



1—Archbishop Jose Mora y del Rio, expelled from Mexico with other Catholic dignitaries. 2—Air view of Greenville, Miss., during the floods, showing refugees on the levee. 3—Chauncey Depeuw on his ninety-third birthday receiving cake from New York Young Republican club.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Flood Loss Tremendous—Hoover in Command—Beveridge Dies.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

THREE hundred lives lost, two thousand men, women and children driven from their homes, material damage running up into the hundreds of millions. That, roughly, is the price paid by the Mississippi valley this time for the failure to establish flood control.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover, at the instance of President Coolidge, took personal charge of the situation at the beginning of the week, going to Memphis, thence down the river to New Orleans. On Thursday, he thought, the worst was over for the region north of Vicksburg, but conditions south of there were growing more serious as the crest of the flood passed on south. The return waters from the levee breaks in Arkansas, northern Mississippi and northern Louisiana were getting back into the river and the peril of New Orleans with its 400,000 inhabitants was so great that Mr. Hoover and Major General Jadwin, chief of army engineers, also on the ground, recommended that the levee be cut near Poydras, ten miles south of the Crescent city, to relieve the pressure. The War department gave its consent to this radical action and the break was made. The immediate consequence was the flooding of St. Bernard and Plaquemines parishes by the waters rushing across to Lake Borgne, an inlet from the Gulf of Mexico. The hundreds of farmers in those parishes had been ordered to move out with their families and live stock, but of course their property loss is immense. The entire National Guard of Louisiana was ordered out to help in the evacuation of the region and to suppress the threatened resistance of some of the inhabitants. Mr. Hoover appointed Col. John M. Parker director of the food situation in Louisiana, with dictatorial powers. Both the secretary and General Jadwin were greatly concerned by conditions along the west bank of the Mississippi between Vicksburg and Natchez where immense losses were expected unless the work of strengthening the levees could avert them.

Urged on by President Coolidge, measures for the relief of the flood sufferers were carried out efficiently and swiftly by the national and state governments and by innumerable organizations. All contributions were made to and the work done by the Red Cross, and the federal and state troops gave efficient aid. Steamers and other boats plied up and down the river removing refugees from the levees and high spots and concentrating them in camps and towns. Steps were taken to check the threatened spread of malaria, pellagra and other maladies, and vast quantities of clothing, food and other supplies were received by train and boat. President Coolidge had called on the nation to raise a fund of \$5,000,000, and by the close of the week almost the entire sum had been collected and turned over to the Red Cross.

Secretary Hoover voiced the opinion of all thinking persons when he declared the nation should take a lesson from this disaster. "The floods of the Mississippi river and its tributaries can be controlled if adequate engineering works are installed," he said. These would cost a minor part of this single loss. Thirty states have contributed water to this flood, but of more positive interest is the fact that no part of the nation can suffer a loss without that loss reflecting onto every other part. The people in this vast region who contribute so much to national wealth and prosperity should be relieved of this anxiety and terror. It is a national problem and must be solved nationally and vigorously."

Speaking in New York at the anniversary dinner of the United Press, President Coolidge outlined the attitude of the government toward

Mexico, Nicaragua and China and made an appeal for pure Americanism. He declared there is no trace of imperialism in the foreign policies of the administration and said those policies deserve the undivided support of American publishers. Concerning Mexico, he said our government stands squarely on the understanding with Obregon, but he does not expect any armed conflict since Mexico indicates that the confiscation of American property is not intended. The presence of American forces in Nicaragua was explained and justified, and the President then took up the Chinese question. He said final disposition of the Nanking incident rests in further consideration of the matter by the American government. The President reiterated that the United States is ready to negotiate a treaty giving China complete tariff autonomy and releasing extraterritorial rights as soon as China is prepared to give protection to American citizens and their property. Meantime he insisted our forces "are in China to do what China itself would do if peace prevailed."

NEWS from China was somewhat obscure, but it is certain that a three-cornered contest is on for control of the Nationalist party. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, moderate leader, was advancing his troops toward Hankow, and the Communist faction there was "digging in" to resist them. Meanwhile the Nationalists at Canton had declared their independence from both those factions. The northern forces at Pukow on the north bank of the Yangtze were reported to have made an attempt to cross the river near Nanking and to have been repulsed with heavy loss. It was said the batteries at Nanking sank every boat of the northerners. From both banks of the river American and British warships were subjected to gunfire and several Americans were wounded on the gunboat Penguin. Reports were received of the movement of several armies in various parts of China, but their exact affiliations and destinations were unknown.

President Coolidge's seeming reluctance to join the British in taking drastic action against those responsible for the Nanking outrages has enraged the British residents and press in Shanghai and Peking. They assert he and Secretary Kellogg are deliberately ignoring the reports and advice of American consular officials there.

Dispatches from Peking said Marshal Chang was seeking alignment with certain elements of the south China Nationalists, and that he might assume a dictatorship under the title of provisional president and call a constitutional convention. He is forming nine new armies to combat the advance of Feng Yu-siang, the Christian general, down the Yellow river.

PEACE in Nicaragua is in sight, for Doctor Sacasa, liberal leader, has accepted the proposal for a conference in Managua, made by Henry L. Stinson, representing President Coolidge, and has sent three members of his cabinet to the meeting.

DEATH came suddenly Wednesday to a man who had been one of the most interesting and prominent of Americans of his day in politics and who had in his later years achieved distinction in letters. Albert J. Beveridge succumbed to a heart ailment at his home in Indianapolis, and two days after his body was laid at rest beside the grave of James Whitcomb Riley, the beloved Indiana poet. Born and brought up on an Ohio farm, Mr. Beveridge made his way through grade school had Depeuw university and adopted law as his profession. He became noted for his eloquence and when he entered politics soon was recognized as a leader. He represented Indiana in the United States senate for twelve years, from 1899 to 1911. He was one of Roosevelt's strongest adherents in the Progressive party, but became "regular" again in 1916. His most notable literary work is a monumental biography of John Marshall which is considered an authoritative history of the early years of the Supreme court. At the time of his death he was engaged in writing an equally ambitious life of Abraham Lincoln. His passing is a serious loss to American public life and literature.

TWO more aviators perished last week in the preparations for attempted nonstop flights across the Atlantic from New York to Paris. Lieut. Com. Noel Davis and Lieut. Stanton Wooster of the navy were testing the giant plane "American Legion" in which they hoped to make the flight, when some trouble developed, and it landed in a marsh near Newport News, Va., and flipped over, killing both flyers. The tragedy has not deterred others from going on with their plans for trying to win the Orteig prize. Flyers will start from both New York and Paris.

WILLIAM WRIGLEY, JR., of Chicago, said he had been led to believe that President Coolidge had decided to accept his offer of the beautiful Wrigley summer home on Lake Geneva, Wis., for his vacation residence. The lake is eighty miles north of Chicago, and the Wrigley home, "Green Gables," is one of the finest of the establishments in the so-called "millionaires' row." The house, situated close to the shore in beautiful woods, has twenty rooms, all exquisitely appointed. A private bathing beach and Mr. Wrigley's fleet of sail and power boats would be at the disposal of the President's household. In addition to the mansion a ten-room cottage and several smaller buildings, including a lodge at the gates, dot the property.

INSISTING that the Catholic episcopate of Mexico was primarily responsible for the recent train massacre in Jalisco and that it has been fomenting continual revolt against the government, President Calles has departed Archbishop Mora y del Rio and seven other leading churchmen. Some of them came across the border into the United States. The federal troops also went after the bandits who committed the outrage and at latest reports had killed some sixty of them. In several other conflicts with rebel bands the government forces were victorious and in each case priests who were leading the rebels were killed.

THERE will be no general international disarmament agreement this year, anyhow. This was made certain when the League of Nations preliminary commission adjourned without having come to an understanding. It will make a report to the league assembly in September showing the disagreements of the various nations, most of which listed a number of reservations. Count von Bernstorff, the German delegate, in a private statement, said: "The value of the conference has been in showing clearly the different opinions. Disarmament is the true role of the League, but the instructions of the various governments to their delegations show little desire for actual disarmament. The public certainty is disillusioned."

SOVIET WAR MINISTER VOROSILOFF told the all-union soviet congress in Moscow that Russian women as well as men must undergo some sort of military training, and was warmly applauded by the many women delegates. The minister denied the British "fairly tale" that Russia has the world's largest standing army, with 10,000,000 reservists. The real number of the Russian forces under arms is 600,000, of whom 100,000 are permanent noncommissioned officers, he said.

WILLIAM GIBBS MADDOO has been visiting New York, and when he left he was confident that he had assisted the dry elements in the North and West in so consolidating that the nomination of Gov. Al Smith for the Presidency by the Democratic party would be impossible. The Anti-Saloon league leaders felt the same way about it. Maddoo's demand that Smith withdraw from the race for the good of the party is naturally ignored by the governor, for he has not declared himself a candidate. On behalf of Smith it is said he is only waiting for an opportune time to meet the challenge of those demanding a further expression of his views on prohibition. His close friends assert he is not nearly so wet as he has been painted and will be able to satisfy the law enforcement group of his party. Washington has invited the Democrats to hold the convention of 1928 in the national capital.

## Cattle Used to Stop Corn Pest

### Cornstalks Infested With Borer May Safely Be Fed to Live Stock.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Live stock do not mind a few caterpillars in their food, especially after it has passed through a shredding machine or a silage cutter. One method of disposing of cornstalks infested with the European corn borer, and thus aiding in the control of this pest, is to feed them direct to cattle, or use them as ensilage. The value of corn and other plants for fodder is not materially lessened when infested by the corn borer, says the United States Department of Agriculture, except under conditions of extreme infestation.

#### Cut Infested Plants Close.

Wherever practicable the infested plants should be cut close to the ground while green, and placed in the silo, or fed direct from the field. Any borers which escape the silage cutter are destroyed by the conditions existing in the average silo. The reason for cutting as early in the season as possible is that there is a decided movement of the borers to the lower part of the stalk during the latter end of the season. When corn fodder is fed direct it should be shredded; otherwise this practice aids very little in the control of the corn borer. Also live stock relish corn fodder which has been shredded, and this promotes consumption of the fodder. Mature plants, especially cornstalks too dry to be used for silage, should always be shredded or cut into short sections. All uneaten portions left after such material has been fed direct should be collected and destroyed, preferably by burning.

#### Burn Infested Material.

If any stalks, stubble or other infested material remain in the field after the crop has been cleared by feeding or burning, clean plowing is recommended. In New England, where two generations of the European corn borer occur, fall plowing is preferable, but in the Middle West clean plowing at any season is effective.

## External Parasites Not Hurt by Internal Cures

In the quest for simple means of repelling or destroying external parasites of animals, many laymen have come to put false faith in claims for internal remedies. So numerous and usually so worthless have the claims been, when subjected to scientific test, that the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, has issued a statement entitled, "Inefficiency of Substances Fed to Animals to Repel or Destroy External Parasites."

About 25 years ago the bureau carried out experiments in feeding sulphur to cattle or giving them water with sulphur or sulphur compound to ascertain whether such procedure had any effect on external parasites. No effect was ever observed. Similar tests were tried with sheep as far back as 1903 to ascertain any effect on sheep scab. The investigators found that internal remedies were useless.

At various times the bureau has received claims that certain drugs given to animals internally will protect the animals from flies. The bureau of entomology likewise has tested products recommended for chickens, in their feed or drinking water, to control lice, mites, and other parasites. The results of such tests have been uniformly negative.

In view of the many dyes and other effective preparations that will control external parasites when applied to animals externally, much cruelty may be avoided and best results obtained at least cost by using only tested and proved methods. The general rule is: External remedies for external parasites, most of which are worms. In the use of chemicals and drugs it is best to obtain the services of a trained veterinarian or other person having scientific knowledge of the products used.

## Agricultural Notes

- A silo is the lighthouse on the farm.
- Needs need no watering; they grow overnight.
- The farmer who plants legumes to build up his soil meets success half way.
- Gardening keeps down the cost of living on the farm. It's no longer just a job.
- The home vegetable garden is incomplete unless it contains the perennial vegetables.
- Yes, a good sire is half the herd, but then the other half is 50 per cent and should be well selected.
- Some of the farmers who once said, "I wouldn't milk a cow for anybody," are now glad to get their timely milk check.
- Investigators have found that to run a tractor nine hours, one hour should be spent in caring for it. Oiling, greasing, refueling and the like take the time.

## Efficient Poisons for Garden Insects

### Dusting Has Been Found to Be Practical.

Among the important tasks in caring for the garden is spraying. Complicated and bulky contrivances are not always necessary. Dusting has been found to be practical and a very convenient way of getting rid of cucumber beetles, potato bugs or worms.

The Ohio experiment station was the first institution to make known the fact that a combination of one pound of calcium arsenate and twenty pounds of gypsum not only controlled the cucumber beetle but also made possible increased yield of cucumbers. The farmers first used sacks for applying the dust and later improved on this method. Buckets with holes punctured through the bottoms over which loose boards are placed so that when the pails are given a slight rotating jerk the dust works its way through the perforations and drops on the plants are often used.

Some farmers have used combinations of calcium arsenate and nicotine sulphate with gypsum. By this means increased efficiency is secured and aphids as well as leaf-eating insects are controlled.

Agricultural gypsum serves as an excellent carrier of various other insect poisons. Combinations with paris green and nicotine sulphate are frequently used with telling effect, and in some cases agricultural gypsum is used alone as a repellent of worms, leaf eaters and plant lice.

## Close Scrutiny Needed to Detect Cattle Mange

Acting on statements from the leather trade, which reports serious losses in hides owing to demodectic mange, the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, has requested its inspectors throughout the country to be on the alert in detecting this ailment.

Demodectic or follicular mange, as the same trouble is sometimes called, affects principally cattle, hogs and goats, though sheep and horses are sometimes attacked by the mange mites. One tanner reported that from 4 to 35 per cent of hides from yearling cattle showed visible injury from mange.

Since the external lesions in live animals are often small, obscure, and covered by hair, the symptoms and direct economic losses are not pronounced. This may explain why farmers and even veterinarians may not have become adept in detecting the lesions and recognizing their true nature.

As a means of determining the extent and distribution of this live stock ailment, the bureau of animal industry has instructed its inspectors stationed at public stockyards to furnish monthly reports showing the number and species of animals examined and the degree of infection found. Other persons interested may obtain from the department, on request, directions for detecting demodectic mange in live stock and/or obtaining and mailing samples of mites, eggs, and secretions for laboratory examination. The studies are being conducted by the zoological division, bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

## Protect Trees Against Depredations of Mice

Field mice may seriously damage fruit trees if other food materials become scarce. They girdle the trunks and sometimes the larger roots where they are close to the surface of the ground. Old trees as well as young trees frequently fall victim of their depredations.

One plan used by orchardists to prevent mouse damage is to rake grass and other rubbish away from the tree trunk for a radius of three feet. After this, the ground in this circle is tamped to make it difficult for the mice to burrow close to the trunk.

Sometimes repellent washes are found to be effective. Concentrated lime-sulphur painted on the trunks is used for this purpose. It has been found that a pound of glue dissolved in a gallon of lime-sulphur makes the material stick better and lengthens the repelling effect. The most satisfactory way of dealing with mice is to poison them. Then they are sure to stop depredations.

## Purdue Dairymen Offer Feed Guide for Bulls

With his head in a rigid stanchion 365 days in a year, a bull has a splendid chance to think over the mean treatment his owner gives him. Very often he gets the left-over or waste feed. Such rations soon ruin any bull. Dairymen at Purdue university offer as a feeding guide for bulls in service, the suggestion that they be kept in a vigorous, healthy condition free from excess fat and paunchiness. A good grain mixture consists of 3 parts ground corn, 3 parts ground oats, 3 parts wheat bran and 1 part linseed oil meal. Ground oats are especially good, but cottonseed meal is suspected of causing impotency.

Legume hays at the rate of 10 to 20 pounds a day are recommended. When they are not available, it is necessary to feed more linseed oilmeal. Silage fed in large amounts has a tendency to cause paunchiness, but 10 to 15 pounds daily may be used with other roughages. Water at least twice daily and provide some exercise.

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