



1.—President Coolidge in the headdress he received when made Chief Leading Eagle by the Ogalala Sioux. 2.—Giant coast guard railway rifle at Fort MacArthur, California, in action in test firing. 3.—Mounted police breaking up Sacco-Vanzetti sympathy meetings on Boston common.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Sacco and Vanzetti Given Twelve-Day Reprieve—Gen. Wood's Death.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SACCO and Vanzetti, who were to have been executed August 11, were granted 12 more days of life by Governor Fuller of Massachusetts, after Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme court and Judge Anderson of the Federal Circuit court had denied appeals for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that they had no right to issue the writ unless it was shown that the court which tried the case was without jurisdiction. The reprieve was given the condemned men with the approval of the state executive council in order to allow a ruling on a writ of error by Justice Sanderson of the state Supreme court which, if approved, would take the case to the full bench of the Supreme court. Celestino Madeiros, sentenced on another murder charge to die at the same time, was included in the reprieve. Justice Sanderson let the matter go to the full court.

It is to be hoped by all right-minded Americans that this new delay in the leisurely course of justice was not due in any way to the noisy, violent demonstrations which radicals and sentimentalists have been staging in nearly all parts of the world. That the bombs, threats and sloppy appeals of those people, who are certainly misinformed, to say the least, could have any influence on our courts and governors would be humiliating indeed. Meetings of protest against the execution of the condemned men were held, or attempted to be held, every day in Boston, New York, Chicago and other American cities and also in cities in Europe, and South America. Hostile mobs in various places threatened American embassies and consulates, and in Casa Blanca, Morocco, a gang of radicals tore down the American flag, desecrated it and burned it. The police, here and abroad, did what they could to break up these demonstrations and many arrests were made. Congressman Johnson of Washington, chairman of the house Immigration committee, warned all aliens domiciled in this country that if they partook in anti-government demonstrations they would be liable to deportation under the act of 1919. Although President Coolidge has more than once let it be known that he does not consider he has any right to intervene in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, he was again asked to do so in a telegram from Victor L. Berger, Socialist congressman from Wisconsin.

ONE of America's very best soldiers and citizens and its most eminent colonial administrator passed away when Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, governor general of the Philippines, died suddenly in a Boston hospital following an operation for a tumor in the skull. On Tuesday he was buried, with full military honors, in Arlington National cemetery among the dead members of the Rough Riders whom he led so gallantly in the Spanish-American war.

Born in New Hampshire in 1860, Leonard Wood was graduated from Harvard medical school and in 1885 entered the army as a contract surgeon. His rise thereafter was swift and spectacular. While serving with General Miles he captured Geronimo, the notorious Apache, and won the congressional medal of honor. When the war with Spain broke out he was made colonel of the Rough Riders recruited by Theodore Roosevelt and was promoted to brigadier general. As military governor of Cuba he did such excellent work that the islanders will ever revere his memory, and already they are preparing to erect a monument to him. President McKinley made Wood a major general in the regular establishment, and previous to the World war he was the most vigorous proponent of preparedness. When America entered the war, General Wood trained the Eighty-ninth division with characteristic skill and

thoroughness, but President Wilson and Secretary Baker did not permit him to go to France as its commander. Instead he was kept in this country except for one observation trip to Europe. In 1920 he was a popular but unsuccessful candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination. President Harding appointed him governor general of the Philippines, and he held that troublous post until his death, administering the affairs of the islands with the greatest ability and firmness in the face of the continuous opposition of the native advocates of independence and of a change in the form of government.

THAT President Coolidge meant his "do not choose" to be a positive declination of a renomination is now accepted by nearly every one, but some of his strongest supporters still have hope that he can be successfully "drafted." Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, who himself has been mentioned as a likely possibility for the nomination, visited the President in the Black Hills and pleaded with him not to make his decision irrevocable.

"If they can't get along without me now, what will they say four years from now?" the President replied, according to Senator Fess.

Mr. Coolidge reiterated his thought that "this is not a one-man country," and gave Mr. Fess the impression that he wanted to be relieved of the burdens of the office.

Senator Fess told the President that the logic of the situation called for his nomination by the convention, and said he believed the convention would seek to draft Mr. Coolidge.

"Don't echo that sentiment," the President replied, according to Senator Fess.

Whatever the attitude of the President, Ohio will instruct her delegation for Coolidge or nobody, the senator said.

On Wednesday Mr. Coolidge went to Rushmore mountain, on the face of which Gutzon Borglum is to carve the heads of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt, and dedicated it as a national monument, delivering an address on "The Spirit of Patriotism."

VICE PRESIDENT DAVES, in his address at the dedication of the Peace bridge between Buffalo and Fort Erie, Ontario, created something of a sensation by his comments on the recent futile naval disarmament conference. Though he said the parley was not altogether a failure, he plainly indicated his belief that the inability of the American and British delegations at Geneva to agree was due to insufficient parliamentary preparation and the preoccupation of the conferees with the needs of their own countries. His implied criticism of the American delegates was resented by administration officials in Washington.

Secretary of the Navy Willbur conferred with the President and it was stated that they saw no need for radical change in the administration's naval policy because of the failure of the Geneva conference. This policy is the completion of the moderate building program determined upon long before the conference at Geneva was called, and now to be carried out by congress as if this conference had never been held. The President sees nothing alarming in the situation. He does not think the Geneva conference will make an increase over this five-year program necessary. Consequently, there is a prospect of another contest in congress next winter between those who approve this moderate program and the advocates of a bigger navy.

WITH about a dozen planes almost ready for the race from California to Honolulu in competition for the Dole prize of \$35,000, the flight committee and the Department of Commerce recommended that the start be postponed for not more than two weeks because some of the planes and crews were believed to be not yet properly equipped or qualified. The Honolulu committee vetoed the postponement, but all the pilots signed an agreement not to start before noon of August 10. The demand for better preparation was partly due to the death of two contenders, Lieuts. George W. D. Covell and Richard S. Waggener of the navy, when their transoceanic mount crashed near San Diego and burned.

SUITS have been filed in Cleveland against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, alleging that notes, properties and securities "of little or no value" had been "unloaded" by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative bank there on the Brotherhood Investment company, the holding company of all the brotherhood's financial undertakings.

The suit, brought by two stockholders of the investment company, asks for an accounting of all profits made by the bank in its dealings with the investment company, and that all transactions be declared null and void which resulted in loss to the investment company.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY LOWMAN announces that the treasury's plans for the resumption of the manufacture of medicinal whisky this fall have been abandoned, because there is no shortage now and supplies in government warehouses should last for seven or eight years. Although no recent gauge of the amount of whisky actually on hand had been taken, it is estimated that at least 20,000,000 gallons of aged whisky is now safeguarded in bonded warehouses. Another 10,000,000 gallons of brandy and other medicinal beverages are available for prescription use. The withdrawals during 1926 were 1,889,338 gallons.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY of New Jersey got ahead of all other similar concerns the other day when its president signed an agreement with the German dye trust for the mutual exploitation and development of patents. The dye trust owns the Bergius process for making crude oil and gasoline from coal and lignite. The products of this process, it is expected, will be on the market soon. Also, the chemists predict that the by-products will yield rich returns. Although the details of the agreement were carefully guarded, there is a conjecture that many millions of dollars will flow from the United States to the fatherland as compensation for the dye trust's giving the Standard Oil the use of its patents.

KING FUAD of Egypt, on his way home from England, stopped in Rome for a visit and achieved the distinction of being the first sovereign of a non-Christian country to be formally received in private conference by the pope. Moreover, Pius XI decorated Fuad with the order of the Golden Spur, and the two exchanged miniature oil portraits of each other. The pope sent an elaborate escort for Fuad, but the latter, who had been the guest of the Italian government, had first to move to a hotel.

RESUMPTION of military operations in the Chinese civil war were seen in the mobilization by the Christian general, Feng Yu-shiang, of 50,000 of his best troops on the border between Honan and Shantung provinces. He plans a flank movement against the northern troops controlling Shantung.

Seemingly the Japanese have failed to force a compromise between Gen. Chiang Kalshek, the Nationalist commander of Nationalists, and Marshal Chang Tso-lin. A Shanghai correspondent says: "Since the Japanese are policing the entire Shantung railway for the obvious purpose of blocking a movement northward, complications are almost inevitable, particularly since General Chiang already has declared his intention of treating the Japanese troops the same as the northern militarists if the Japanese try to interfere. General Chiang recently seized several shiploads of German war supplies intended for Marshal Chang."

INDIANA wets rejoiced when Rev. E. S. Shumaker, superintendent of the state Anti-Saloon league, was adjudged in contempt by the state Supreme court and was sentenced to 90 days on the state farm and fined \$250. Jess E. Martin, an attorney for the league, also was found guilty of contempt, but was not sentenced, being absent from the state. Legal steps to save Shumaker from serving his sentence were taken at once. The prohibitionists of the state and some ministerial organizations rallied to his support with offers of sympathy and money.

Pastures Need Aid in Summer

If Weeds and Bushes Are Allowed to Grow Grass Will Be Injured.

How the pasture is handled during the midsummer determines the amount and quality of the grazing to be obtained from it during the remainder of the year.

"There are two big things to look out for with the pastures in midsummer," says S. J. Kirby, pasture specialist at North Carolina State college. "If weeds and bushes are allowed to grow, the grass will be shaded and the sod injured. Uneven grazing will also reduce both the quality and quantity of the herbage. Some pastures get off to a poor start this spring because of the cool, dry weather. This provided a favorable environment for weeds, native grasses and sedges, but was hurtful to new plantings of tame grasses. Even old pastures were hurt."

Weeds Rob Pastures.

If these weeds are allowed to grow, they will rob the pasture plants of light, moisture and plant food, states Mr. Kirby. All pastures in which the weeds have made a start should be mowed.

Bushes should be cut also. Some shade is good for the live stock that uses a pasture, but the dense, dense shading produced by low-growing bushes and shrubs will kill the grass and clover plants. Bushes are especially bad in pastures newly seeded on cutover or recently cleared land.

Uneven Grazing Harmful.

Mr. Kirby finds that uneven grazing is another of the detriments to good pastures. This results when not enough animals are placed on the grass to keep the sod grazed evenly. When only a few animals are in the pasture, they will graze heavily in some places and allow the other parts to grow unharmed. Those grasses and clovers growing tall and going to seed become hard, fibrous and unpalatable, whereas had they been properly grazed, would have been succulent, tender and palatable. If grazing is uneven, mow the parts not grazed or, better still, add a few more dairy cows to the farm, states Mr. Kirby.

Phosphate Will Balance Manure Applied to Corn

Farmers who have manure to apply to their corn land will find it to their advantage to mix 25 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate with each ton of manure, according to M. F. Miller, of the Missouri College of Agriculture. Every farmer believes in farm manure. Many believe in it so strongly that they will not use other kinds of fertilizers. Barnyard manure will give better returns, however, when mixed with acid phosphate as shown by the results of experiments conducted at the college.

Manure is low in phosphate. Its main value as a fertilizer is in the fact that it contains a high percentage of nitrogen. When phosphate is mixed with it, it makes a better balanced fertilizer.

Another reason for adding phosphate to manure is that it prevents volatilization of the ammonia. Ammonia is valuable in building up soil fertility.

Better Silage Assured and Expenses Cut Down

Silage will keep just as well without tamping or tramping as with tamping and much better than with poor tamping, according to James W. Linn, extension dairyman at the Kansas State Agricultural college. Let the ensilage fall to the middle of the silo so no loose spots will be formed and the weight will settle the silage down. This practice has proved particularly adaptable to silo filling where two or three men take four or five days. If the silo is filled rapidly, refilling is necessary when tramping is dispensed with. The extension dairyman believes that this method of taking several days to fill a silo assures better silage and it cuts down the expense.

Agricultural Notes

- Sorghum as a silage crop is hard to beat.
- Soil conservation is of fundamental importance.
- Planting legumes is about the only way a farmer can get something for nothing.
- Pure-bred cattle, poultry and pigs should be the slogan of all interested in farming.
- The man who farms with his head wastes no time shouting "hard times." He doesn't have any.
- Sell the crippled, defective and poor-producing cows and give those that remain a little more feed.
- Organization may improve the quality of farm products and make payments to the producer on a quality basis.
- Look out for clover and alfalfa seed that is dyed red or green. Either it is not hardy in this climate or its hardness is not known.

PLANTING WHEAT? READ THIS

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July 5th, 1926

The American Agricultural Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md.

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THE WORLD'S BEST BY EVERY TEST

Unselfishness First Requisite of All Organizations of Teachers

By HERBERT KELLEY, Pennsylvania Educator.

TEACHERS have a right to lobby in state legislatures and there are occasions when it is imperative that the right should be exercised. Teachers' organizations have as much right to maintain committees in state capitals during legislative sessions as labor, grange and other organizations, but it is not always expedient to exercise that right.

Teachers' organizations as a whole are altruistic in their purposes but to date the positive achievements of far too many of them consist of tax measures, salary schedules, tenure acts and retirement systems. These results, in the public mind, savor of advancing the interests of teachers rather than of promoting the education of the child.

By promoting the general educational welfare, by fostering professional zeal and by advancing educational standards, teachers will win the respect and good will of the tax-paying public, who in turn will gladly, through their representatives in the legislature, enact the provisions which will make them comfortable in their work. Salaries, tenure, and retirement allowances will come as a by-product of qualifications, efficiency and professional spirit. If we aim at the former we make recognition of the latter tardy and deficient.

Children in Home by No Means an Essential Part of Married Happiness

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK, University of Illinois.

Children are not always a comfort to a home nor do they always strengthen the love between man and wife as is commonly supposed. A home without children may still be a home. It is true that children may act as disciplinary agents to their parents; they may teach their elders economy and patience and unselfishness and self-control, but these virtues may be acquired by other and less strenuous means. The more I see what trouble and worry and sacrifice they entail upon their parents, the more I am resigned to my fate.

Youth is not always considerate of old age. It has its own serious problems to solve and even when it gives its attention to old age, it not infrequently does it grudgingly. Even if one has children, he cannot take it for granted that his old age will be a sheltered one. Besides while old age is beautiful, it is not always docile.

With young married people, when the child comes, too often all the sentiment, the tender love, the little attentions that each showered upon the other, goes to the child. Everything must give way to the child.

Childless pairs growing old together have many compensations for their failure to have children. Having only each other, if true love has brought them together, the lack of children draws them still closer.—American Magazine.