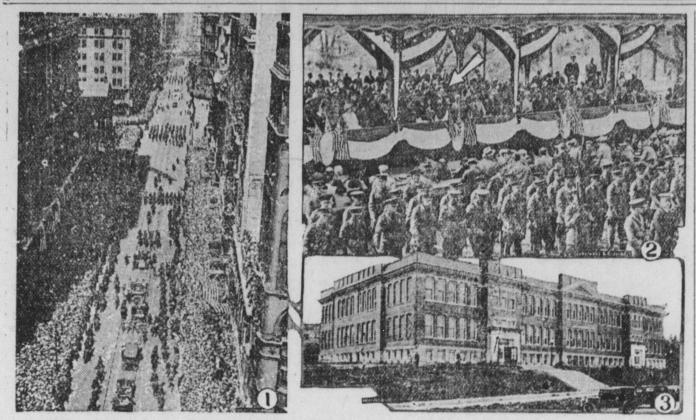
THE CENTRE REPORTER, CENTRE HALL, PA.



1-General view of the Lindbergh parade in New York as it passed up Broadway. 2-President Coolidge (indicated by arrow) speaking at dedication of Wicker park, war memorial of Lake county, Indiana, 3-New high school building in Rapid City, S. D., in which are the executive offices of the government during the President's vacation.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President and Household Are Established in the Black Hills.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

DRESIDENT AND MRS. COOL-IDGE, two collies, five canaries and all the necessary household attendants are now established for the summer in the South Dakota State Game Lodge, in the Black Hills. And the executive offices of the national government are established in the new high school building at Rapid City, 32 miles away. Even though Mr. Coolidge should not regain the favor of the farmers-and he is not unlikely tohe will certainly have a delightful and restful vacation in surroundings that are entirely to his taste. The lodge is on the shores of a lake surrounded by picturesque mountains, and is so secluded that comparative privacy is assured. The Chief Executive planned to make the automobile trip to Rapid City frequently to attend to the more pressing business of his office.

On his way west the President stopped a few hours in the Calumet region of northwestern Indiana to help in the dedication of Wicker park, the

the colonel as the son of one immigrant to the son of another, and pinned on his coat the city's gold medal of honor; the aviator talked briefly to the throng through the microphone; his mother was called to the front and introduced to the roaring crowd, and the procession resumed its march to Central park. At the Eternal Light at Madison square there was a pause while Lindbergh laid a wreath at the base of the memorial. At the Mall the colonel was met by Governor Smith who presented him with the state medal of valor.

Colonel Lindbergh spent most of the week in New York and was entertained extensively, though he found some time to rest. Early Thursday morning he unexpectedly flew down to Washington and returned to New York in a few hours with his transatlantic plane, and on Friday he flew in it for St. Louis, where another rousing welcome was accorded him lasting three days. Lindbergh says he hopes to visit many American cities in the "Spirit of St. Louis" for the purpose of boosting commercial aviation. To date he has signed only one contract-for a book describing his flight to Paris.

Chamberlain and Levine spent a jolly week in Germany waiting for their plane to be repaired. They visited various cities and were handsomely entertained. Commander Byrd had his Fokker monoplane America all ready at New York for a flight to Europe with Bert Acosta as his companion but was delayed by adverse weather conditions. Hope for the rescue of Nungesser and Coll sprang up when reports came that flares had been seen in the wilds of northern Quebec, but unhappily the stories were soon discredited. Commander de Pinedo, Italiaa "four continent flyer." completed his tour, returning from the Azores to Italy via Portugal and

| standard as her European neighbors. Germany notified the ambassadors' council that the forts on its eastern frontier had been demolished, as required, and demanded that the Rhineland occupational forces be reduced accordingly. France agreed to this provided Marshal Foch be permitted to examine the forts and found the German statement to be correct.

WHILE negotiations for a compromise between Chiang Kal-Shek, Chang Tso-lin and the governor of Shansi province were proceeding, the Nanking Nationalist army continued its advance toward Peking and captured the important city of Haichow near the Shantung border. The southerners, according to reports, "committed robbery and outrage in wholesale fash-Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang has pledged ion." allegiance to the Hankow faction of the Nationalists and has been given command of its drive on Peking. Roger Green of the Rockefeller Foundation at Peking, accompanied by 29 physiclans and nurses, has gone to Hankow to help in the care of some 12,-000 wounded soldiers gathered in hospitals from the Honan battlefields. Antagonism against the Japanese is steadily increasing in southern China and it is still feared they are planning to reoccupy Shantung province in order to prevent the Nationalists from driving out Chang Tso-lin. Representatives of the Japanese communities in Manchuria have sent to Tokyo demands that the government prevent

Grain Combines Reducing Costs

New Machine Materially Lowers Expense of Cutting and Threshing.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture.)

Harvesting costs are reduced so materially by the use of the combined harvester-thresher, that this machine is rapidly replacing other harvesting machinery in the Great plains east of the Rocky mountains, according to a study just completed by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Montana agricultural colleges. The advantages of this machine are in the lower cost of cutting and threshing grain, reduction in labor requirements and in shortening the harvesting and threshing periods.

East of the Rocky mountains a type of combine is in use which is considerably smaller than the kind formerly seen in California and in the Northwest states. Most of the new machines have a 15 or 16-foot cut, having auxiliary engines, and are drawn by tractors.

Reduces Amount of Labor.

Eight-foot combines harvested 275 acres of grain on the average, and 16-foot machines averaged 682 acres last season. Except where the grain was very heavy, the yield per acre had no appreciable effect on the rate of cutting. The minimum crew for a 15-foot or 16-foot combine is two men, not including grain haulers. Similar machines having a power drive from the tractor are sometimes operated by one man. It is estimated that the combine reduces the amount of labor necessary for harvesting and threshing in the Great plains from about 3.6 man hours per acre for cutting with the binder and threshing with a stationary machine to about 0.75 man hours per acre.

Operators of combines estimate the life of the machine to be about eight years. Their first cost ranges from about \$1,000 for small machines to \$2,500 for the larger sizes. Extended use of the machine during the harvesting season is essential to a low harvesting cost per acre. When the farmer has only a small acreage to cut, the investment and replacement charges of a combine may be too high.

To Make Combine Profitable.

In order to make the combine a profitable harvesting implement, the acreage to be cut must be greater than ordinarily cut with one binder. Harvesting with the combine, says the department, is not cheaper than with the binder and thresher unless 100 or more acres are available for cutting. There must be 150 or more

Inoculation Needed for Soy Bean Crop

Furnishes Bacteria Nodules on Roots of the Plant.

One of the greatest values of the soy bean crop will be missed if those who plant soys fail to inoculate the seed, says K. G. Harman of the Missouri College of Agriculture. Inoculation furnishes the bacteria that form nodules on the roots of the soy bean and take nitrogen out of the air. This is important because it furnishes a nitrogen supply for the plant and also makes it possible for the soy bean to grow without drawing so heavily on the soil for this element.

Soy beans require an average of GO pounds of nitrogen for each ton of growth. When they are not inoculated all this must come from the soil the same as it does in case of a corn or wheat crop. When they are inoculated and nodules form in abundance on the roots 40 pounds of this 60 is taken from the air and 20 from the soil. Nitrogen sells on the fertilizer market at 30 cents a pound. Inoculation then saves the soil \$12 worth of nitrogen for each ton of growth,

Another advantage of using inoculation is that on poor soils the soy beans will make much better growth where there is a good formation of nodules on the roots.

Inoculation may be secured from the soils department of the Missouri College of Agriculture at Columbia at 25 cents for enough inoculation to treat one bushel of seed. This supplies the seed for one to three acres, according to the method of planting. When one realizes what it saves the soil in fertility and how it improves the chances for better growth of soy beans this makes the expenditure of 25 cents a very profitable one.

Use Production Records to Boost Sale of Cows

Putting dairy cows in a dairy herd improvement, or cow testing, association and getting definite records on them as milk butterfat producers may add as much as \$15 a head to their value. This is the opinion of at least one of the many members of dairy herd improvement associations in Illinois. He is a member of the association in Knox county and recently when he held a sale of dairy cattle the record of each cow was announced as she was led into the ring. He declared afterwards that the average selling price of the cows was increased at least \$15 a head by announcing the records.

In another case, records on the performance of the cows were credited with having added \$50 to a sale aver age. Cows in this sale brought an average of \$125 a head. After the sale, some of the remarks heard around the ring were: "Herd improvement association records sure helped those cows." "If it hadn't been for those records, those cows wouldn't have averaged more than \$75." "He made enough on one cow to pay all his dairy herd improvement association costs." The owner himself said, "My cows certainly sold good and the records helped a lot." Higher prices for surplus cows at the time they are sold is but one of the several ways in which dairy herd improvement association members cash in on the value of testing, according to J. H. Brock, assistant in dairy extension at the college of agriculture. University of Illinois, where the work of the Illinois associations is supervised.



Playing Circus The refreshment booth is doing a rushing business. Monarch Cocoa and Teenie Weenie Peanut Butter sandwiches are drawing the crowds.



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war memorial of Lake county. In his address he spoke of the prosperity and growth of the country in a material way, but he mildly childed the nation for delinquencies.

"In spite of all this progress," he said, "we are still a great distance from what we would like to be. Our delinquencies are sufficient to require us to put forth all our efforts to work toward their elimination. Although our government is sound and ger courts are excellent, too many of us disregard the obligations of citizenship by neglecting to vote, and violence and crime are altogether too prevalent. The number who are lacking in religious devotion is altogether too large.

"While we have reached the highest point in material prosperity ever achieved, there is a considerable class of unskilled workers who have not come into full participation of the wealth of the nation."

One of the bursts of applause greeted the President's reference to Col. Charles Lindbergh when he said:

"The ideals which we seek must be practical. We are lavish in our admiration of realities. When one of your Western young men is the first to fly from America to Europe our country hails him with a popular acclaim so spontaneous, so genuine, as to disclose the true values of our national character."

South Dakota as a whole welcomed the President warmly as the special train made its way across the broad prairies, hesitating at the farm centers long enough to give the inhabitants a glimpse of the Chief Executive and his charming wife. The official welcome was staged at Pierre, the capital, where the President and Mrs. Coolidge were prevailed upon to change their program slightly, leaving the train and taking their place at the head of a parade which went through cheering crowds in the business section. Governor Bulow, Senator Norbeck, Representative Christopherson, committeemen, legislators, newspaper editors, farmers, and business men from all the central section were on hand to greet the President and escort him from town to town.

N EW YORK went completely daffy over Col. Charles Lindbergh when he flew there from Washington. The city gave him a reception never before equalled. As the young master of the air said, it was "the reception of Paris, Brussels, London and Washington rolled into one." Millions of the inhabitants of the metropolis stood in a line stretching from the Battery to Central park as the pretentious parade passed, madly cheering the hero and struggling for opportunity to see him. From all the buildings along the route paper confetti was hurled until it appeared as if the marchers were passing through a heavy snow storm. At

Spain. Lieuts, F. B. McConnell and C. Anderson of the army were killed during air maneuvers at Langley field when their plane crashed and burned.

S OVIET RUSSIA'S rage over the murder of her ambassador to Poland, following the break with Great Britain, was enough to cause grave concern to European statesmen, and it was aggravated when the Polish court before which the assassin of Voikof was tried found the youth. Boris Kowode, guilty but sentenced him to life imprisonment instead of death and requested the President of Poland to commute the sentence to fifteen years. Kowode's lawyers turned the trial into one of bolshevism and its terrorist activities rather than one of the slayer. The Soviet rulers seem actually to be trying to intimidate the enemies of communism, for they are executing scores of men many of whom they accused of being spies in the pay of other governments, and then gloatingly announcing the executions to the world. They also decided to exile many thousands to Siberia. The Russian territorial army reserves, numbering some 300,000, usually called out for three weeks' practice, have been notified they are to stay in the service four months, and as most of them were being concentrated along the Polish frontier Poland was frankly alarmed. Members of the League of Nations council, which met in Geneva. considered taking formal collective action denouncing Russian communistic propaganda abroad, but abandoned the plan at the request of Poland.

THE league council discussed the prospects of the projected disarmament conference and decided the second reading of the preparatory plan should be held early in November. Only Herr Stresemann, German foreign minister, criticized the lack of progress.

"I regret the inability to advance a solution for the problem, and even if the second reading does not result in failure, a solution seems delayed to the distant future. The convenant of the league says all nations must reduce their armaments," insisted Herr Stresemann, voicing the German government's thesis that if the rest of the powers cannot agree to reduce their armament to the level imposed on Germany by the Versailles treaty. | ing before receiving the second lieuthen Germany should be permitted to the city hall Mayor, Walker greeted | arm herself up to the same general | them at graduation.

he civil war from entering Manchuria and Mongolia and that all Japanese investments and nationals there be protected.

N THE recent elections in the Irish Free State the government secured 46 seats, a net loss of 7, in the Dail Eireann; Fianna Fail (De Valera's party), 44; the Sinn Fein, 5; Labor, 22; Farmers, 11; Independent, 14; National league, 8, and Independent Republicans, 2. President Cosgrave will have only seven fewer sents than at the dissolution. It is believed he will annex ten members from the farmers and independents and be stronger than before the election. Eamon De Valera says his 44 will refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the king. If they hold out, another election is probable.

WEDNESDAY was a busy day for Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury. He took in almost \$400,000,-000 in income and other tax payments, due on the completion of the second quarter of the calendar year. He took in about \$89,000,000, paid by the debtor nations of Europe on American war loans. He sold \$249,598,300 of new treasury 3% per cent bonds. Then he paid off maturing short term securities aggregating \$378,000,000 and paid \$70,000,000 in interest on various issues of the Liberty bonds.

The recipts went to swell the \$600,-000,000 surplus for the fical year expiring June 30, next, and the retirement of Liberty bonds and refinancing involved in the transactions means the reduction in the annual interest on the public debt many millions of dollars. Great Britain turned in \$67,575,000, which was its ninth semi-annual payment of interest. France paid \$10,-000,000 "on account," Italy paid \$5,-000,000, and smaller payments were made by the other debtor nations.

N OBLES of the Mystic Shrine gath-ered in great numbers at Atlantic City for their annual meeting. and 100,000 wearers of the fez took part in a mammoth night parade along the five-mile Boardwalk that was said quite so much on a questionable cash to be the finest procession ever seen crop. in the resort city. Clarence M. Dunbar of Palestine temple, Providence, R. I., was elevated to the office of imperial potentate to succeed David M. Crossland.

THIRTY-EIGHT of the 203 cadets I graduated from the West Point Military academy last week have requested service with the air corps, the War department has announted. Under a department interpretation of the air corps act, commissions cannot be granted in time of peace to any person not a qualified flyer and the 38 cadets, therefore, will undergo traintenant commissions bestowed upop

acres available for cutting before costs with the combine fall below costs with a header and stationary thresher. This reckoning takes into account only the direct cash expenses ordinarily paid by the farmer, and the necessary replacement charges for the machines. The minimum acreage for more economical harvesting depends somewhat on the size of combine used. Farmers in the Great plains allow

grain to stand for five or seven days after it is ripe enough for binding before they begin harvesting with a combine. This unavoidable delay increases the risk from weather and shattering. Few farmers, however, consider the losses from shattering or bleaching to be serious in this area. Harvesting losses attributable to the machine itself are generally less with the combine' than ' with other machines. Tests made show that properly adjusted combines separate grain as efficiently as many stationary threshers. Losses due to heads left on the ground in fields on which observations were made averaged 2.6 per cent of the total yield for the combine, 3.3 per cent for the header, and 6.1 per cent for the binder. A condensed report of the survey is contained in a preliminary report which may be obtained upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

NO+O+O+O*ONO+O+O+O+ON Agricultural Notes x0+0+0+0+0x0+0+0+0+0x The best milk is that which is kept clean, cool, and covered.

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The value of the vegetables produced on 1-20th of an acre, which is the size of a small family garden, is about \$50, according to a Cornell bulletin on gardening. . . .

Buck lambs are now penalized so drastically on all the larger markets that one cannot afford to raise them. while tails on sheep went out of fashion when wet pastures came in.

Horses have tender mouths, which are sometimes made sore enough by coarse stiff hay to keep them from eating freely. When such hay is cut pretty fine it is much less apt to cause this trouble.

Farm Manure Is Subject to Tremendous Losses

Farm manure is subject to tremendous losses from leaching and fermentation if it is improperly handled. If piled in loose heaps where it is exposed to the rain, a large part of the nitrogen and more than half of the potash will leach away. Also, under such conditions, the manure ferments rapidly, with the result that still more of the nitrogen escapes in the form of ammonia. If the manure cannot be hauled directly to the fields as produced, it should be kept under shelter, and in a moist compact condition. An excellent plan is to have a manure shed where the manure is placed when it is taken out of the stable. Calves and other stock should be allowed access to this shed, and in this way the manure is kept thoroughly packed. The least loss will occur when the manure is kept moist, compact, and under shelter.

In Planting Young Trees

Firm the Soil Tightly Firming the soil tightly around the roots of young forest seedlings when they are planted is the most important single item in assuring a good start and healthy growth the first year. After the seedling's roots are covered with earth, the person doing the planting should tamp it in place by a downward thrust of his heel.

When seedlings are planted on soils that have a heavy sod that produces a rank growth each year, it is often necessary to remove some of the sod so the grass will not smother or choke the little tree; a ten-inch square is usually enough and the tree should be planted in the center of the space. On thin, wornout soils such as old pastures, however, it is necessary only to make a slit in the sod with a grub hoe and insert the roots of the seedling.

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