



1—President Coolidge presenting to Maj. E. L. Hoffman of the air corps the Collier trophy for outstanding accomplishment in aviation in the past year. 2—Refugees from Hankow and steamship at Shanghai. 3—Postmaster General Harry S. New after receiving honorary degree of doctor of laws at Butler university of Indianapolis.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Asks Powers to Agree on Further Cut in Naval Armament.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

ON INSTRUCTION from President Coolidge, the American ambassadors at London, Paris, Rome and Tokyo presented last Thursday to the governments of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan a memorandum suggesting that they "empower their delegates at the forthcoming meeting of the preparatory commission for the disarmament conference at Geneva to negotiate and conclude at an early date an agreement further limiting naval armament, supplementing the Washington treaty on that subject, and covering the classes of vessels not covered by that treaty."

The President in a special message to congress explained the considerations that moved him to take this action, and included the text of the note to the powers. In this he said the American delegates at Geneva would have "full powers to negotiate definitely regarding measures for further naval limitation, and, if they are able to reach an agreement with the representatives of the other signatories of the Washington treaty, to conclude a convention embodying such agreement, in tentative or final form as may be found practicable."

The American government and people, the President said, "are convinced that competitive armament constitutes one of the most dangerous contributing causes of international suspicion and discord, and is calculated eventually to lead to war."

Despite the hope of the United States to complete the work of the Washington treaty and extend limiting treaties to cover cruisers, destroyers and submarines, the message continued, "far-reaching building programs have been laid down by certain powers, and there has appeared in our own country, as well as abroad, a sentiment urging naval construction on the ground that such construction is taking place elsewhere."

PRESIDENTIAL campaign politics and the third term problem came out into the open last week, and probably will stay there for some time to come. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, a wet Republican and for long a potential candidate, started things with an address in New York in the course of which he asserted that in his judgment Calvin Coolidge would refrain from injecting the third term issue into the campaign of 1928 and would not be a candidate to succeed himself. He declared that other Republican leaders throughout the country felt as he did and that Mr. Coolidge's common sense would keep him from seeking a renomination. Doctor Butler's speech dealt with issues he believes will have to be met in 1928 and told the Republicans that the party would face the fight of its life and that victory would go to that party which stood squarely on three issues—prohibition, farm relief and foreign policy.

The lid thus being taken off, Beck of Wisconsin, insurgent Republican, introduced a resolution in the house, declaring it to be "the sense" of that body that congress is opposed to a third presidential term. Speaker Nicholas Longworth, who is supposed to have presidential ambitions, in an address before the women's patriotic conference on national defense in Washington, caustically criticized the administration's economy program, especially as it affected the navy.

"The leading argument of those in the house who opposed any appropriation for the cruisers was that another limitation of armament conference might be held in the comparatively near future, and that, under the circumstances, we should proceed with no new actual building program," said Mr. Longworth. "To my mind, that argument refutes itself. I have not

the slightest doubt that it was our commanding strength and generous willingness to make great sacrifices that brought about the successful results of the Washington conference.

"Today we are in no such position of superiority but rather in a position of inferiority. We must then take up the question of a new conference on the limitation of armament, not as a nation willing to make great sacrifices in the cause of peace, but as a nation begging others to make sacrifices themselves."

Senator Borah responded to Doctor Butler's challenge concerning prohibition by admitting that was a proper issue in the coming campaign and asserting that the Republican party declare itself unmistakably on that question. He said this would be done by the voters themselves and therefore the issue should be presented in the states and districts prior to the election of delegates so that the delegates might be chosen in accordance with the popular view. This proposal sent shivers down the spines of many Republican leaders.

Henry Ford contributed his bit by visiting the White House and then informing the correspondents that he had told the President that the country generally is "solid as a rock" and that existing prosperity will not only continue but increase. He added that he considered the President "more popular with the people of the United States than ever before," but he refused to discuss the President's chances for renomination.

AT THIS writing it appears likely that the McNary-Haugen farm relief measure will be passed by congress and that it will be vetoed by President Coolidge because he still considers it a price-fixing measure and therefore economically unsound. The President was said to favor rather the Curtis-Crisp bill, which contains no equalization fee provision and which Frank O. Lowden condemns for that reason as "wholly missing the point of legislation which we have been advocating." Farm bloc leaders in Washington said if Mr. Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill, the corn belt would rally to Lowden for the Presidential nomination.

One emergency agricultural relief bill was passed by congress and signed by the President. It appropriates \$10,000,000 to be expended in co-operation with the states in the eradication of the corn borer.

IN ALL likelihood the world court has ceased to be a political issue and the United States is definitely out of that tribunal. Last week the State department received from Great Britain and two other major powers, not named, notification that they were not prepared to accept the American reservations unconditionally. President Coolidge announced in his Kansas City speech that unless all the nations adhering to the court protocol accepted the American reservations without change he would not again submit the matter to the senate and the United States would remain outside the court. It was stated at the White House last week that Mr. Coolidge had not changed his mind in regard to this.

MEMBERS of the senate committee on privileges and elections again failed to agree on a report in the case of Frank L. Smith, senator-designate from Illinois. A majority of the committee seemed to be in favor of recommending the seating of Smith, but several, including the Democrats, thought that evidence as to the facts in the case should be presented before a report was made to the senate. One may repeat the prediction, made several weeks ago, that the matter will not be settled before the present congress comes to an end on March 4.

FOR the second time President Coolidge withdrew the nomination of William J. Tilson of Atlanta to be federal judge for the middle district of Georgia. The senate was about to vote on the nomination and rejection was certain. Senator Harris of Georgia led the opposition, saying that Tilson was personally obnoxious to him. The judiciary committee had twice reported adversely on the nomination.

PORTUGAL enjoyed one of its periodic revolutionary movements last week. The revolt started with the military in Oporto and spread to Lisbon, the capital. There was fighting in both cities and considerable bloodshed, and before the week ended it was announced that the affair was practically over, the government having suppressed the rebellion. During the fighting in Lisbon the American legation was riddled by bullets and Minister Fred M. Dearing was forced to abandon it. The revolt was directed primarily against General Carmona, the president-dictator.

UNDETERRED by protests from both the Cantonese and the northern Chinese, Great Britain went ahead with her preparations for the defense of the international concession at Shanghai, and the Gloucestershire and Durham regiments, having reached Hongkong, proceeded to Shanghai as did a number of British warships. Dispatches from Hankow, headquarters of the Cantonese, said Eugene Chen, nationalist foreign minister, had resumed conversations with Owen O'Malley, the British charge d'affaires, and that an amicable agreement might result. One reason for this may have been the reported reverses suffered by the Cantonese troops in Chekiang province, which halted their progress toward Shanghai. Marshal Sun Chuanfang, allied with the northerners, was said to have captured Chuchow.

Much of the speech from the throne at the reopening of the British parliament was devoted to the Chinese tangle, and while both the king and Prime Minister Baldwin gave assurance that Great Britain desired a peaceful settlement by negotiation, the latter made it plain the government was determined to protect its nationals in China and would land troops at Shanghai if this was made advisable by local conditions, regardless of any protests.

Secretary of State Kellogg made an effort to solve the problem of Shanghai by proposing that that city be excluded from the zone of warfare between the Chinese factions, but this was not considered favorably by either the nationalists or the northerners, and of foreign nations only Japan gave it approval. Premier Mussolini announced that Italy would support Great Britain's program and sent a warship and marines to the scene of action. The transport Chaumont, carrying 1,200 American marines from San Diego, arrived at Honolulu and proceeded eastward, for either Guam or China. About six hundred American missionaries have taken refuge in Shanghai and more arrive from the interior daily.

THERE was heavy fighting in and about Chinandega between the Nicaraguan government forces and the rebels. The latter occupied the city but were driven out after Lee Mason and William Brookes, American aviators in the service of President Diaz, had raided and bombed them. The city was practically destroyed by bombardment and flames. A dispatch from Managua said Doctor Sacasa, leader of the liberals, was preparing to accept the government's peace terms or withdraw from the country.

FOR some two months following March 1 President Coolidge and his personal and official household will occupy the Patterson mansion on Dupont Circle, that residence having been selected as the temporary White House while the executive mansion is undergoing repairs. The house is one of the show places of Washington and is now owned by Mrs. Elmer Schlesinger, the daughter of the late Robert W. Patterson, editor of the Chicago Tribune.

YOSHIHITO, the late emperor of Japan, was buried last week with all the prescribed ancient rites, lasting for several days. A million and a half persons gathered in Tokyo to see the funeral procession, and in the crush two were killed and hundreds injured. After the ceremonies in a specially constructed pavilion, the body was taken by rail to Asakawa and placed in the tomb at the foot of a nearby hill.

Treat Oats for Smut Control

Good Plan to Sprinkle Seed With Weak Solution of Formalin.

The smut diseases of oats can be largely controlled by treating the seed before planting with a weak solution of formalin. The treatment will insure clean oats and bigger yields. There are nine important points to observe when treating the oats and these as outlined by G. W. Fant, extension plant disease specialist at North Carolina State college, are as follows:

1. Seed to be treated should be placed on a hard-surface floor (concrete or wood) where the moisture from the treating solution will not be injurious.

Solution Required.

2. One-half gallon of treating solution is required to treat each bushel of grain.

3. The amount of solution needed for treating the seed is calculated from the amount of seed to be treated.

4. Prepare the solution in the proportion of 1 pint of commercial formalin to 40 gallons of water. If, for instance, 30 bushels of seed are to be treated, 5 gallons of treating solution will be needed. Prepare this by adding 1/2 pint of commercial formalin to 5 gallons of water (proportion the pint to 40 gallons water).

Sprinkle on Grain.

5. The solution should be sprinkled on the grain as it is shoveled from one pile to another. Use the ordinary sprinkling can and scoop shovel for this purpose. See that all the grain is wet in the sprinkling.

6. After the sprinkling is over, stir the seed with a shovel so as to insure all the grain being wet.

7. Cover with sacks for one to two hours in order to hold the fumes. Then spread the seed out in the air to dry.

8. The treating solution grows stronger with age because of the evaporation of water. Do not use a solution which has been allowed to stand for several days.

9. Make allowance for the swelling of the grain by regulating the drill so as to sow the proper amount per acre.

Five Essential Parts Complete Hen's Ration

A complete ration consists of five essential parts:

1. Grains and their by-products. 2. A protein concentrate, as skim milk, buttermilk, meat scraps, vegetable oil meals. 3. Minerals, as supplied by milk, meat scraps, bone meal, or a mineral mixture. 4. Vitamins, as found in yellow corn, green feed, and immature cut clover or alfalfa hay.

5. The anti-rachitic factor, as supplied by direct sunlight, cod-liver oil, and to some extent by green feed and immature cut clover or alfalfa hay. When it comes to the vitamins and anti-rachitic factor the path is straight and narrow; either the birds must be permitted out of doors where they can get direct sunlight and green feed, or if confined indoors, cabbage or alfalfa or clover hay must be fed, and as much direct sunlight admitted into the house as possible, if profitable egg production is to be maintained and high mortality of birds is to be prevented.

Wise Poultry Breeder Prepares for Spring

The wise poultry breeder will now be prepared for the spring months. It is advisable to breed from hens that have completed at least one year's lay.

Hens must be good producers to pass rigid culling; broody individuals can be marked as pullets and discarded for breeding; hens must be physically strong to lay heavily in their pullet year; undesirable characteristics can be detected during the first year and these individuals left out of the breeding pens; hens usually produce larger eggs than pullets in the spring, and hence produce larger and better chicks.

The ideal fowl for the breeding flock should be early maturing, good size for the breed, have a short and broad head, bright red comb, bright eyes, well-shaped body and standard feathering for the breed.

Good for Chick Mash

Ground oats and bran would be good ingredients for a chick mash, especially if you sifted the hulls out of the oats which can be done by sifting through mosquito netting. Rolled oats are also acceptable, but should be rubbed in the hands to break the flakes. It would be better to use steel-cut oats. The addition of corn meal to the mash would make the mash a little more palatable and would improve it. Keep it before the chicks all the time.

Protect Young Trees

Young fruit trees must be protected from rabbits at all seasons of the year and the best method is to use a guard of galvanized wire screening or hard ware cloth about six inches in diameter around the tree. Force it into the ground two or three inches and allow it to extend up the trunk at least two feet. This will guard against mice as well as rabbits. The use of cloth paper, or corn stalks is undesirable as insects accumulate under them and they harbor rodents.

Community Building

Better Homes Mean Better-Ordered Life

Comfort and beauty in homes are believed by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine to be among the most significant indications of progress in rural life.

The secretary is a member of the advisory council of Better Homes in America of which President Coolidge is honorary chairman. His statement, which follows, was contained in a letter to Dr. James Ford, executive director of that organization, which has just launched its sixth nationwide better homes campaign:

"Comfort and beauty in homes are among the most significant indications of progress in civilization. To me, concerned as I am with rural life, the increasing interest in the improvement of the farm home is most gratifying. A comfortable, attractive, well-ordered home on the farm makes for happier life, develops young people with a sounder outlook, and helps to insure appreciation of the essential values of rural life. Farming, probably more than any other occupation, is not only a business but a life, and in it the home must play an important part."

Wastefulness Laid to Wrong Building Codes

The campaign to beautify American cities and to adapt urban buildings to the demands of modern life is hampered by wasteful and unsystematized building requirements incorporated in the building codes of numerous cities, according to a report of the building code committee of the Department of Commerce.

Reform of antiquated building codes is necessary, before American cities can conform to the highest standards of beauty and utility, it is declared. At present, the committee noted, there is no uniformity in building codes. As a result, construction in some localities is much more expensive than in others.

The building code committee, appointed five years ago by Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, to make a study of the building codes employed in various sections of the United States, has published six reports containing recommendations which have been adopted in many municipal building codes.

Contractor Is Important

After you have selected a house plan that suits you and arranged to finance your home building you still have to select the man who will do the actual work of erecting your house. The man who assembles the various materials and equipment is the contractor, and he employs workmen belonging to the different trades to perform their several tasks, finally delivering to you a house built according to your plans and specifications.

The role of the contractor is an important one. Obviously he cannot be chosen in a hurry. A prospective home owner should consider carefully some of the things one ought to think about when awarding the contract to build his house. Since the contractor uses only those materials and kinds of equipment which are called for in the specifications, some study should be made as to the materials one may use to build a house.

Property Preservation

Property preservation through paint is a big factor to the banker or money lender in safeguarding the security of loans. It should be written into every mortgage and its observance required. For safety first—and always—it is as essential as fire and storm insurance. Certainly, a person owning well maintained property is a better risk than the person whose property is run down.

If it is wise for banks, through popular "clubs" to encourage "saving for Christmas shopping," "saving for taxes," "saving for insurance premiums," why is it not just as admirable to encourage "saving systematically for property preservation?"

Beauty Along Highways

Some day it may be considered a legitimate and wise feature of the community's recreational program to provide, not only shade trees beside the highways, but fruit trees, flower beds and complete landscape gardening as well. This country is young yet, but when it is convinced of the value of beauty, it will make the necessary investment to obtain it.

Lawns Have Distinct Value

A well-kept lawn and a neatly-trimmed drive form the setting for the house. They provide the frame in which the picture is set. According to realtors, a pretty lawn and neat drive can make an ordinary house extremely attractive. They add many dollars to the value of the property.

"Charming" Means Different

The word "charm" means more than mere beauty of harmony or color. It indicates a certain originality of design and treatment that goes beyond these. To make your home charming it must be a little different from every other on the block.

CHILDREN CRY FOR "CASTORIA"

Especially Prepared for Infants and Children of All Ages

Mother! Fletcher's Castoria has been in use for over 30 years to relieve babies and children of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and, by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving natural sleep without opiates.

The genuine bears signature of **Dr. J. C. Fletcher**

Military Drill for Coeds

A law in Japan compels coeds to take military training along with the men students, says the Dearborn Independent.

Advertisement for SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND, featuring a horse and text: "If your horse has a Cough, Cold or Distemper, write today for a Free Sample Bottle".

50c and \$1.20 at Drug Stores—Write for free booklet Spohn Medical Co., Dept. Z, Goshen, Indiana

Exceedingly Eccentric "Queer family, are they not?" "Very! Why, they haven't got a radio!"

Science is true judgment in conjunction with reason.—Plato.

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 pressing on the heart ceases and you can breathe deep and naturally.

Oh! 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.

Advertisement for Porter's Pain King A Liniment for Lamé Back for Soreness for Aches for Pains Use It Today!

Beyond Dispute Jimmie—It's shaky business. Hugh—What is? "Playing with dice."

Don't Fuss With Mustard Plasters!

Don't mix a mess of mustard, flour and water when you can relieve pain, soreness or stiffness with a little clean, white Musterole.

Musterole is made of pure oil of mustard and other helpful ingredients, and takes the place of mustard plasters. Musterole usually gives prompt 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, frost-bitten feet, colds of the chest (it may prevent pneumonia).

Advertisement for Musterole Jar & Tubes, featuring a jar and the text "MUSTEROLE WILL NOT BLISTER".

Better than a mustard plaster

WE PAY YOU CASH for gold bridges, teeth, old plates, diamonds, discarded jewelry. Send goods to WHITING GOLD BRIDGE CO., Inc., 50 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CHILDREN DIE Home made device covers, contracting Colds, Pneumonia, etc. Illustrated folder free. (No stamps) NEW HEALTH SERVICE, Box 48, Clinton, Mo. MAKE YOUR HAIR MORE BEAUTIFUL with Bobette Shampoo Comb and save your eye with soft threading Needle. Particulars free. SAYS SHALL WARES CO., 25 Lombardy St., Newark, N. J. Agents wanted. SAVE YOUR TEETH Write for FREE book telling all about PAINFUL and Diseases of the Mouth. PUBLIC DENTAL SERVICE, Arcadia, Neb.