



1—Soldiers rescuing flood refugees in New Iberia, La., in the "Evangeline country." 2—New coast guard cutter Northland which takes the place of the famous cutter Bear in the Arctic service. 3—Clarence D. Chamberlin and Charles A. Levine just before the start of their nonstop flight from New York to Germany.



## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Flight of Chamberlin and Levine to Germany—"Lindy" Comes Home.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

TRAVELING considerably farther than did Lindbergh, but in no way dimming the glory of that young man's achievement, Clarence D. Chamberlin, pilot, and Charles A. Levine, his financial backer, flew in the Bellanca monoplane, Columbia, from New York to Eisleben, Germany, a distance of about 3,905 miles. Their destination was Berlin, but they wandered in a fog and ran out of fuel and were compelled to land at the old town where Martin Luther was born and died. They obtained a little gasoline there and again started for the German capital, but fog again hampered them and they descended to a swampy meadow at the village of Klingen, near Kottbus, breaking the propeller. Repairs were made with the assistance of the Germans and next day the two Americans flew to the Tempelhof aviation field at Berlin.

Germany, especially Berlin, was wild with joy over the arrival of the Columbia, and the reception accorded the aviators was no less enthusiastic than that given Lindbergh in Paris. President von Hindenburg and everyone else all the way down the scale showered attentions and honors on them, and they were the guests of Ambassador Schurman during their stay. Von Hindenburg and President Coolidge exchanged cable messages of congratulation and good will, and Berlin even renamed one of its streets "Columbia." In this respect the little town of Kottbus, however, had the jump on the capital, for in its glee over the landing of the plane there its officials named a thoroughfare for Chamberlin.

Levine's part in the exploit was a complete surprise, even to his wife. At the last minute he stepped aboard the plane in his ordinary clothing and away they went on the long flight. Their earth inductor compass did not function well, and they made their way across the Atlantic largely by guess and by observing the drift of icebergs. Toward the end of the flight they ran into much rough weather and fog. Chamberlin and Levine said they intended to fly to various European cities, including Vienna; but as soon as the news of their safe arrival was received their wives started across to join them, and this admittedly complicated their plans. Whether or not they will fly back to America is undecided.

COMING home to receive the plaudits of his fellow Americans, Charles Lindbergh was a passenger on the cruiser Memphis, which was met 100 miles at sea by a squadron of destroyers. As the Memphis entered the Potomac river from Chesapeake bay Saturday morning, she was met by the giant dirigible Los Angeles and more than a hundred airplanes of all types—the greatest assemblage of aircraft ever assembled on the Atlantic coast. With this magnificent escort the cruiser moved on up to the Washington navy yard, where Lindbergh went ashore. The first to greet him was his mother, Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh, who had gone to Washington as the guest of the President. Then a special guard of honor, composed of all the aces of the American air service and others who have achieved distinction in flying, formed around the hero of the day. High service officers, public officials, all sorts of committees and other delegations fell in line and the triumphal trip began around the capitol and up Pennsylvania avenue to the Washington monument grounds. There, on a special platform, were President Coolidge, the cabinet, the Supreme court justices and other notables, and all around them a wildly cheering throng as large as the grounds would accommodate—perhaps 150,000.

Wearing his characteristic bashful smile, Lindbergh was escorted to the platform and presented to President Coolidge, who with a few fitting words pinned on his breast the new Distinguished Flying Service cross. The aviator and his mother were then driven to the temporary White House, and for the following day and a half were banqueted and feted and interviewed and photographed without respite. Before his arrival in Washington Lindbergh was promoted to colonel in the Missouri National Guard flying service and was awarded the Langley medal by the Smithsonian Institution and the Hubbard medal by the National Geographic society. By radio on shipboard and from committees that journeyed to Washington he received innumerable invitations to visit cities and persons that wanted to entertain him. It was certain that he would visit New York, which had arranged a great reception for him, and Chicago hoped to have him as its guest during a military tournament June 24, 25 and 26. St. Louis of course will entertain him for that is his residence, and Little Falls, Minn., his "home town," expects a visit.

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M. VOIKOFF, Russian minister to Warsaw, was assassinated in the Warsaw railway station by a young Russian student, and alarmists see in the event and its consequences the possibility of another European war. Maxim Litvinoff, soviet assistant commissar of foreign affairs, immediately dispatched a note to Warsaw demanding that the Polish government take responsibility for the murder and that Russian officials be permitted to take part in an investigation of "the plot which led up to the murder." The assassination, he said, was "part of the whole sequence of acts intended to disrupt soviet Russia's diplomatic missions abroad," and he linked it up with the raid on the soviet embassy in Peking, the raid in London and Great Britain's severance of relations with Russia.

The Poles made all sorts of official apologies for the murder and delayed their reply to the note in the hope of finding some form that would conciliate Russia without hurting Poland's dignity. It was felt that compliance with Russia's demand for participation in the inquiry would be most difficult. The similar murder at Sarajevo in June, 1914, which led to the World war, naturally, was in all minds. However, Polish government circles regarded the tragedy as an internal Russian affair, saying that although it happened on Polish territory, Poland had no moral responsibility for it. As usual in such cases, the soviet authorities in Moscow staged a big popular demonstration against the Polish legation and ostentatiously protected it with troops.

PREMIER POINCARÉ of France told the chamber of deputies he hoped to get better debt settlement terms from the United States and that he intended to try, particularly as he realized that the French parliament would not ratify the accords with America and Great Britain in their present form. The premier said that was why he had made the "provisional" payments on the debt account—so as to keep free to renew the negotiations. His declaration came after he had remarked that "the French parliament does not seem to wish to ratify" the accords.

MAYOR THOMPSON of Chicago and the members of the executive committee of the recent flood control conference went to Washington and laid before President Coolidge the recommendations for legislation adopted by that gathering. The President has been urged by several national leaders to call congress in special session at least six weeks before the regular December assembly in order that the flood control and farm relief problems may be disposed of, and possibly revenue legislation framed, thus relieving the program of the regular session.

COMPLICATED and obscure political negotiations are going on in China that may result in at least temporary peace. Any way, the prospect is that there will be no fighting in Peking and that the foreign legations will not have to move out. Chang Tso-lin's armies having been driven

by the Cantonese out of all the territory south of the province in which Peking is located, the Manchurian marshal is apparently making a deal with the opposing generals which will be followed by reorganization of the government through a people's conference. Chang is said to have stipulated that all the factions shall war on communism.

Meanwhile the troops of the foreign powers were gathering in Tientsin and that city looked like an armed camp. The reiteration was made that the forces will be solely for the defense of life and property, which assurance is accepted by the better class of Chinese. There is no intention immediately to reinforce the legation guards. The Peking foreign office, however, filed with Minister Murray a protest against the augmentation of the American forces at Tientsin, contending that under the Boxer protocol this country was entitled to maintain only such forces as were actually needed to keep open communications between Peking and the sea.

CHICAGO, having obtained from the legislature and the voters authority to raise funds for the erection of an adequate building for great public meetings, has become definitely a contender for the Republican national convention of 1928. Allen F. Moore, Republican national committeeman from Illinois, went down to Washington to find out whether President Coolidge would be willing to have the convention held in Chicago. He said the Chief Executive's attitude was sufficiently encouraging to warrant the city going after the prize. According to Washington correspondents, Mr. Moore was closeted with the President long enough to find out whether Mr. Coolidge is going to be a candidate for another term, where he would prefer to be nominated, what Democrat he would prefer for an opponent, how he proposes to placate the farmers, what stand he will take on prohibition, but he came away completely unenlightened on any of these subjects. All he learned was that Mr. Coolidge has no objection to the holding of the Republican national convention in Chicago.

WILLIAM G. McADOO, in a commencement day address at Tusculum college, Greenville, Tenn., declared the prohibition question presents a vital issue that responsible statesmanship cannot ignore, and challenged the political leaders of all parties to make known their stand on it. He uttered the warning that efforts to nullify the eighteenth amendment are part of a movement that menaces the foundations of popular government.

YEARS of litigation in which the government has sought to dissolve the International Harvester company and affiliated corporations as a combination in restraint of trade, ended when the United States Supreme court ruled that the Harvester company has neither restrained nor suppressed "a free, untrammelled, kept and effective competition" in farm machinery.

The opinion of the court, written by Justice Sanford, affirmed the decree of a federal district court dismissing the government's petition in July, 1923, for an order compelling the Harvester company to dispose of its business and assets to at least three separate and distinct corporations with wholly separate owners and stockholders.

DIPLOMATIC relations with Albania were broken by Jugo-Slavia and the entire legation staff departed from Tirana. The break was occasioned by the failure of the Albanian government to accept conditions set forth by Jugo-Slavia demanding the release of an attaché of the Jugo-Slav legation in Tirana, who was recently arrested by the Albanian authorities on a charge of espionage. Albania appealed to the League of Nations to avert hostilities between the two countries.

DEATHS of the week included those of Dr. Joseph Schneider of Milwaukee, world-famed oculist; W. R. Stansbury, clerk of the United States Supreme court, and Robert C. Hilliard, veteran actor.

## Saving Price of Mineral Mixture

### Rations for Swine Containing Skim Milk, Tankage, Etc., Are Favored.

"Usually, if a farmer needs a 36-inch fence, he doesn't go to the expense of stretching a 48-inch wire along that line, even though a hardware salesman tries to persuade. The question of mineral supplements for swine rations, which has stirred up considerable discussion among farmers, is a very similar problem and is almost as simple," says Dr. W. E. Carroll, chief in swine husbandry at the college of agriculture, University of Illinois.

"The two things most needed in the way of mineral supplements for swine is a little more straight thinking on the part of the men who feed them, and a little less 'hocus pocus' on the part of the salesmen. Some rations need a mineral supplement while others do not. In case the ration being fed needs a mineral supplement, it is not necessary to pay exorbitant prices for it.

#### Some Rations Need Protein.

"If a ration already contains enough mineral elements of the right kind, nothing will be gained by adding more. It is the problem of the 4-foot fence when one 3 feet high is ample. In general, rations which contain liberal amounts of skim milk, tankage, fish meal or other protein supplements of animal origin will contain enough of the necessary mineral elements, except common salt, to meet the needs of any class of swine. On the other hand, swine rations which are made up entirely of materials from the plant kingdom are likely to be deficient in lime and may also lack phosphorus. As examples of these rations may be mentioned corn and soy beans, also corn and soy bean oil meal.

"Even with these rations which are known to be deficient in mineral, nothing apparently is to be gained, except in special cases, by adding other elements such as calcium, phosphorus, sodium and chlorine. That being the case, the source of these elements, their cost and the proportion in which to feed them are the questions needing attention.

#### Cheap Source of Calcium.

"Without going into detail, it may be stated that a cheap, yet satisfactory, source of calcium is the ordinary agricultural limestone of high calcium grade. One of the best sources of phosphorus is steamed bone meal, while sodium and chlorine are added as common salt. The proportion of these materials quite generally recommended at the present time, is: Two parts ground limestone, two parts steamed bone meal and one part common salt. In case the feeding is being done in a goitrous area, the feeds and water will be deficient in iodine. In these areas, one ounce of potassium or sodium iodine should be added to each 100 pounds of the mineral supplement.

"This simple mineral supplement can be mixed on almost any farm at a cost not to exceed \$1.25 to \$1.75 a hundred pounds, based on average retail prices of the ingredients. If spent bone black can be bought for less than steamed bone meal, it may be substituted for the bone meal in the formula. The Indiana station has obtained good results from feeding a mixture composed of ten parts wood ashes, ten parts 16 per cent acid phosphate, and one part salt."

## Prevent Maggots From Attacking Onion Sets

The best way to control the onion maggot is to trap the adult flies which lay the eggs. These flies like sweets. About twenty small plates of a little poisoned sirup placed on an acre will do much to control them. The plates should be covered with a wire screen of a mesh small enough to prevent bees from getting in. One-fourth-inch mesh is the most satisfactory. This screen will also prevent poultry and birds from drinking the sirup.

The sirup can be made by dissolving one-fourth ounce of sodium arsenite in a gallon of hot water, and then adding a pint of molasses. The addition of a slice of onion makes the sirup more attractive to the flies.

## Agricultural Notes

Coccidiosis and bacillary white diarrhea are chick diseases dreaded by every poultryman.

All the good things that can be said about alfalfa apply in slightly less degree to clover and other legumes.

As long as the only reason you plant a tree or a bush is to have something worthwhile growing, it looks like good sense to use sufficient care in the planting of the tree or bush to insure its growth.

A period of better prices in the beef-cattle industry is ahead because the number of consumers is increasing and because there is already a shortage of young cattle. The high point probably will come in 1931.

Moisture is all-important to a good crop of fruit. Do not allow any of it to escape. Keep the dust much on the ground by running over it every ten days or so with a spike-tooth harrow or some like implement.

## To Wage Poison War on Cabbage Maggots

### Corrosive Sublimite Guns Useful for Purpose.

New tactics are to be used against cabbage maggots this year by Del-Bay Farms, of Bridgeton, N. J. Instead of using the customary method of hoeing around the young cabbage plants to remove maggot eggs, the company will poison the pest with corrosive sublimite.

With the new method, the young cabbage plants are watched after they are set in the field. When eggs of the maggot fly are found, which under ordinary conditions will be within four or six days after the setting, the Del-Bay Farms' workmen will go into action with their corrosive sublimite guns. Instructions have been issued to apply the solution on the plants for a space of about two inches above the ground so that it will run down to the roots. A second application will be made ten days later.

The Del-Bay Farms company estimates that this treatment, including materials and labor, will cost about \$15 an acre for each application, which is considerably below the cost of the old method.

C. H. Nissley, extension specialist in vegetable growing for the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, asserts that corrosive sublimite has also been used for checking the ravages of cabbage maggots on cauliflower and radishes. The chemical can be obtained at any drug store. For cabbage maggot control, it is dissolved at the rate of one ounce to eight or ten gallons of water and about one-half a cupful of the solution applied to each plant.

## Control Melon Aphid by Application of Nicotine

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The melon aphid, which attacks watermelons, muskmelons, cucumbers and like crops, is effectively controlled by the application of nicotine either as a spray or dust, says the United States Department of Agriculture. This insect, frequently called the melon louse, is very small, varies in color from light green to dark green, and the wingless forms are louse-like in appearance.

The pest has more than 40 known natural insect enemies, which in some measure check its ravages, according to Bulletin No. 1409-F, "The Melon Aphid and Its Control." When conditions are favorable for its development, however, artificial control becomes necessary.

The winged forms of the aphid develop on other food plants and fly to the melon and cucumber vines, where they feed on the underside of the leaves, which curl, wither and die. Since the insects are capable of causing wholesale destruction on short notice, it is important that a constant lookout be kept for any sign of the pest and control measures applied promptly.

The bulletin contains a general description of the melon aphid, the nature of its attack, distribution, food plants, seasonal history, insect enemies, and methods of control. A copy may be obtained free, as long as the supply lasts, upon request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Bichloride Is Safest for Sweet Potato Dip

Growers will do well to continue using mercuric chloride for the control of certain sweet potato diseases, in the opinion of R. F. Poole, associate plant pathologist at the New Jersey agricultural experiment station. Experiments indicate that a number of new organic mercury compounds now on the market must be used with caution. These substances control the diseases very well but also poison the roots of the plants and thereby reduce sprout development to a considerable degree.

Until this bad effect of the new compounds is overcome, growers will get better results from the old mercuric chloride or, as it is sometimes called, bichloride of mercury, dipping method. In making the solution for this, one ounce of the bichloride is used in eight gallons of water. By immersing the seed potatoes in this for ten minutes, the grower can destroy scurf, black rot, soft rot, and stem rot organisms on the surface of the potatoes.

No solution is effective, Doctor Poole adds, unless healthy seed is selected. The only function of the seed treatment is to destroy organisms resting on the potatoes before they begin to enter the skin and young sprouts. Once they have entered, no surface treatment can reach them.

## Bad Odors and Flavors Found in Milk or Cream

It is well-known to everybody who has handled milk or cream, that both will take on odors of all kinds. Cream which is delivered to creameries frequently has odors and flavors ranging from gasoline, kerosene, potato, fruit, to dish-rag, cow and stable. These odors are a part of the cream. When such cream is delivered to the creamery the buttermaker cannot sift, strain, or force these odors from the cream. He may drive off some of the milder odors by pasteurizing and covering up others, for the time being, but the odors and flavors are there, and if given time will affect the butter.

## HELP FOR SICK WOMEN

### Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Has Restored the Health of Thousands

Brooklyn, New York.—Mrs. G. Hegmann of 228 Schaeffer St., was in a run-down condition and could not do her housework. She could not sleep at night. Her story is not an unusual one. Thousands of women find themselves in a similar condition at some time in their lives. "I found your advertisement in my letter box," wrote Mrs. Hegmann, "and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and got relief." Mrs. Hegmann also took Lydia E. Pinkham's Herb Medicine and Lydia E. Pinkham's Pills for Constipation, with good results. She says, "I am recommending your medicines to all I know who have symptoms the same as mine, and to others whom I think it will help. You may use my statement as a testimonial, and I will answer any letters sent to me by women who would like information regarding your medicines."

There are women in your state—perhaps in your town—who have written letters similar to this one telling how much Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped them. The Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass., will gladly furnish other women with these names upon request.

### Mysterious Rays Reach Us

Wonderful discoveries are not unlikely from present study of the Millikan "cosmic rays," which are now known to bombard the earth from space and which can penetrate nine feet of lead. Science suggests the possibility that man may be able to harness this "free energy" as one solution of the world's work problem.—Capper's Weekly.

You never can know how superior is Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" for Worms until you have tried it. 373 Pearl St., N. Y. Adv.

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