



1—Scene during dedication of memorial at Neve Chapelle, France, to army of India that fought in World War. 2—General Von Steuben addressing the colonial forces at Valley Forge, during the sesquicentennial pageant at York, Pa. 3—Mrs. Jane Norman Smith of New York, new national chairman of the National Women's party.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Is Informed of Good Business Conditions in Nation.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

ECONOMIC conditions in the United States are fairly good, business seems to be improving and the outlook for the future is encouraging. That is, in brief, a summary of the reports submitted to President Coolidge by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, Secretary of Labor Davis, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine and Secretary of Commerce Hoover. The President was highly pleased with these optimistic reports, and concluded the present situation is satisfactory.

In the reports on business conditions it was stated that the construction program of the country shows no material let-up. While there has been a falling off in receipts of the railroads, the President is of the opinion that any diminution in volume of railroad business due to development of motor transportation and the general use of automobiles reflects prosperity rather than otherwise. The amount of coal transportation was not quite so great this year as last, but the President attributes this to the fact that last year stocks of coal were accumulated in anticipation of a strike.

A considerable increase in the production of automobiles is in prospect, the President was advised. The railroads are to be in the market for a good deal of new equipment. The textile industry is in better shape than it was, and the steel industry is showing progress.

Exports are keeping up as well as last year, it was stated. Imports have not been quite so large in value as last year, but Secretary Hoover gave as a reason that this was due mainly to the fact that American consumers are getting British rubber at lower prices.

Secretary Davis, in commenting on the labor situation, said that at present there were only twenty-seven industrial strikes in progress as compared with fifty at this time last year. Reports presented by Secretary Jardine caused the President to believe that agriculture is in a somewhat better condition than it has been, and that this will be reflected in a greater buying power. Crops with the exception of cotton were stated to be fully as good as last year.

Despite the encouraging business conditions, President Coolidge let it be known that in his opinion taxes cannot be reduced by as much as \$350,000,000 or \$400,000,000, as is urged by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He has not indicated that the reduction could amount to even \$300,000,000, and in Washington it was believed Secretary Mellon would advise congress to make a cut of between \$200,000,000 and \$250,000,000.

IT WAS understood in Washington that Henry C. Hall would soon resign as member of the Interstate Commerce commission, and that Amos A. Betts of Phoenix, Ariz., would be named to succeed him. Mr. Betts is a member of the Arizona corporation commission and is a Democrat.

CHICAGO'S night life is on the eve of being dried up completely as a result of the action of the Supreme court of the United States in declining to interfere with the issuance of injunctions closing several cabarets in that city because some of their patrons drank liquor on the premises and were served with the accompanying ice and soft drinks. And there is no apparent reason why cabarets and roadhouses everywhere else should not be in equal peril with those of the Chicago district. The prohibition enforcement agents were making preparations for great activity, and the proprietors of cafes and hotels were in a quandary, declaring they could not insult their

patrons by searching them before serving them with soft drinks.

SENATOR NYE of North Dakota, as spokesman for the radical Republicans, has called on Frank O. Lowden to make plain his stand on various issues which are of especial interest to the West, and intimated that if he fails to satisfy the radicals in these matters, they will give their support to Senator Norris of Nebraska for the Presidential nomination. "There are such problems as those involving freight rates, discriminations in freight rates, inland waterway improvements, permanent improvements growing out of any flood control program, the conduct of the federal reserve banking system, the administration of the federal farm land banks—all of these problems bearing directly upon the measure of prosperity which may accrue to the agricultural states," said Senator Nye. "Then, too, there are great national problems in which the West is vastly interested.

"Upon these problems the whole West knows well the position of one like Senator Norris, but it does not yet fully know the position of Governor Lowden, except that he is a believer in and an advocate of farm relief legislation such as is involved in the McNary-Haugen bill."

Senator Walsh of Montana, Democrat, prophesies a political "revolution" in the Middle West if the Republicans nominate a man whose views on farm relief are the same as those of President Coolidge.

Two other Democratic senators, Copeland of New York and Pomerene of Ohio, have endorsed the candidacy of Gov. Al Smith. With the backing and support of the South, said Copeland, Smith's nomination and election are assured. He declared that southern opposition was "not so strong as it has been represented" and looked hopefully for assistance from Dixie. He believes the Republicans will nominate Charles E. Hughes.

Pomerene's indorsement was in a magazine article in which he praised Smith's accomplishment in New York and defended his attitude toward prohibition. He declared, however, that there were so many able leaders that he did not want to seem unequivocally committed to Smith.

Mrs. Florence Atkins of Georgia, a leader among Democratic women, said the nomination of Smith would mean "party suicide," since the South would not support him if he were named.

TRIAL of Albert B. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair in Washington on charges of conspiracy to loot the navy's oil reserves got under way before a jury which included two young women. Owen J. Roberts and Atlee Pomerene are handling the case for the government, and the former made the opening statement for the prosecution. Edward C. Finney, first assistant secretary of the interior now and during Fall's regime, was the first important witness. He described the unusual secrecy which distinguished the Teapot Dome lease transaction from dozens of others in the department, and asserted that the transaction was taken entirely from the hands of himself and his associates and conducted personally by Fall. His testimony purported to show further that for days the lease itself lay locked in a drawer of Fall's desk while members of congress and other officials asked in vain for information as to whether such a lease had been executed or was in contemplation.

EIGHTY thousand soft coal miners of central Germany went out on strike last week, and many industries were threatened with disaster because of the lack of electrical power. The men had been earning an average of \$8 a week and asked that this be increased to \$8.64. The ministry of labor approved the demand but the mine owners would not grant it unless they were permitted to increase the price of coal accordingly. This the minister of economics vetoed. The central German chemical industry, the sugar industry and the paper mills began shutting down, and the beet sugar refiners told the government the entire industry would be ruined unless the strike were stopped. Food prices in Berlin and elsewhere began

soaring, and the cabinet spent many hours trying to devise some means of righting the troubles. Southern Colorado also had its coal strike, some 4,000 miners quitting work on the order of the Industrial Workers of the World. Members of the state industrial commission warned the strikers that picketing was against the law, and the sheriff told them every man caught picketing would be arrested. In spite of this the strikers, headed by I. W. W. leaders, began picketing the mines. These men were not permitted to carry arms but Paul Seidler, I. W. W. organizer, said: "We intend to conduct this strike peacefully, but if a striker is killed our men will be carrying cannon around with them."

Five more mining companies in Ohio have obtained from the Federal court in Columbus injunctions against the United Mine Workers to aid them in operating their mines on a nonunion basis.

EARL CARROLL, the theatrical man of "bath-tub party" fame, came out of the Atlanta prison last week on parole, after paying his fine and signing a pledge to abstain from intoxicating drinks, avoid bad company and behave himself generally. He had served a little more than four months of his year and a day sentence. Carroll's thoughtfulness for his former friends among the prisoners caused him to order many of his personal possessions left for their use, including an expensive radio set and a sum of money he had on deposit at the prison. The latter he ordered used to help his friends as Warden Snook saw fit.

Other objects of the federal parole board's clemency during the week were Gaston Means, notorious in many ways, and Colonel Forbes, once head of the veterans' bureau.

OVER in China the struggle for Peking goes merrily on. After retreating some distance, the Shansi troops slipped back past Chang's forces and for a time seriously threatened the city again. But at last reports they were being pushed back, owing to their inability to reinforce their positions. The fighting was exceedingly fierce and bloody and the casualties heavy.

The Nationalist government succeeded in floating a domestic loan of \$24,000,000 in Shanghai for the purpose of financing a new campaign against Marshal Chang, and announced plans for the drive northward in full co-operation with Gen. Feng Yu-shiang and the tupan of Shansi province.

LITHUANIA has formally applied to the League of Nations for intervention in its quarrel with Poland, and the matter will be placed on the agenda for the December meeting of the council. The note from Kovno complains especially of the suppression of Lithuanian schools in Vilna by the Polish government, and it points out that a state of war exists between the two countries, the frontiers having been closed for years and all relations prohibited. France has been frankly supporting Poland, and England has been unfriendly to Lithuania because of its Russian connections; but it is believed Germany will warmly espouse Lithuania's cause in December.

COSTES and Le Brix, French aviators, successfully made the flight from Senegal to Fort Natal, Brazil, being the first to fly across the southern Atlantic without a stop. They continued their journey down to Buenos Aires with several stops.

Mrs. Frances Grayson and her fellow aviators of the plane Dawn made one start from Old Orchard, Maine, on their projected flight to Denmark, but were forced back because the plane was improperly loaded and nose-heavy. Then they waited day after day for favorable weather for another take-off.

LARGE numbers of Alabama klansmen have been indicted for the floggings that have disgraced that state, and the trials will begin in January. Attorney General McCall, who was elected on a klan ticket, has resigned from the society and denounces it scathingly.

Find True Value of Dairy Sires

Records Are Now Being Used to Determine Real Worth of Bulls.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Dairy-herd-improvement-association records are now being used to determine the true value of dairy sires as well as to test cows for economical production. Dr. J. C. McDowell, dairy husbandman, and Mr. W. E. Wintermeyer, associate dairy husbandman, bureau of dairy industry, United States Department of Agriculture, have made an exhaustive study of the available association records and have drawn some striking conclusions concerning the use of proved sires in herd improvement.

In Circular No. 3-C, entitled "Proved Dairy Sires," just issued by the department, the authors discuss the influence of dairy sires on the production of their daughters, comment on the problem of keeping the bulls until their value has been determined through the records of their daughters, and point out the economy in the use of feed by high-producing cows.

Dairy Sires Proved.

Up to the present time, about 270 dairy bulls have been proved by comparing the records of five or more daughters of each sire with the records of the dams of the daughters. A much larger number of sires has been partially proved through a comparison of the records of a smaller number of daughters with the records of their dams.

A comparison of 5,217 association records of daughters with those of their dams shows a gain of 3.9 per cent in milk production and 5.1 per cent in production of butterfat by the daughters over their dams. This indicates that the herds in dairy-herd-improvement associations are gradually being improved through the sires now used, but they might be improved much more rapidly if intelligently selected proved sires were used in every herd. For example, the daughters of 250 proved bulls exceeded their dams by 7.2 per cent in milk production and 10.9 per cent in butterfat production. These gains are about twice as great as those made by the 5,217 daughters of average association sires. In both cases the dams were about equal in production, above 8,700 pounds of milk and above 250 pounds of fat. Sires mated with cows of average production, that is, with cows producing about 4,500 pounds of milk and 180 pounds of butterfat, increased the production of the daughters by more than 60 per cent in both milk and butterfat.

Sires to Rely On.

Only the best proved sires can be relied on to increase the production of daughters over that of dams having a yearly production of 400 pounds of butterfat. The average dairy herd may double its production in two or three generations by the use of good proved dairy sires.

High-producing cows are economical in the use of feed, say the authors. A tabulation of more than 100,000 individual-cow records showed that the cost of feed for cows producing 9,000 pounds of milk a year per cow was only about 40 per cent more than for cows producing but half as much.

A copy of the circular may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Small Grain Crops Were Badly Damaged by Rust

As everyone knows small grain crops were badly damaged by rust this year. Black stem rust of oats and crown rust of oats have materially reduced the yield of late varieties. Early varieties of oats were not nearly so much affected, although in some localities they also suffered considerably. The wheat crop did not suffer very much from black rust this year, but it was injured considerably by leaf rust. The crown rust of oats, the one which is commonly known as leaf rust, in one of its stages grows on buckthorn, the same as black stem rust of wheat starts its growth in the spring on the common barberry. In sections where the buckthorn is very numerous, leaf rust of oats may be reduced by getting rid of this hedge plant.

Some varieties of grain are less resistant to rust than others and an effort should be made to secure varieties that are as rust resistant as possible.

Alfalfa Hay Excellent Feed for Laying Hens

Hens are not usually considered as consumers of roughage, but recent feeding practices have demonstrated that good leafy leguminous hay is one of the important winter feeds for poultry. Green feed is recognized as one of the most important parts of the ration for laying hens. The leaves of alfalfa or clover hay constitute an excellent substitute for green feed.

In tests recently conducted at the Ohio Experiment station alfalfa, clover and soy bean hay all proved good substitutes for green feed. It is recommended that hay be put into a rack where the birds can pick off the leaves as they eat them rather than to put the hay on the floor. When used for litter, hay will mold more easily than straw or chaff, which is the product usually used for litter.

Outbuildings Need Coat of Whitewash

Best Time to Apply Is in Fall and Early Winter.

Fall and early winter being the best periods to use whitewash on the farm, some suggestions as to the best method of applying coats to outbuildings and machinery may be timely. This is the slack period of work on the farm, and the farmer is given an opportunity to "dress up" his place. As whitewash has proved an economical preservative, it plays an important part on many farms.

Neglect of exposed surfaces is "penny wise and pound foolish." A few cents may be saved, but a few cents saved in necessary repairs will usually cost dollars very soon. When it is not practical to use oil paint, exposed surfaces may be protected by applying a coat of whitewash or cold water lime paint.

In whitewashing the outside of buildings, the best results are obtained when the work is done in clear, dry weather. The surface to be treated should be cleaned of dirt, scales or other loose material by brushing well with a clean, stiff brush, or by first scraping and then brushing. The final results and the increased life of the new coating will more than compensate for the time and care required to be sure that the surface is in good condition.

In using whitewash for interiors, the walls and ceilings, if previously whitewashed or calcimined, should be washed off with a cloth or sponge and hot water.

Store Potatoes in Dark, Reasonably Cool Cellar

Keep potatoes in the dark, reasonably dry, and above freezing temperature, whether they are to be sold soon after harvest or stored for winter.

Carelessness in exposing the crop to sunlight for several days results in a greening. This is accompanied by the development of a disagreeable and mildly poisonous solanin. To prevent this, potatoes should be covered or moved to a dark storage as soon as possible after digging.

When this precaution to prevent greening is taken by moving the potatoes to storage or covering them with straw, the accumulation of moisture may seem serious, as potatoes normally give off moisture, or sweat, after digging. This sweating is usually more disagreeable than dangerous. If the tubers are sound and free from injuries when stored, the moisture rarely leads to rotting.

Removing the excess moisture by ventilation will prevent moisture stains and the crop will be more attractive when removed from storage.

Although the temperature is not important in the fall, it becomes very important when the crop is held through the winter. The temperature in storage should be between 36 and 40 degrees by the middle of December. If the temperature is above 40 degrees after the middle of December, the potatoes will sprout and the shrinkage may be serious.

Splendid Job for Rainy Days Is to Repair Mow

A good job for rainy days is to put the floor of the hay mow in good condition. Any barn should have a good tight floor under the hay, not only for reasons of safety but to prevent hayseed and litter from falling down upon the live stock below.

An inspection should be made of the joists and other mow floor supports to see that they are holding up properly. If any undue strain is noticeable anywhere, take steps to see that the condition is remedied. If the floor is broken or has opened up as a result of heavy loading or dry rot, put in some new boards.

If there remains a mass of litter, chaff and seed from the past year's filling, clean it out carefully; throw it into the poultry yard, letting the chickens pick it over, or spread it over the pastures and lots, which will benefit from the seed it contains.

Agricultural Notes

It wastes labor to leave good machinery scattered around the farm.

Farmers seldom have trouble getting good prices for high-grade produce.

The biggest factor in preparing garden soil in the fall is plenty of fertilizer.

A heavy rain falling on a sloping field will carry away soil to an average depth of one-sixteenth of an inch.

Poultrymen usually make the most money when two-thirds to three-fourths of their flock are pullets each year.

Better breeding, better housing, better feeding, and culling are the stepping stones to success in poultry raising.

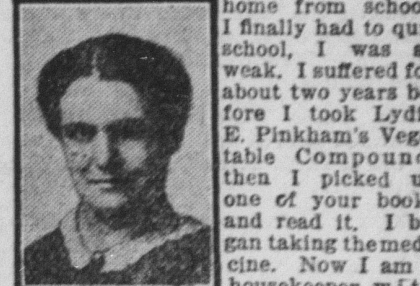
A good way to store seed corn ears is to cover them with dry threshed oats in a bin. They may be left until spring.

A good time to cut alfalfa is in the late afternoon because the sun will not wilt the leaves too quickly and cause them to shatter.

GIRLHOOD TO MOTHERHOOD

Iowa Woman Found Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Always Helpful

Vinton, Iowa.—"When I was seven-



teen years old I had to stay at home from school. I finally had to quit school, I was so weak. I suffered for about two years before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, then I picked up one of your books and read it. I began taking the medicine. Now I am a housekeeper with

six children, and I have taken it before each one was born. I cannot tell you all the good I have received from it. When I am not as well as can be I take it. I have been doing this for over thirteen years and it always helps me. I read all of your little books I can get and I tell everyone I know what the Vegetable Compound does for me."—Mrs. FRANK SELLERS, 519 7th Avenue, Vinton, Iowa.

Many girls in the fourth generation are hearing through their own personal experiences the beneficial effects of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Mothers who took it when they were young are glad to recommend it to their daughters.

For over half a century, women have praised this reliable medicine.

Not Himself

"Didn't I hear Jones tell that officer his name was Brown?" "Perhaps so. I heard him say he wasn't himself today."

Loosen Up That Cold With Musterole

Have Musterole handy when a cold starts. It has all of the advantages of grandmother's mustard plaster without the burn. You feel a warm tingle as the healing ointment penetrates the pores, then a soothing, cooling sensation and quick relief.

Made of pure oil of mustard and other simple ingredients, Musterole is recommended by many nurses and doctors. Try Musterole for bronchitis, sore throat, stiff neck, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, croup, asthma, neuralgia, congestion, pains and aches of the back or joints, sore muscles, sprains, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds of the chest. It may prevent pneumonia and "flu."

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Soothes the Throat

loosens the phlegm, promotes expectoration, gives a good night's rest free from coughing. 7c and 50c bottles.

Buy it at your drug store. G. G. Green, Inc., Woodbury, N. J.

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