of them with misconduct and malfeasance in office"; and that he appointed six members of the state legislature to lucrative state positions in order to obtain their support for his legislative policies.

A legislative committee investigating the Texas highway commission was told that James E. Ferguson, husband of the governor, had offered to obtain road maintenance contracts for L. D. Winder of Belleville if Winder would pay him \$7,500, which was approximately 10 per cent of the contract price. Ferguson said the accusation was an infamous falsehood and that he did not even know Winder.

EUGENE V. DEBS, for many years the leader of Socialists in the United States and five times their candidate for President, died in a sanitarium near Chicago at the age of seventy-one years. During the war he was sent to the federal penitentiary at Atlanta for trying to obstruct the draft, and was pardoned by President Harding late in 1921. His health was broken and since then he had not been active in politics. Thomas Mott Osborne, noted prison reform advocate, dropped dead in the street in Auburn, N. Y.

## Winter Feed for Farm Work Horse

### Idle Animals Do Well on Roughages Supplemented With Grain.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
The ideal method of wintering idle or light working farm horses to one that will bring them through to spring with normal weight, renewed vitality, and increased energy. Obviously the winter ration should be different from that for the other seasons.

The liberal use of roughage, supplemented with the right amounts and kinds of other nutritious feeds, will maintain a horse properly during the winter. Idle farm horses, except brood mares and growing stock, ordinarily do well on a ration composed largely of the coarser hays, straws and corn fodder. Cornstalk fields, grain-stubble fields, or pastures which have not been closely grazed during the summer are very desirable sources of a large part of the winter maintenance feed for such stock. It is often advisable to supplement the coarser roughage with a moderate supply of legume such as alfalfa, clover, vetch, sorghum, soy-bean, or cowpea hay. These hays are not only rich in protein and mineral matter, but, being somewhat laxative in effect, they also help to keep the digestive tract in good condition. They are especially valuable when fed with straw and similar feeds, for when so used a supplemental ration of grain is unnecessary. The drinking of an abundance of pure water by the horse will tend to increase the utilization of dry roughage. If impracticable to feed a legume hay, a small quantity of grain, preferably oats, or, if more economical, corn or barley, will serve to maintain the horse in thrifty condition. One or two bran mashes a week or a little linseed meal each day will help to keep the system in good condition and prevent impaction resulting from consumption of large amounts of coarse roughage improperly supplemented.

**Salt for Horses.**  
An average of about three-fourth ounce of salt daily is sufficient for most horses, except those doing heavy work or when on dry feed. The condition of the horse that has been properly cared for in the open through the winter is usually better than that of the stable horse. In some sections of the country, however, weather conditions do not permit wintering horses outdoors. Where the animals must be kept in stables, these should be made as sanitary and comfortable as possible. An abundance of light and proper ventilation of the stable throughout the entire year are essential for complete sanitation and the health of the horse. A system of ventilation with floor-outlet ventilators will tend to carry off foul air and regulate the temperature, especially in colder climates. It is important that the horse be protected from direct drafts. Where windows are relied upon for both light and ventilation they should be high up from the floor, and open inwardly from the top. Stalls must be bedded, and cleaned daily, in order to keep them dry and sanitary. Clay floors are doubtless the best if correctly built and properly attended to. They must be kept smooth, with slightly more slope for drainage than is required for other types of floors, however.

**Grass Paddock Helps.**  
In connection with the stable, a large paddock of inclosure, especially a sodded one, helps considerably to keep horses that are worked irregularly in fit condition. The exercise and grass thus made available are both beneficial. This exercise in the open will help to guard against filled hocks, azoturia (so-called Monday morning sickness) and other troubles. A further aid to the health consists in thorough grooming.

As spring approaches the horse must be put into condition for the heavy work ahead. This fitting period varies with the condition of the animal, ordinarily lasting from two to four weeks. A young horse, especially one just broken, requires longer than the mature animal. At this time the winter ration, consisting largely of coarse roughages, should gradually give way to a smaller feed of finer-quality hay and a small quantity of grain three times daily. This ration should be slowly increased until, with the beginning of light work, a 1,400-pound horse will receive daily about fourteen or fifteen pounds of fine-quality hay. This gradual change from coarse roughage to good quality feed will have prepared the digestive tract for handling eighteen to nineteen pounds of grain and sixteen to eighteen pounds of hay, which the horse will need when doing heavy work. Along with the more nourishing ration the work of the horse must be increased by degrees until he can, without overexertion, do a full day's work.

## Waste of Plant Food by Management of Manure

On many farms much of the plant food in manure is wasted by careless methods of handling. Not every farm can afford a covered manure shed, but it takes little additional labor to place manure from the barns in compact piles where the losses from leaching are minimized, thus it does to allow it to spread in a shallow open pile all over the barnyard. The most efficient way to handle manure is to haul it out to the field in a spreader as fast as produced, but this practice is not always feasible.

## Water Before Cows Helps Milk Yield

### Result of Experiments Conducted at Beltsville.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Experiments conducted at the federal dairy farm at Beltsville, Md., on the drinking habits of dairy cows indicate that a greater quantity of water will be utilized when available at all times than when offered but once a day. Cows watered but once a day not only drank less but also produced less milk than when watered at will from watering cups. Cows watered twice a day drank as much as when watered at will, but did not produce so much milk.

The cows used in the tests were average producers, and the maximum difference found in production between watering once a day and at will, was only about 5 per cent. The higher the production, however, the greater the benefit to be derived from frequent watering.

Some low-producing cows fed silage, hay, and grain refused to drink more than once a day in cold weather. With cows of similar production and receiving the same kind of feed, water consumption was 50 per cent greater in hot summer than in cold winter weather. The demand for water was greatest after eating hay. In cold weather cows prefer water that has been warmed, and will drink more of it, though experiments at several stations show that the amount of production is influenced but little by warming the drinking water.

Less water is required when large quantities of such feeds as beets or mangels are fed.

## Remodel Henhouse Into Correct Type Is Urged

Many of the old unsatisfactory poultry houses now to be found on farms could be remodeled at little expense and trouble in such a way as to provide a comfortable home for the flock, according to poultrymen at the college of agriculture, University of Illinois. The common type of house often is too narrow, allowing little chance for ventilation without drafts blowing directly on the birds. The narrow house, 10 to 14 feet in width and of shed type, can often be converted into a half-monitor type by building an 8 to 10-foot shed on the front, sloping it toward the south.

Houses of the gable-type of roof, especially those which are too high, usually will be made more comfortable for the hens if boards are laid across the plates and a layer of straw placed on top of these.

It will pay to study plans of a type of poultry house adapted to climatic conditions where the farm is located before one decides to build. Many extensively built poultry houses prove to be unsatisfactory because the requirements of a good poultry house are not kept in mind. Visiting farms where modern poultry houses have been built helps one to decide which type is most suitable for his purpose.

## Winter Stores for Bee. Quite Important Matter

When honey in the hive is not of the best quality, it is unsafe for winter stores in any place where the bees do not have frequent flights during the winter, viz. almost every week. In the North, about ten or twelve pounds of sirup made from two parts granulated sugar to one part water should be fed as soon as the bees have ceased brood rearing, as an insurance against the danger of poor honey. It is wiser, however, to have an upper story or "food chamber" already filled with the finest honey of the season, ready to place just above the brood chamber when the section supers or other surplus arrangements are removed. This will do away with the need of fall or spring feeding.

## Lack of Paint Cause of Building Depreciation

It is estimated that farm buildings depreciate 7.28 per cent yearly through lack of paint, and surely no farmer can afford such depreciation. The cost of white lead and linseed oil necessary to paint the farm dwelling with a few ounces of color pigment, if white isn't desirable, is less than the cost of depreciation which under neglect grows steadily year after year.

If the outbuildings are made of rough lumber and will not take paint or will require so much that the paint cannot be bought this year, a coat of whitewash will greatly improve their appearance.

## FARM FACTS

Star boarders should get the gate-can the hen that won't lay.

No wise farmer objects to new ideas—he wants to see them tried.

Farming is generally free from the undesirable extremes of wealth and poverty.

Cleanliness is next to coolness in keeping food in a refrigerator from spoiling.

Follow the price movements when buying feed, fertilizers, and other articles that are large items of expense on the farm if you want to make each dollar do the most that it can.

## HOW THE PILGRIM MOTHER

### Kept Her Family in Good Health

A statue to the Pilgrim Mother was recently unveiled at Plymouth Rock, Mass. Through her we honor every pioneer woman who endured privation and hardships that a nation might live. Shoulder to shoulder with her husband she built a home in the wilderness and reared her sturdy sons and daughters. She cooked and sewed.

She spun and wove for her growing family and when they were ill, she brewed potent remedies from roots and herbs—such roots and herbs as are now used in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A Massachusetts woman writes:

"I was all run-down, with no ambition. I was tired all the time. Sometimes I would be in bed two or three days at a time, and the doctor would have to give me something to quiet me. A friend told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I have had wonderful results from it. I felt better after taking the second bottle, and I am never without it in the house now. I have told lots of people about it, and they say it helps them, too. I am willing to answer letters from women asking about the Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. J. W. CARRICHT, 2 Hammond Street, Cambridge, Mass.

There are three folding segments in a new automobile wheel rim that is claimed to be fitted to tires with a minimum of effort.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are not only a purgative. They exert a tonic action on the digestion. Test them yourself now. 372 Pearl St., N. Y. Adv.

The average man hasn't enough courage to applaud until some other fellows starts it.

## Salts Fine for Aching Kidneys

When Back Hurts Flush Your Kidneys as You Clean Your Bowels

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, sometimes get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally, else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders. You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region begin drinking lots of water. Also get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is intended to flush clogged kidneys and help stimulate them to activity. It also helps neutralize the acids in the urine so they no longer irritate, thus helping to relieve bladder disorders. Jad Salts is inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia water drink which everybody should take now and then to help keep their kidneys clean. A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in trying to correct kidney trouble while it is only trouble.

## Handiest thing in the house

FOR FIRST AID  
Every day on the farm brings a new need for "Vaseline" Jelly. A pure, safe remedy for burns, cuts, rashes and minor skin troubles. Take internally for coughs and colds.  
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## Boschee's Syrup

has been relieving coughs due to colds for sixty years.

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loosens the phlegm, promotes expectoration, gives a good night's rest free from coughing. 30c and 50c bottles, all at druggists. If you cannot get it, write to G. G. Green, Inc., Woodbury, N. J.

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Is Pure and Sweet  
Ideal for Children

Sample Book, Ointment, Talcum Free, Address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 32, Malden, Mass.

## HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

There's nothing like this for breaking up colds—amazing relief to sore throats, heat in chest—Safe—Money back. 30 cents at all druggists.