



1—Japanese troops marching to their camp in Siantung province, China, their presence causing official protest from Chinese governments. 2—Mrs. Clarence W. Smith of New York, new chairman of national council of National Women's party. 3—Air view of Vienna, Austria, scene of bloody riots started by communists.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Mr. Hoover Offers Flood Relief and Control Plan to President.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

FLOOD relief and control work by congress, covering a period of ten years and costing more than \$150,000,000 is recommended by Secretary of Commerce Hoover in the comprehensive report on the Mississippi valley disaster of this year which he laid before President Coolidge at the summer White House. His control project, besides providing for taking over and improving the levee system, embraces a plan for completion of the navigation program of the Mississippi and its main tributaries which he says can be carried out at an additional cost of fifteen to twenty millions a year.

Mr. Hoover declared that the flood control program must embrace the following principles:

1. Higher and consequently wider levees and the extension of federal responsibility for levees in some of the tributaries.

2. A safety valve upon the levee system by the provision of a spillway or by-pass to the gulf to protect New Orleans and southern Louisiana—most probably the Atchafalaya river for this purpose.

3. For further safety measures the engineers are examining the possible extension of the by-pass to the northward from the Atchafalaya toward the Arkansas, the possible erection of emergency flood basins, and the possibility of store in the tributaries.

Concerning the relief work Mr. Hoover said in part:

"The financial situation on relief is that we can complete all these programs—seed, food, feed, furniture, animals, house construction, sanitation. By the first of November we estimate we shall have spent \$13,400,000 Red Cross funds, \$7,000,000 equipment and supplies from the federal government, \$3,000,000 free railway transportation, and provided \$1,100,000 for county health cleanup units. We should have left \$3,000,000 from the \$16,500,000 subscribed to the Red Cross with which to face continued necessities after November 1. It is impossible to determine what the necessities will be after that date."

ANOTHER caller on the President was Senator Smoot, chairman of the senate finance committee, who presented his plan for tax reduction. This program is based on a tax cut of \$300,000,000 and includes the following items:

Reduction of the corporation tax from 13½ to 12 per cent lopping off \$150,000,000 annual revenue.

Elimination of taxes on admissions and club dues, cutting the nation's income \$37,000,000 yearly.

Reduction of tax on passenger automobiles from 3 per cent to 1½ per cent, costing \$50,000,000.

Graduated scale reduction on incomes between \$15,000, and \$60,000.

MICHAEL, a golden-haired child not yet six years old, is now king of Rumania, for the picturesque King Ferdinand succumbed on July 20 to the malady that made his death, imminent for many months. Until the new monarch reaches his eighteenth year the country will be ruled by a regency comprised of his uncle, Prince Nicholas, Miron Cristea, patriarch of the Rumanian orthodox church, and Judge Buzdugan of the supreme court.

In announcing the death of Ferdinand the government issued an official statement saying it will not waver from the decision of the crown council on January 4, 1928, at which Prince Carol was disinherited and Prince Michael, his son, proclaimed crown prince, and that the government will support the regency, and "if necessary, resort to arms to prevent the reinstatement of Carol."

The commander of the Second army corps, stationed in Bucharest, issued a statement informing the country that the state of siege continues, and warning newspaper men that if they

spread false alarms they will be liable to court-martial.

Prince Carol, at his home of exile in Neuilly, near Paris, received word of his father's demise and at once seceded himself, sending word to the press that he expected to be recalled to Rumania and calling himself "king."

Ferdinand's last words, as he died in the arms of Queen Marie, were: "I am feeling tired." His body lay in state in Cotroceni palace outside Bucharest until Saturday, when the state funeral was held. Then the casket was placed in the family vaults at the monastery of Curtea Arges.

Premier Bratianu took strong measures to prevent any uprising, public buildings and strategic points being occupied by troops and meetings being forbidden. Queen Marie received messages of condolence from all over the world, including one from President and Mrs. Coolidge, and the British and Belgian courts went into mourning.

TAKING advantage of a strike of protest ordered by Vienna Socialists because of the acquittal of some Fascist slayers, the communist agitators there tried to get control of the city and set up a soviet government. Mobs, stirred to riot, marched through the city, looting public buildings and burning the palace of justice, and fighting the police fiercely. The local contingents of troops were disinclined to fire on the crowds, so the Seipel government called in troops from provincial garrisons. These, with the help of the Social Democrats, soon gained control of the situation, and the civil war which the communists were trying to stir up was averted.

The strike had stopped all transportation, and threats were received from Italy that if Italian trains were not permitted to pass through the country, troops would be sent into the Austrian Tyrol, occupying the railroad line up to the German border. The government of Austria threatened to take radical steps to end the strike, and the nationalist villages, the anti-socialist peasantry and the loyal Heimwehr or home guards gave Premier Seipel full support. So the labor unions and Socialists of Vienna yielded and the strike was called off.

The flurry, however, was costly to Austria in several ways. During the rioting scores of persons were killed and hundreds wounded; the destruction of property was great, and in the burning of the palace of justice all the nation's financial records were lost. The government was fearful lest the disturbances might keep many tourists away from Vienna.

DOWN in Nicaragua one rebel leader, General Sandino, refused to submit to the peace terms imposed by the United States, and last week he led his brigand band of 500 in attacking a small detachment of American marines and native constabulary at Ocotal. Capt. G. D. Hatfield was in command and his little force fought back desperately. Marine scouting planes carried word of the battle to Managua and five bombing planes commanded by Maj. Ross E. Rowell flew to the rescue through a severe tropical storm. With bombs and machine guns they speedily routed the rebels, of whom about 300 were killed. The marines lost only one man. Sandino, still defiant, fled to the mountains and a column of troops was sent out with orders to get him.

Delegates to the fifth congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, in session in Washington, denounced this killing of Nicaraguan citizens, and President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, who presided at the opening of the congress, sharply denounced American intervention in the domestic affairs of Latin American countries and wrote a letter of protest to Secretary of State Kellogg. In reply Mr. Kellogg warmly defended the action of the marines, and set forth clearly the conditions in Nicaragua which had resulted in the outlawing of Sandino, who had neither the support nor the approval of any of the leaders of the political parties in Nicaragua. The resolutions committee of the Pan-American labor congress adopted a resolution asking the immediate withdrawal of American forces from Nicaragua. Brigadier General Feland, com-

manding the marines in Nicaragua, has recommended that the distinguished service medal be awarded Major Rowell, who, he says, saved the little garrison at Ocotal from great loss of life and almost certain destruction.

GREAT BRITAIN and Japan reached some sort of accord on the cruiser question in the conference at Geneva and the plan was presented to the Americans, who did not seem especially pleased with it. Then the British government called Viscount Cecil and W. C. Bridgeman to London for consultation with the cabinet, and at once there were reports that the conference was on the verge of a breakdown. This was strongly denied in London, where a foreign office spokesman asserted that the hope for an agreement was stronger than at any time since the conference began. The Japanese delegates in Geneva also were optimistic, predicting that an agreement would be reached by the middle of August. The British before leaving Geneva had consented to reduce their demands for cruisers and destroyers from 800,000 tons to 500,000 tons, as insisted upon by the Japanese, and hoped this would induce the Americans to agree to bar eight-inch guns on all but 10,000-ton cruisers; but Mr. Gibson would not surrender this point.

FIVE transatlantic flyers—Byrd, Noville, Acosta, Balchen and Chamberlin—returned to the United States by steamer and were given New York's usual noisy reception, with parade, paper confetti, banquets and medals. The two first were awarded the navy's distinguished flying cross. Lieutenant Maitland and Hegenberger, who flew to Honolulu, had a triumphant trip across the country on their way to Washington, where Secretary of State Kellogg and other government officials greeted them warmly. They, too, received the distinguished flying cross when President Coolidge returns to the capital.

Colonel Lindbergh picked up his "Spirit of St. Louis" at Mitchell field, New York, and started on a tour of the country to tell the people of the advance of aviation and the needs of more and larger airports. His first stop was at Hartford, Conn., where he spoke at the Hartford club.

Capt. F. T. Courtney, British aviator, was all ready for his attempted flight from England to America, with a stop at Valencia, Ireland, but was delayed by unfavorable weather. He was to carry a crew of two men and intended to fly from the Irish town direct to Newfoundland.

JACK DEMPSEY, former heavyweight champion, "came back" in the fight with Jack Sharkey in New York and won the right to challenge Gene Tunney for the title. He knocked out the Boston lad in the seventh round with a hard left hook to the jaw. The battle was lively and aroused the enthusiasm of 83,000 persons who were present. Sharkey claimed that he was fouled in the final round, but this was denied by Dempsey and by Referee O'Sullivan.

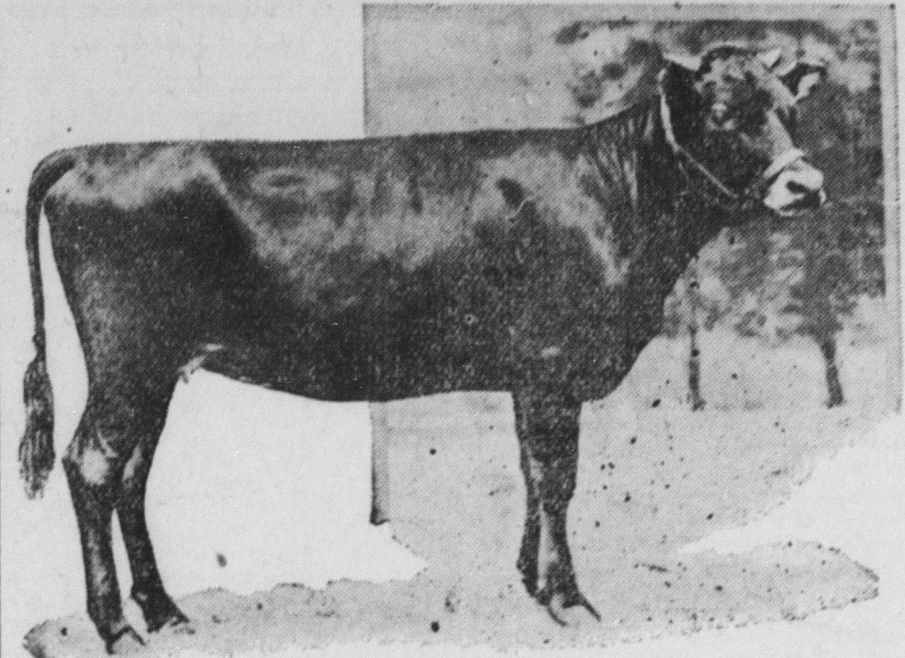
IOWA'S Lowden-for-President club announces that more than 100,000 persons in that state have signed the petition asking Frank O. Lowden to seek the Republican Presidential nomination and pledging him their support. Among the signers are Gov. John Hammill and more than 90 per cent of the employees in the Iowa state capitol building. Action of the governor in signing the petition nullified the hopes of his friends that Mr. Hammill, who, like Mr. Lowden, has been a leader in the farm relief fight, might become a vice presidential candidate next year on a Coolidge ticket.

MINOR items of news: Aaron Sapro has dismissed his million-dollar libel suit against Henry Ford, accepting the automobile manufacturer's apology and a "substantial sum" of money.

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey announces it will have no business relations with the soviet government of Russia so long as that government declines to recognize private property rights.

Hankow and Hanyang, China, were occupied by Gen. Ho Chien, a Conservative southern leader. Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of China's first President, retired from political life.

MILLIONTH REGISTERED JERSEY IS OWNED IN SOUTH CAROLINA



St. Saviour's Blue Fox's Bess, 739799.

The millionth Jersey has been registered by the American Jersey Cattle Club, New York. This incident brings to light the story of a South Carolina man who placed his faith in dairying and has been most successful in building up an outstanding pure-bred herd from a very modest beginning.

The "millionth Jersey," St. Saviour's Blue Fox's Bess 739799, is owned by L. E. Wright of Clifton, S. C., who started a Jersey herd in 1921 with the purchase of one pure-bred heifer. From this small start he has built up a fine herd which is attracting much attention in the South, for Mr. Wright has followed along lines which insure constant improvement in both production and type. The original foundation heifer has dropped three heifers and two bull calves, all to the service of very good sires. These three daughters have given Mr. Wright six calves, while one granddaughter has given him two calves, making thirteen animals descended from the heifer purchased in Novem-

ber, 1921. Inspection of the herd shows that each generation is superior to the previous one both in type and also in milk producing ability.

Mr. Wright presented his little daughter, Sarah, with a great-granddaughter of the foundation heifer, so that she might become a member of the Spartanburg County Jersey Cattle Club. The heifer calf won first place at the South Carolina state fair, and little Miss Sarah then entered her in the county calf club show where she again won first. In the open classes at the county fair she also took first prize. Another heifer, sold to a calf club boy by Mr. Wright, won third at the state fair, second at the calf club show, and first prize in the showing contest.

St. Saviour's Blue Fox's Bess 739799, a young daughter of Mr. Wright's foundation cow, was the millionth Jersey to be registered, for 290,201 bulls have been registered as well as 739,799 females.

Vetch Is One Legume That Seeds Freely

Let Some of Pods Ripen Before Crop Is Cut.

Vetch is one winter legume that seeds freely and from which a good supply of seed may be obtained at home.

If the vetch is now growing on land where it is wanted again next year, all that is necessary is to let some of the lower seed pods ripen before the crop is cut or turned under for soil improvement. An abundant crop will volunteer next fall.

"But where vetch is growing with oats or rye they may be cut and threshed together and sown just as they come from the thresher," says E. C. Blair, extension agronomist for the North Carolina State College of Agriculture.

"Small quantities may be beaten out where threshers are not available. There is no trouble in sowing rye and vetch together. With oats and vetch it is necessary to keep the mixture stirred or the vetch, being heavier, will settle to the bottom.

"If it is desired to separate the vetch seed from the oats and rye, advantage may be taken of the fact that the vetch seed are round and will roll, while the grain will stop about half way. A long porch will be an excellent place for this work, if boards are set up to keep the seed from rolling off the edge.

"The spiral vetch separator makes use of this principle. In running down the spiral trough, the vetch rolls to the outside edge of the trough, and out through a different spout from the oats or rye. Vetch seed may also be separated with an ordinary seed cleaner, equipped with suitable screens."

The ease with which a supply of vetch seed may be secured at home should make it possible for increased acreages of the crop to be planted next fall, states Mr. Blair. It is an excellent soil improving crop and well adapted to some soils where clover does not seem to thrive. Mr. Blair urges farmers to save a supply of vetch seed this season.

Whitewash Is Excellent for Use on Implements

The use of white wash is not commonly recognized in connection with the prevention of rust on implements and other metal equipment. Probably few farmers have ever tried whitewashing implements to keep them from rusting, but some with experience say a coat of whitewash in the early winter will be highly effective for this purpose, and if they are under cover a simple mixture of lime and water is sufficient. Then when the implements are put into use in the spring the whitewash quickly wears off and causes no trouble.

A whitewash for preventing rust is not the same as oil paint. Oil paint keeps air and moisture away from the surface of the implement, but whitewash on the other hand, being alkaline in character, serves to neutralize the acid which normally causes rust, and therefore prevents the rust forming.

Time to Introduce New Queen to Bee Colony

It is an easy matter to decide what colonies need new queens, because a new queen bee properly introduced is nearly always better than the one she replaces, states Ray Hutson, bee specialist at the New Jersey agricultural experiment station. This of course does not apply to Italian queens of this year's brood.

Good queens from reliable breeders can be secured for one dollar or less and will in every case give a large return on the investment, in pride of ownership, monetary return, and ease of handling. In a commercial beehive this last item is the same as the second, for labor still remains the largest cost in beekeeping. Freedom from bee moth depredations and propolization, or gelling, is among the many benefits to be derived from a new queen.

The best time to get a new queen accepted by a colony is at the time a little honey is coming in. In many localities there is a dearth the latter part of July and the first part of August. If a queen is to be properly established six weeks before a killing frost, the first of August is none too soon to make a start. It is folly, however, for the average beekeeper to undertake queenening when there is no honey flow, without feeding a day or so before, as well as during the attempt.

There are numbers of methods for introducing queens and the selection of the one to be tried must rest with the beekeeper. Queen breeders almost invariably send directions for introduction on the shipping cage.

Agricultural Items

Plant a tree.

Put in a short row of carrots every two weeks.

Low-grade fertilizers mean low-yield crops.

Mow pastures to destroy bitterweed and wild onions.

There is no limit to the demand for the best in farm products.

The first commandment of farming: Thou shalt not let thy land get poor.

High-priced land and ordinary pasture grasses do not co-operate for success.

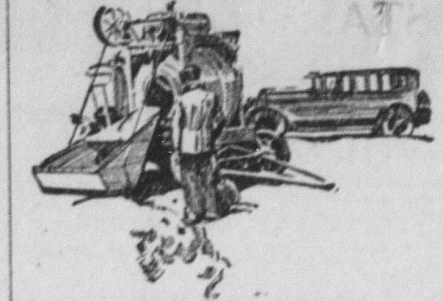
A silo saves a third of the value of the corn crop, which is otherwise largely wasted.

It's a wise farmer who encourages his boy to take up club work—and he'll be wiser still afterward.

For hay sow soy beans at the rate of two bushels per acre with a grain drill on a well prepared seed bed.

Doves are important weed destroyers, it is said. One dove was found to eat 9,200 weed seeds at a single meal.

Try a row of French endive to store in the cellar next fall for winter salads. It is a big money saver and the finest of salad materials. It is as easy to raise as parsnips.



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Sorry for Poor Horse

Little Carol, age four, has always been interested in horses and loves to watch them pass by, but had never seen one used except to haul trucks or milk wagons. While riding in the country recently with her aunt she saw a young man on horseback and exclaimed: "Oh, Aunt May, look at that poor horse without a wagon on it."

For economy's sake, why not buy a vermifuge which expels Worms or Tapeworms with a single dose? Dr. Foster's "Dead End" does it. 272 Pearl St., N. Y. Adv.

They who misjudge are apt to be misjudged.

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