



1. Scene during run on Broadway Central bank, New York, that caused its sale to another bank. 2. Wreck of the Olympian, crack C. M. & St. P. train, near Missoula, Mont. 3. Cruiser Cincinnati, one of the six vessels sent to reinforce the American naval forces in Nicaraguan waters.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### President Justifies His Nicaragua Policy and Accuses Mexico.

Explaining and justifying his Latin American policy, President Coolidge in a special message to congress related the events that have led up to the administration's action in the case of Nicaragua, and directly accused the Mexican government of promoting the revolution in that country that, he said, is endangering the lives and property of American citizens and the interests of the United States in Nicaragua—the latter being the canal route rights and the lease of a navy base on the Gulf of Fonseca. These rights and American investments, Mr. Coolidge asserted, placed a "peculiar responsibility" on the United States in Central America.

While disclaiming any desire of intervention in their internal affairs, the President declared that "the stability, prosperity, and independence" of the Central American republics "can never be a matter of indifference to us," and served notice on President Calles of Mexico and all others concerned that the United States will not tolerate "the jeopardizing of American interests" and impairment of constitutional government in that region.

"I have the most conclusive evidence," said President Coolidge, "that arms and munitions in large quantities have been on several occasions since August, 1926, shipped to the revolutionists in Nicaragua."

"Boats carrying these munitions have been fitted out in Mexican ports and some of the munitions bear evidence of having belonged to the Mexican government. It also appears that the ships were fitted out with the full knowledge of and, in some cases, with the encouragement of Mexican officials, and were, in one instance, at least, commanded by a Mexican naval reserve officer."

The President told of the starting of the revolution and the election of Adolfo Diaz as president-designate by the congress, arguing that that election was quite constitutional. On Wednesday Secretary of State Kellogg, appearing before the senate foreign relations committee, presented the same arguments, amplified the administration policy and then declared his department was in possession of documentary proof that the Mexican government had been active not only in arming the Nicaraguan revolutionists but also in plotting the bolshevik penetration of Central America to the injury of the United States.

Senator Borah, chairman of the committee, was unconvinced and made a long speech attacking the administration's policy. It was predicted in Washington, however, that the message and Mr. Kellogg's statement would serve to bring a majority of congress to the support of the President in the course he is pursuing. The house committee on foreign affairs also undertook an examination of the situation but spent much of its time in partisan squabbling.

Meanwhile efforts were being made in Nicaragua to bring about peace. Leading liberals proposed a conference and the conservatives seemed willing to hold such a meeting with Rear Admiral Latimer as arbitrator. Sacasa vetoed the plan but it seemed he might be ignored by a large faction of his party. Considerable reinforcements to the American naval forces in Nicaraguan waters were on their way, and Admiral Latimer established new neutral zones.

From the Mexican government came a denial, in general terms, of the accusations in President Coolidge's message concerning anti-American plotting in Central America. With this disclaimer was a suggestion that any American aggrieved by enforcement of the oil and alien land laws file a claim for compensation with the Mexican-American mixed claims commission constituted while Mr. Hughes was secretary of state.

However defiant he may seem to be, it is certain President Calles is not looking for trouble with the United States, for he has enough of that already within his own country. There was a new outbreak of Catholic uprisings in various regions in which scores were killed in street fighting and other scores were executed by the government. Bishop Pascual Diaz, secretary of the Catholic episcopate, and other prelates were arrested on charges of sedition, and Monsignor Diaz was taken to Vera Cruz, presumably to be exported. These arrests immediately followed the proclamation, issued in El Paso, Texas, of a state of revolution in Mexico, and the setting up of a government with Rene Capistrano Garza, a Catholic leader, as provisional president. Jose F. Gandara, "chief of military operations," said fifteen thousand rebels were under arms in Mexico, not including various independent groups in the south. Durango and other towns were reported captured by the revolutionists, and an American correspondent says the rebel bands are burning bridges and ranch houses, wrecking railroads and generally harassing the government forces.

Over in China, where our naval forces are active or ready to become so at need, matters seemed to have quieted down a little pending the expected movement of the Cantonese armies against Shanghai. The foreign authorities in that city have formally warned the Chinese against invading the foreign concessions and their police force and volunteer units have been ordered to keep them out by force of arms. Warcraft of the several foreign nations concerned, including the United States, are concentrating at Shanghai. Admiral Williams went from Manila on the U. S. S. Pittsburgh and resumed command of eight American destroyers already there, and Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt arrived to command the British squadron. All up the Yangtze, whence foreigners were fleeing, the anti-foreign feeling was growing stronger and the prospects for a serious conflict at Shanghai were good.

Eugene Chen, foreign minister of the Cantonese government, urges the United States to take no part in the opposition to the occupation of Shanghai by the Nationalist forces, saying the Cantonese would enter that city, not as conquerors, but as conservers of the work done by the foreigners during the last century. The British authorities in Hankow are reported to have demanded the speedy return of the British concession there. Representatives of the Peking government are said to have "suggested" that the foreign concessions in that city be handed over to the Chinese.

Defeated in all their efforts for a "big navy" except a provision for the construction of a new dirigible, the advocates of strong national defenses last week turned their attention to the War department supply bill, seeking to boost the budget bureau figures by about \$8,000,000. Here is what they wanted to do:

1. To increase the army's enlisted personnel from 115,000 to 118,750.
2. To increase the daily ration allowance 5 cents a day per man.
3. To increase the allowance for the National Guard establishment by \$800,000 and that for the officers' organized reserves by \$400,000.
4. To provide increased funds for the reconditioning of the army transport grant and the purchases of 725 additional mules and 15,000 horses.
5. To provide \$310,000 for the erection of sorely needed buildings at West Point.

The house committee rejected most of the budget bureau economies.

Full indorsement of the new McNary-Haugen farm relief bill was laid before the house agriculture committee by four farm organizations—the American Farm Bureau federation, the Cotton Growers' exchange, the Corn Belt federation and the executive committee of twenty-two. In view of this organized action Chairman Haugen said his committee might not wish to consider further either the Aswell or Curtis-Crisp bills, particularly since the equalization fee, which has been the center of farm-relief controversy, was approved by a 13-to-6 vote.

OSTENSIBLY because of his connection with railway and coal companies, the appointment of Cyrus E. Woods of Pennsylvania to the interstate commerce commission was disapproved by the senate committee on interstate commerce by a vote of 8 to 6. The contest thus was transferred to the floor of the senate, where it was expected the senators from Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky would lead the opposition to Woods and those from Pennsylvania would support the nomination.

The committee held to be unfounded the charge, made by Senator Steack of Iowa, that Senator-elect Brookhart of Iowa had been a paid lobbyist for Woods. Mr. Steack already had withdrawn the charge.

THOROUGH investigation of reported graft and scandal in the operation of the "under cover" branch of the prohibition service will be made by the senate, which adopted a resolution to that effect introduced by Reed of Missouri. Mellon, Andrews and Blair are instructed to furnish all the correspondence in the department relating to the special agents, their orders and their expenditures. This inquiry is expected to bring out the facts concerning the operation by A. Bruce Bielaski of a speak-easy club in New York to trap bootleggers and patrons, and also concerning the reported operation of stills by dry agents.

GOVERNOR RITCHIE of Maryland, on his third inauguration, reaffirmed his stand for the rights of states against "encroachment of centralized federal government" and decried summary laws regulating personal practices and relations. He didn't mention next year's Presidential campaign and its possibilities, but all through the hall were gold banners bearing the words: "Ritchie for President."

Governor Moore of New Jersey in his annual message advocated a state prohibition referendum and repeal of the state enforcement act.

GOVERNOR PINCHOT of Pennsylvania has refused to certify, in the usual form, the election of W. S. Vare as senator, according to a letter from him read to the senate. Certifying "that on the face of the returns Vare appears to have been chosen by the qualified electorate," Governor Pinchot expressed the opinion that his nomination was "partly bought and partly stolen" and that the election, as well as the primary, were tainted with frauds.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA may be relied on to keep the country supplied with scandals. Just as the Almee Semple McPherson sensation died with the dismissal of the charges against her, Mrs. Charlie Chaplin found suit for divorce from the famous screen star, whom she accused of all sorts of things, including cruelty and infidelity. Charlie had left Los Angeles, whereupon a court there appointed receivers for all his property and his palatial residence and movie studio. Mrs. Chaplin in her bill estimated her husband's wealth at \$16,000,000, of which she declared \$10,000,000 is community property; from which it is seen that she will demand approximately \$5,000,000 if a decree is granted.

DR. JULIUS CURTIUS, former minister of economics and member of the People's party, has been appointed chancellor of Germany by President von Hindenburg and is trying to form a new cabinet based on a coalition of the bourgeois parties. He has the support of Foreign Minister Stresemann, the chief figure today in German politics, but Berlin is skeptical about his prospects of forming a government that will stand up.

SEVENTY-FIVE children were killed and many others injured as the result of a blaze in a moving picture theater in Montreal. When the flames broke out the children rushed in panic for a door leading from a balcony, and in less than ten minutes the tragedy was over, most of the deaths being from smoke asphyxiation and suffocation.

## Big Cause for Clover Failure

### Acreage Declining Because of Spread of Anthracnose in South.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
For some years the acreage in red clover has been declining quite as much in the southern and southeastern parts of the clover belt as elsewhere. The area in question includes Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Anthracnose disease, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, is the chief cause for red clover failure in these states. This disease is described in Farmers' Bulletin 1510-F, just issued by the department. The bulletin also reports on some experiments with red clover seed from different sources when seeded in infected territory and calls specific attention to the only remedy—the use of seed produced by plants resistant to anthracnose disease.

Attack of Anthracnose.  
Anthracnose may attack the clover plants either in the seedling stage or when they are fully matured. It is the injury to the crown of the plant which, between July and early September, causes heaviest losses in spring seedlings and which may practically destroy a stand of clover. Many of the cases of so-called winter injury are no doubt due to a severe thinning of the stand during the summer or to the death of plants during the winter as a result of the earlier injuries caused by the disease.

The best means of combating clover anthracnose is by the development and use of strains of clover resistant to its attacks, a method advocated years ago by the Tennessee agricultural experiment station. At present there is only one distinct strain known to be highly resistant, says the department, though there appears no reason why other highly resistant strains should not be developed locally throughout the infected area. The one resistant strain known was developed several years ago by the Tennessee station. Under climatic conditions of Tennessee and neighboring states it is capable of maintaining a heavy clover stand in spite of attacks of anthracnose. It does not, however, show up to such advantage when sown in northern states. The behavior of this strain demonstrates the advantage to be gained by developing and using clover which has become acclimated and suited to the local conditions under which it is to be grown. The seed supply of this Tennessee strain is very limited at present, however.

Develop Resistant Strains.  
Highly resistant strains can be developed by farmers themselves if they will take the trouble to save seed from plants that survive and mature in a diseased field. The very fact that some plants are able to live and mature in spite of the presence of anthracnose indicates their resistance to its attacks. Organized efforts should be made by local state authorities to stimulate production of resistant seed and a demand for such seed. As long as seed of unknown origin must be used the department advises seeding in late summer or early fall wherever experience has not shown this to be impracticable. Seeding at this time will give the clover plants a chance to escape the early attacks of the disease and produce a hay crop even though there may be no second growth.

Copies of this bulletin may be obtained as long as the supply lasts by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Everything to Be Said for Pushing Pig Along

There is everything to be said for pushing a pig to quick maturity. A point is reached early in its existence when more meal is required to produce a pound of flesh. The pig, like all other growing or producing animals, requires a maintenance ration that cannot be used for growth or production, and the longer it lives the more will it absorb in maintenance—and attendance; if it is allowed to grow in a so-called store condition it will have exceeded the most salable size by the time it is fit for slaughter; and lastly the benefit of rapid turnover is sacrificed.

## Farm Hints

It pays to keep cherry trees from growing too high; height makes it difficult to harvest the fruit.

When corn is 75 cents per bushel farmers can afford to pay as high as \$27 to \$30 a ton for shorts to feed to hogs.

Sows that will produce litters next spring should have plenty of exercise. They should be in good flesh but not too fat at farrowing time.

Put alfalfa or clover hay in an open wire basket where hens can get the leaves. They are a first-class substitute for green feeds during winter.

Old apple trees may be pruned heavier than young ones, for the stimulating effect of heavy pruning is not so objectionable with them, but large or scaffold limbs should be removed only where necessary.

## Farm Forest Large Labor-Saving Crop

### Within the Reach of Every Farmer Without Outlay.

Reducing labor costs increases profits in any business and most progressive business men are constantly on a search for labor-saving systems. Farmers do this by installing labor-saving machinery but there is still another way which has been largely overlooked and this lies in giving more attention to labor-saving crops.

"The farm forest is one of the great labor-saving crops for North Carolina farmers," says R. W. Graeber, extension forester. "This crop is within the reach of every farmer without a great outlay of money if he will only co-operate with nature and follow the system which nature so plainly suggests."

Mr. Graeber states that no special soil preparation such as plowing and harrowing is needed for a crop of pines, oaks or poplars. No seed is needed if a few seed trees are left in place. No fertilizer is needed because nature maintains the fertility of the forest soil through the annual fall of leaves and twigs. All that is necessary is to keep out destructive forest fires. When the fires are kept out, a heavy blanket of leaf litter prevents weed growth and helps to hold a good supply of moisture. It is in the harvest alone with a timber crop that labor of man is required.

"Nature has provided fine conditions for tree growth in North Carolina," says Mr. Graeber. "Good soil, ample rainfall and a long growing season will permit any farm woodland to produce an annual growth of one-half to one cord of wood per acre, while many areas of pines are producing two cords and more an acre each year. Where a farmer does not cut more than the annual growth of his timber, a self-perpetuating, labor-saving crop is made an actual reality."

It is not necessary to spare the ax but it is necessary to use the ax that the best tree specimens have an opportunity to contribute their share to an unending crop, states Mr. Graeber.

## Feeding Hens Legume Hay

### Favored Plan in Winter

Legume hay, either cut in one-half inch lengths or left in its natural form placed in a wire basket or box may be fed to laying hens during winter as a substitute for succulent green feed. The second and third cuttings of alfalfa are best for these carry the most vitamins and proteins because they have a higher percentage of leaves, according to the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y.

Quoting the Ohio experiment station, the college says that, from November to May, as good results were obtained from laying pullets confined indoors and fed legume hay as from those having access to an outside range of blue grass.

The hay should be carefully cured to preserve the green color for the valuable properties of the plant seem to be linked with the color. Alfalfa and clover leaf shatterings are often obtainable when these hays are fed to other animals.

The Ohio experiment station reports that no benefits were derived from ordinary alfalfa meal mixed in the mash at a rate of 5 per cent by weight. Whether the recent product, alfalfa leaf meal, will prove valuable like the hay, remains to be determined.

Another good way to feed the legume hay is to tie it in a bundle and suspend it from the ceiling within easy reach of the birds. The department says it is surprising how the birds relish the hay and the quantity they will eat.

## Give Pig Some Protein

### to Balance Corn Ration

Many farmers have more trouble in successfully growing fall pigs than they do with spring pigs.

According to the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, this is generally due either to parasites or to certain deficiencies in the ration. A large percentage of the winter ration generally consists of corn, and this feed supplies the nutrients needed for fattening, but must be balanced by some protein feed if proper gains are to be made. If skim milk or buttermilk is available it is unexcelled as a hog feed to supply the necessary protein to balance the corn.

If neither of these is to be had, a mixture consisting of two parts of tankage, one part of linseed oil meal, and one part of alfalfa meal is good, advises W. C. Skelley, assistant animal husbandman at the college. This mixture has given excellent results in the Middle West. It not only meets the protein requirement, but the alfalfa meal supplies a vitamin which is necessary for growth.

## Encourage Drinking

Cows having access to water at will produced 5 per cent more than when watered once a day. This result was obtained from average cows on the federal dairy farm, Beltsville, Maryland. The higher the production, the greater the benefit of frequent watering.

Cows require 80 per cent more water in hot than in cold weather. The use of large quantities of beets reduces the amount of water required. In cold weather cows prefer water that has been warmed and will drink more of it.

## Special Offer to Victims of Indigestion

Your Druggist Says Pleasant to Take, Elixir Must Help Poor Distressed Stomachs or Money Gladly Refunded.

You can be so distressed with gas and fullness from poor digestion or dyspepsia that you think your heart is going to stop beating. Your stomach may be so distended that your breathing is short and gaspy. You are dizzy and pray for quick relief—what's to be done. Just one tablespoonful of Dare's Mentha Pepsin and speedily the gas disappears, the pressure on the heart ceases and you can breathe deep and naturally.

What blessed relief, but why not get rid of such attacks altogether? Why have them at all? Especially when any druggist anywhere guarantees Dare's Mentha Pepsin, a pleasant elixir, to help you or money back.

## If Back Hurts Flush Kidneys

Drink Plenty of Water and Take Glass of Salts Before Breakfast Occasionally

When your kidneys hurt and your back feels sore, don't get scared and proceed to load your stomach with a lot of drugs that excite the kidneys and irritate the entire urinary tract. Keep your kidneys clean like you keep your bowels clean, by flushing them with a mild, harmless salts which helps to remove the body's urinous waste and stimulate them to their normal activity.

The function of the kidneys is to filter the blood. In 24 hours they strain from it 500 grains of acid and waste, so we can readily understand the vital importance of keeping the kidneys active.

Drink lots of good water—you can't drink too much; also get from any pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts. Take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help clean and stimulate clogged kidneys; also to neutralize the acids in the system so they are no longer a source of irritation, thus often relieving bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to help keep their kidneys clean and active. Try this; also keep up the water drinking, and no doubt you will wonder what became of your kidney trouble and backache.

## Too Bad

Flora—I don't believe that scandal about Mrs. Gayleigh.  
Fanny—Then why did you tell me about it?  
Flora—I was in hope that you could confirm it.

## DEMAND "BAYER" ASPIRIN

Take Tablets Without Fear If You See the Safety "Bayer Cross."

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 26 years. Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin. Imitations may prove dangerous.—Adv.

Our heaviest burdens must be borne alone.

Eye infection and inflammation are healed overnight by using Roman Eye Balsam. Ask your druggist for 25-cent jar or send to 272 Pearl St., N. Y. Adv.

A man who is not afraid of hard work will have plenty of it.

## A Raw, Sore Throat

eases quickly when you apply a little Musterole. It penetrates to the sore spot with a gentle tingle, loosens the congestion and draws out the soreness and pain and won't blister like the old-fashioned mustard plaster.

Musterole is a clean, white ointment made with oil of mustard. Brings quick relief from sore throat, bronchitis, tonsillitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, headache, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds on the chest.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole. Jars & Tubes



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SUCCESSFUL FOR 60 YEARS  
30c & 90c At all Druggists