

1—Demonstration of anti-aircraft guns with remote control, at the Aberdeen proving grounds. 2—Tannenberg national war memorial dedicated by the Germans and accepted by President Von Hindenburg. 3—Shooting of a big oil well near Jacksonville, Ill., where the precious fluid has been found at a depth of 330 feet.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Opponents of Obregon in Mexico Lead Revolt—One Is Executed.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

REVOLT flared up in Mexico last week, the anti-re-electionists in many parts of the country taking arms against the government, which supports Obregon for the presidency. Parts of the garrisons of Mexico City and Torreón and troops in the state of Vera Cruz mutinied under the leadership of many of their officers, and there were uprisings in other towns. Gen. Arnulfo Gomez, one of Obregon's rivals for the presidency, was at the head of the entire movement, and Gen. Francisco Serrano, the other opposition candidate, was declared to be in full sympathy with the revolt. The mutineers from the capital were soon defeated by loyal troops and Serrano, with a dozen of his aids, was either captured in Cuernavaca or seized in Mexico City and taken there secretly. The prisoners were immediately tried by court martial and shot, and the same fate was meted out to many other officers who were caught. Gomez, however, for a time eluded the Calles troops and at this writing is reported at the head of a considerable force and marching to attack the city of Vera Cruz. He had been joined by Gen. Hector Almada, leader of the Mexico City mutineers. Federal troops were advancing on a part of the rebel forces at Perote, and the strong Vera Cruz garrison, commanded by Gen. Jesus Aguirre, was reported ready to meet the attack of Gomez. The prospects at this time are that Gomez will be defeated, and if he is captured it is almost certain that he will be executed. President Calles is apparently so strongly supported that there is small chance for the success of a rebellion. The greater part of the army is loyal to him, as is the navy, and the Mexican Federation of Labor is pledged to support him. This attempted revolt has at least cleared the presidential situation in Mexico, for since Obregon is supported by President Calles and his only two rivals are now eliminated, the election of the former president seems an absolute certainty. Immediately after the start of the uprising 25 deputies who opposed Obregon were expelled by the congress.

FRANK O. LOWDEN received at his Mississippi farm several thousand central Illinoisans who urged him to announce his candidacy for the Republican nomination, supporting the plea already made by delegations from Nebraska, Iowa and other states. Mr. Lowden entertained his guests handsomely but the most they could get from him concerning his candidacy was a reiteration of his previous statement, namely: "I know of no man in all our history who has run away from the Presidency, and no one who appreciates the solemn responsibility of that high office will run after the Presidency." Mayor Thompson of Chicago has let it be known that if Lowden enters the preferential primaries in Illinois, he will present himself as a candidate, and his friends said if he did this he would capture large numbers of Southern delegates in the national convention. An immediate result of the Thompson announcement was the almost complete elimination of Chicago from the list of cities seeking the convention. San Francisco and Cleveland now seem to be in the lead, with Minneapolis and Detroit still in the running. The Republican national committee will decide on the location December 6, according to Chairman Butler. That gentleman and other members of the committee were the guests of President Coolidge at a breakfast and obtained the impression that he was sincere in his determination not to accept renomination. Conferences of the leaders in Washington brought out the opinion that Hoover would run better than Hughes in the West and South, though the latter would have the bet-

ter chance to defeat Smith in New York. Frederick I. Thompson, Democrat and the publisher of five Alabama newspapers, in an interview in New York, said the Republicans could break the solid South by nominating Hoover, providing the Democrats name Al Smith. The campaign for Smith has been actively opened in several Western states, notably Kansas and South Dakota.

CABINET members, high army and navy officers and hundreds of other persons, gathered at the Aberdeen proving grounds, near Washington, Thursday, and witnessed demonstrations of the newest types in weapons and automotive equipment, the most elaborate display of the kind since the World war. Tanks, tractors, bombs, smoke curtains, anti-aircraft guns, machine guns, field artillery, weapons and rifles were exhibited and tested. Many of the models shown have been available for some time but lack of funds has prevented their adoption. It is hoped this condition will soon be remedied.

Ordnance officers state that in the field of artillery new weapons have been produced which are far superior to the old in range, accuracy, and breadth of the field of fire. In some cases, notably that of the newly perfected 75-millimeter pack howitzer, ordnance experts say the new weapon is so far superior to the ones it was built to replace that there is virtually no comparison. Another example disclosed was that of the new American 75-millimeter gun, which, ordnance experts say, has a range almost twice as great as the famous French 75-millimeter gun used during the war.

The newest anti-aircraft gun automatically sights its target. It is controlled by a sensitive instrument which detects the position of a moving airplane by sound waves. At night a huge searchlight throws its beam directly upon the airplane simultaneously with the discharge of the gun.

FRANCE'S tariff increases continue to be the subject of official notes, semi-official statements and unofficial arguments and protests, and a settlement of the controversy is not in sight. Meanwhile our Treasury department announces the assessment of countervailing duties on certain French products, as a direct result of the higher French tariff rates.

The action was mandatory under six paragraphs of the Fordney tariff act, which makes provision for countervailing duties. Under these paragraphs the articles affected bear specified rates of duty or are on the free list subject to a proviso that if any nation imposes a higher duty, imports of the particular commodity from that nation shall be subject to that rate. The same action has been taken in the case of a few German products.

DESPITE the rigid censorship imposed by the Peking government, the correspondents in China have sent over enough information to prove that Peking is in grave danger of capture by the armies of Shansi province, which are allied with the southern Nationalists and are led by Yen Hsi-shan, military governor. Yen took Kalgan and the Manchurians withdrew before his advance, planning to make a stand at the Great Wall or at the Nankow pass about forty-five miles northeast of Peking. Marshal Chang sent his aviation and heavy artillery units from Peking to Tientsin and it was thought he might be preparing to evacuate the capital. The situation caused considerable concern in Washington and London. Dispatches from Tokyo said the Japanese government was seriously considering the sending of troops from Manchuria to Peking and Tientsin if matters in China grew worse.

MOSCOW ignored two friendly notifications from Paris that the Soviet ambassador, Rakovsky, was persona non grata, so the French government last week formally demanded his recall. This step was forced by the violent press campaign against the continued presence of Rakovsky. Russia had made efforts to smooth over the situation by increasing its

offers of debt settlement, but without avail.

D. R. V. N. POLOVESA, a woman, Soviet representative of the Russian Red Cross in London since 1921, was expelled from England by order of the home office. She is the first woman to be denied the privileges of the country since the raid on the Russian Trading company's headquarters by Scotland Yard men in search of propaganda.

THIRTY persons, who were said to be members of a Communist lobby, were detected trying to "bore from within" at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Los Angeles. One of them, Sid Bush, was arrested and booked on suspicion of criminal syndicalism. The police said Bush had in his pocket a letter from William Z. Foster, secretary of the Communist party of America, instructing him to obtain the introduction of certain resolutions in the convention and naming the Communists with whom he was to work.

One of the most important developments at the convention was the withdrawal of the building trade department of the federation from association with the national board for jurisdictional awards in the building industry on the grounds that the board had failed to render definite decisions.

COAL miners of Illinois and Iowa ended their long strike and went back to work, having reached a compromise with the operators whereby they are to receive temporarily the same wages as under the Jacksonville agreement. A joint board is to take up the wage question in each state. It was believed a similar agreement would end the strike in Indiana mines.

THREE German aviators and an actress from Vienna started from Berlin in a huge Junkers plane to fly to America via Lisbon and the Azores. They were not after a record, so they stopped first at Amsterdam for fuel. Then, flying southward, the plane was forced to descend into the sea off Cape Roca, Portugal. A tug was sent to the rescue and it was announced that the plane was unharmed and the flight would be resumed.

William A. Yackey, war-time ace, president of an aircraft company and a close friend of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, was killed at Maywood, Ill., when a plane he was testing crashed and burst into flames. The son of a St. Louis business man, Yackey was a member during the war of the Italian flying forces and later of the American army.

GEORGE REMUS, ex-convict and former super-bootlegger, is in the limelight again. Last Thursday, as he and his wife were on their way to court in Cincinnati to settle their domestic difficulties, Remus fired a volley of bullets into the taxicab in which were the woman and her adopted daughter. Mrs. Remus sustained several wounds and died in a hospital. Remus had accused the woman of "framing" him and having him railroaded to the Atlanta penitentiary four years ago, and after his release she filed suit for divorce, charging cruelty.

LAST week it was the turn of Great Britain and King George to entertain the American Legion tourists known as the "good will party," and the job was well done. On their arrival in London the Legionnaires formed in procession on the Embankment, and led by Howard P. Savage, retiring commander, marched to the Cenotaph, where Mr. Savage deposited a wreath. They then proceeded to Westminster abbey, where another wreath was laid on the grave of the Unknown Warrior. The first entertainment was a luncheon given by the British Legion and presided over by the prince of Wales, who assured the Americans that they were as welcome as they were ten years ago. Following this was a series of functions, including a reception by the king and queen.

Before going to England the Legionnaires visited Belgium and were warmly received by King Albert and Queen Elizabeth.

Popularity of Legume Crops

Accounted for by Depth to Which Roots Penetrate Soil in Building.

Popularity of sweet clover and alfalfa for use as soil builders can be accounted for by the depth to which their roots penetrate the soil, says H. A. Lunt, of the soils and crops department, college of agriculture, University of Illinois.

"Measurements made on the Hartsburg experiment field of the college showed that the maximum depth of roots of various legumes in the fall following spring planting were: Common sweet clover 34 inches, alfalfa 30 inches, Grundy county sweet clover 23 inches, red clover 22 inches, alsike 16 inches, dalea 10 inches, hubam 9 inches and Korean lespedeza 8 inches."

Two Other Requirements.

Vigorous growth and thorough inoculation with the proper bacteria are two other requirements which, along with deep root penetration, must be met by a legume that is to be used for building up the soil, Lunt pointed out. Responsibility for the last point, that of inoculation, rests upon the farmer himself, rather than upon the legume. The soils may or may not be already inoculated. If not, the farmer must supply the bacteria, if the nitrogen fixing property of the legume is to be utilized.

"A legume that makes a vigorous growth will add more easily decomposable material to the soil when it is plowed under than will a legume that makes a small growth. The object is to incorporate into the soil as much material as possible which will decompose rapidly and leave in the soil considerable humus containing plant food elements for future crops.

Building Up Soil.

"For instance, a ton of legume hay, such as clover or alfalfa, when added to the soil is far more effective in building up the nitrogen and organic matter content of the soil than is an equal amount of straw or corn stalks. This is true because: (1) the legume contains five to six times as much nitrogen as does straw, and (2) there is a smaller loss of organic matter during the decomposition of the legume than there is in the case of straw or corn stalks.

"Deep root penetration is essential in order that the potential plant food in the subsoil may be brought nearer to the surface. Furthermore, deep roots probably are a factor in opening up the tighter subsoil, their roots when decomposed making the soil more porous and building up the organic matter content of the soil."

Build Up Bee Colonies Before Winter Weather

The poor honey flow of the past season will mean weak colonies if the bees are not properly prepared for winter weather.

Those young bees that will live through the winter and make up the colony next spring are being reared before the first killing frost, states C. L. Sams, beekeeping specialist at the North Carolina State college. The older bees will die during the cold weather and will be of little value to the colony and so anything that interferes with brood rearing during October will result in the colony being in poor condition for winter.

"The successful beekeeper, therefore, sees to it that each colony has a good, prolific queen," says Mr. Sams. "A queen that has been reared during the past season is preferable. There should also be enough working bees to care for four or five combs of brood. Each colony needs to have at least 20 pounds of honey so that brood rearing will not be restricted for lack of stores and extra room should be added for the storage of nectar in those sections where there is a fall flow of honey. When these conditions have been met, the bees will see to it that enough young bees are reared to winter the colonies."

Agricultural Items

- Good seed is good crop insurance.
- Lime and legumes are the best friends.
- A farmer reaps what he sows. Plant smut with wheat and you will reap the same.
- The character of the people determines more than anything else the progress of the community.
- Farmers who aim for the bull's-eye in their farming methods are the ones who will come out with a high score.
- Lime does the same thing for soil that sugar does for a cup of coffee. It sweetens or corrects the acidity of the soil.
- The wise farmer is usually prepared for a corn crop failure. His silo will turn into silage either a crop killed by drought or a green crop that can't ripen before frost.
- One of the best green-podded beans is the Springless Green Pod Refugee. It's an improvement over the old Refugee, yielding as well and being a real stringless variety—as not all the "stringless" beans are.

"Sanitary" Pigs Top Southern Market

Parasite Control in Animals Almost Complete.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The system of swine sanitation developed by the United States Department of Agriculture in Illinois is now being used successfully in Georgia, according to Dr. E. M. Nighbert, federal specialist in swine-parasite investigations, stationed at Moultrie, Ga. One live stock owner recently marketed his second crop of pigs raised under the swine-sanitation plan. Ten pigs, approximately six months old and averaging close to 200 pounds in weight, topped the market.

The system of raising the pigs involves methods which control infestation from parasite worms. Tests showed that the parasite control in the pigs marketed was almost complete, which accounts largely for their healthy condition from time of farrowing to the finishing and marketing date. The system of swine sanitation has also stimulated interest in pure bred breeding stock. When parasites are effectively controlled, the superiority of well-bred live stock over inferior kinds is so apparent that progressive swine owners quickly improve their herds.

Farm Machinery Outlay Makes Care Important

The average farm carries an investment of about \$800 worth of implements and machinery. It has been found by many farmers that there is profit on time spent in caring for machines representing so large an outlay.

By this time of year most of the field implements have been put under cover, if they are going to be housed at all. Whatever remains outside contributes to the enormous annual loss of machinery due to water and rust.

Good care is the factor which lets one farmer get twice as much use from equipment as another does. A few essentials in making machinery last until it wears out return a substantial profit to the farmer. For this reason the provident man keeps his implements under a tight roof when they are not in use. During the winter all surfaces are protected with oil or paint and thus the machine is kept ready for use next season.

Very often a field implement needs some repair or adjustment before it will be ready for another season. One of the most effective systems devised for taking care of such jobs is to tag the part needing attention. Then, during some slack period in winter, the actual repairing is done. Tagging eliminates the need of remembering jobs which so often ends in their being forgotten.

Fire Useful to Destroy Weed and Insect Pests

To destroy weeds at this time is a most effective way to prevent heavy infestations next year, says Charles F. Rogers, deputy Colorado state entomologist for weed control.

Weeds that have been cut should be partly dried before they are raked into piles. Later when they are burned, care should be taken that no seeds or stems are left unconsumed. There is another and less obvious end to be served in burning weeds in the fall. Many insects are harbored over winter in the stems of weeds. Where weeds are lacking in the late summer or early fall, insects will not be plentiful the next season in such weed-free areas, because they lack winter quarters and because many of them will be killed when the plants are burned.

Weeds in waste places and along ditch banks are the most common "winter resorts" for insects. The use of fire in these places is almost the only way to control both weed and insect pests at once.

Bright Green Alfalfa Hay Is Equal to Meal

In an Ohio pig-feeding experiment, bright green alfalfa hay fed in a rack proved fully equal to alfalfa meal in rate and economy of gain. One lot of 40.5-pound pigs was fed corn, tankage, salt, limestone, linseed meal, and alfalfa meal. The pigs gained 1.21 pounds daily, consumed 385.7 pounds of feed per hundred pounds of gain, at a cost of \$5.87. The pigs consumed 13.6 pounds of alfalfa meal for each 100 pounds gain. Another lot of pigs had the same feeds except that alfalfa hay fed in racks was substituted for the alfalfa meal. These pigs gained 1.32 pounds daily, consumed 396.2 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds gain at a cost of \$5.88 per hundred pounds. The pigs consumed 27.4 pounds of alfalfa hay for each hundred pounds gain.

The difference in the quantity of alfalfa consumed made only 1.8 pounds difference in the amount of tankage and linseed meal consumed.

Sweet Clover Pasture

During recent years in many parts of Canada and the United States, sweet clover is being recommended to solve pasture difficulties. Undoubtedly this crop has proven a boon on many occasions and apparently has many desirable qualities. There are some serious drawbacks to its use, chief of which is its bitterness. If stock can be induced to eat it before it becomes too coarse its abundant growth provides a large carrying capacity.

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Chicago Boasting of Record Loud Speaker

When the ebullient farmers of Massachusetts fired the shot that was heard round the world, they were revolutionary pioneers in more than one respect. They did the first piece of educational broadcasting, on a world-wide wave length, but there was this criticism: It took too long for the message to travel.

Recently there has come to the fore a desire on the part of merchants not only to get current news from great distances with which to attract the passersby, but also to extend the hearing range either throughout a store department or up and down the avenues approaching the store. To meet this need, loud speakers of various powers have been developed, with Chicago now boasting of one that will carry six miles. It weighs 180 pounds and has an air column of ten feet.

Gray Wolves Dying Out

Depredations of the large gray wolf are believed to be almost at an end in the West because of the unremitting activities of the United States biological survey and other agencies against them. In New Mexico, says Popular Mechanics Magazine, only eight wolves were caught last year and thirty-one the preceding year. Arizona reports that no wolves are now known to be within the borders of that state. A constant patrol is kept along the international boundary to prevent invasions by timber wolves and mountain lions from Mexico.

Where It Goes


Ralph—How about that million-dollar case?
Gerald—Oh, they settled that to the satisfaction of the lawyers on both sides.
Ralph—Ah! Did anybody else get anything?—Vancouver Province.

Conscience warns us as a friend before it punishes us as a judge.—Stanislaus.

IS IT NERVOUSNESS?

Huntington, W. Va.—"For about two years I was in miserable health. I tried several different medicines but didn't get help. Finally I saw Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription advertised as being good for nervousness, so I began to take it. I am now on my third bottle, my nerves have quieted down, I can sleep, my appetite has returned, I have gained seven pounds and am feeling better and stronger than I have for over two years. 'Favorite Prescription' is the best medicine I have ever taken and it has done more towards restoring me to health than anything I ever took."—Mrs. Georgia Hamlin, 426 18th St.

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