



1—Mrs. Charles D. Walcott of Washington, appointed by the President a member of the board of Indian commissioners. 2—House ways and means committee listening to Secretary Mellon's program for tax reduction. 3—Army blimp with mail and passengers making safe landing on roof of school building in Newport News, Va.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Jury Scandal Causes Miscarriage in the Falls-Sinclair Case.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

MISREPRESENTATION in the case against Albert B. Fall and Harry Sinclair in Washington was declared by Justice Suddons and the jury was discharged, because of alleged attempts to fix one or more of the jurors and because they all had been subjected to shadowing by operatives of a detective agency. Both the prosecution and the defense agreed that a continuance of the trial with the present jury was improper. The grand jury immediately began investigation of the matter and it was expected that several indictments would be returned.

The fixing charges were based mainly on seizures made in a raid on a hotel room where 16 Burns detectives assigned to shadow the jurors had had headquarters since the trial started, and on affidavits attributing to one juror, E. L. Kidwell, statements that he would come out of the trial "with a car a block long" and that the jury would not agree on a verdict. The raid disclosed that reports were made daily by the detectives to A. Mason Day, head of the Sinclair Exploration company. Mr. Day refused to testify before the grand jury on the ground that he might incriminate himself. Kidwell, waiving immunity and declaring the charge against him was a "frame up," told his story to the grand jury. Fall issued a statement to the effect that neither he nor anyone acting in his behalf had any knowledge of or connection with the alleged attempts to tamper with the jury.

Collapsing of the trial came when the government had practically completed its presentation of a strong chain of circumstantial evidence to prove that Sinclair paid Fall \$230,500 in Liberty bonds for the Teapot Dome lease and had traced by a score or more of witnesses the passage of the bonds from the treasury of a company in which Sinclair was interested into Fall's bank account. It was thought unlikely that the new trial could begin before January 1, owing to the necessity for reassembling the government's witnesses from all over the country.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MELLON, backed up by Undersecretary Mills, presented to the house ways and means committee his plan for a tax reduction program, making recommendations that would result in a cut of approximately \$225,000,000. His specific recommendations were:

A reduction of the tax on corporate income from 13½ to 12 per cent. Amending those provisions of the law that apply to the tax on corporate income so as to permit corporations with net income of \$25,000 or less and with not more than ten stockholders to file returns and pay the graduated individual income tax as partnerships at their option. A readjustment of the rates applicable to individual incomes that fall in the so-called intermediate brackets, the effect of which would be to cut taxes for all persons with net incomes of \$18,000 and more.

On succeeding days the committee heard from various business groups which urged a more extensive tax reduction than Mr. Mellon recommended, and from agriculture, as represented by the American Farm Bureau federation, objecting to even so much of a cut as favored by the treasury and advocating applying surplus funds instead to the retirement of the public debt. The majority of the committee seemed in favor of the Mellon program.

AGRICULTURAL leaders from the corn belt and the Southwestern states held a two-day conference in St. Louis and before adjourning adopted resolutions strongly endorsing the McNary-Haugen farm relief measure and condemning every one who opposed it. Those attacked by

name were President Coolidge and Senators Borah of Idaho, Bruce of Maryland, Reed of Missouri and Fess of Ohio. Presidential possibilities were freely discussed by the speakers, and though no one was named as the farmers' choice, the name of Frank O. Lowden was frequently and warmly applauded. There was talk of a third party, but it was not mentioned in the resolutions.

Besides asking for the passing of the McNary-Haugen bill or one similar, the conference requested members of the house from the West to "insist upon the adoption of a house rule under which 175 members can by petition take any measure from any committee and place it upon the calendar for a vote." This was an effort to prevent the death of farm legislation in the house.

Demands also were made upon the Republican and Democratic parties to carry out their national platform pledges adopted in 1924, with respect to farm relief.

DWIGHT MORROW, the new ambassador to Mexico, seems to be making a good start toward settling amicably the troubles between that country and the United States, and President Calles shows a disposition to do all he can to assist in the process. One day last week Calles took Mr. Morrow out to his hacienda at Los Reyes for a breakfast of ham and eggs and they were said to have spent several hours discussing the most serious questions in American-Mexican relations. Mr. Morrow's exceedingly good-humor on his return to the capital indicated that the negotiations started suited him, and it was said he and the President would have other informal conferences. It is understood in Mexico City that the ambassador will undertake to negotiate a new treaty of amity and commerce to replace the one rescinded several months ago. Many Americans already have presented to him matters which have been pending since the departure of former Ambassador Sheffield.

AFTER a fight of several years to adjust salaries so they would be proportionate to expenses, the Southern Pacific railroad has won a victory before a Mexican federal arbitration committee, which will prevent workmen from tying up the operations of the company. The committee issued a decree declaring the strike of the Bolshevik railway union at Empalme, where the Southern Pacific has its large shops, to be illegal and ordering the men to resume work within three days or be dismissed. The decree also applied to the shops at Mazatlan. It authorized the reduction of the working week in the shops to five days of eight hours each.

GOVERNOR ADAMS of Colorado sternly warned the striking coal miners out there that they must cease picketing under penalty of arrest, so the I. W. W. leaders who are conducting the strike decided to abandon the illegal practice. For it they substituted the holding of mass meetings of the idle men near the mine shafts at the times when workers were coming off shift. The operators and citizens objected to this as merely another form of picketing, which would intimidate the miners who wished to work, but at this writing the governor had not stated what action he would take, further than to say that he does not yet contemplate issuing an order calling out the National Guard. In the southern field the operators said many men were returning to work.

JAPAN started off the week with a review of the entire naval forces of the empire by the emperor in Yokohama bay. On board the great battleship Mutsu, the ruler passed through eight long lines of 172 vessels, ranging from superdreadnaughts to submarines and hospital ship and including the new airplane carrier Akagi, displacing 27,000 tons. No planes took off from the latter, but swarms of them from the Yokohama base flew over the fleet.

Comparisons showed that since the Washington treaty of 1922 the fleet is less powerful for offense, but is stronger and more efficient in everything except capital ships and is well adapted to its task of defending the empire. Its light cruiser strength has

increased from 127,000 tons to 195,000 tons.

The British government, according to the London Daily News, is soon to let contracts for eighteen naval vessels which will cost more than \$55,000,000. These are to include nine destroyers, three cruisers and six submarines. This is part of the greatest British program of warship building since the armistice.

ALL records for traffic and tolls on the Panama canal were broken in October. There were 567 transits, and the amount collected was approximately \$2,300,000. These figures do not include naval vessels. Congressman Madden of Chicago has been inspecting the canal and announces that work will begin as soon as possible on the Alhajuela basin project, which will create additional water storage of about 22,700,000 cubic feet. This will cost \$10,000,000, and when it is completed an additional lock at each lock station will be built at a cost of about \$100,000,000.

CIVILIAN members of the Chinese Nationalist party in Canton have formed the first regional government, for the Kwantung and Kwangsi provinces, and announce that, tired of the military scheming and discussion, they will devote themselves to domestic improvement and will not waste the people's funds in military adventures. While not openly severing relations with the Nationalist government in the Yangtze valley, the Canton group declares itself the highest Kuomintang authority and issues an invitation to other Kuomintangists interested in the establishment of civilian rule and not dominated by militarists, to go to Canton and ally themselves with the Canton regional administration.

CHICAGO mourned last week the loss of one of the city's most eminent men, John J. Mitchell, banker and philanthropist. He and Mrs. Mitchell were killed in an automobile accident. Other notable victims of death were Maximilian Harden, German editor and foe of the former kaiser; Archbishop J. G. Hardy of Omaha; John Luther Long, author and playwright; Miss Elizabeth Harrison, pioneer in kindergarten work and Florence Mills, negro theatrical star, who had become so popular in the United States and Europe.

TERRIFIC storms swept the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland and scores of persons, mostly fishermen, were drowned. The property damage was heavy, being estimated at nearly \$30,000,000.

Final figures of the loss in the sinking of the steamer Princessa Mafalda off the coast of Brazil put the number at 314. Of the first-class passengers 55 per cent perished; of the officers, 45 per cent. The crew lost only 16 per cent of its members.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE is making plans for his trip to Cuba to attend the Pan-American congress that opens in Havana January 16. He has named Charles Evans Hughes to be head of the American delegation, the other members being: Ambassador Fletcher and Ambassador Morrow, who will come, respectively, from Rome and Mexico City for the meeting; former Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama; Morgan J. O'Brien, lawyer of New York; James Brown Scott, author of several books on international law; Ray Layman Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford university, and Dr. L. S. Rowe director of the Pan-American union. To this list the new ambassador to Cuba will be added as soon as he is appointed.

BARON FRIEDRICH VON BRITTEWITZ UND GAFFRON has been appointed German ambassador to the United States to succeed the late Baron Von Maltzen. He is only forty years old and began his diplomatic career at the Washington embassy. An attempt to kill Admiral Paul Konduriotis, President of Greece, was made by a young Communist in Athens. One bullet was fired which struck the admiral on the forehead, inflicting a slight wound.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha was re-elected President of Turkey by the national assembly. His cabinet is being reconstructed under the premier ship of Ismet Pasha.

Reduced Yields in New Regions

Average Pioneer Not Good Farmer Because of Lack of Experience.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In American experience new farming regions are likely to be characterized for a generation or two by methods of agriculture which result in gradually reducing yields. The average pioneer is not a good farmer, not because he does not want to be, but partly because he has not the experience and knowledge of his farm and its potentialities in crops under the methods proved best by time and trial, and partly because the abundance and cheapness of land in newly developed regions is not favorable to intensive methods of utilization or careful husbanding of soil resources. Only after this period is past does agriculture in such regions attain a stage of development characterized by increasing yields per acre.

Crop Yields Decline. This, substantially, is the conclusion reached by E. O. Welz, of the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture. He supports this with facts that fly in the face of the common belief that crop yields per acre have been declining as the virgin fertility of the fields has been exhausted. Department statistics show that in 40 years the combined acreage of corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes has been expanded about 52 per cent. The total production of these four crops has increased 77 per cent. This means that a third of the increased production is the result of a better yield per acre.

Eastern Farms Not Worth Out. Again, contrary to common belief, he finds the figures show that "most of the increases in acre yields have occurred in the older farming regions east of the Mississippi river, thus disproving another erroneous impression that farms in the older areas of the United States in general have become worn out." In the case of corn, Virginia, Maryland, the New England states, Iowa and Minnesota are named as states recording gains of from 6 to 14 bushels in the average yields per acre. Mr. Welz concludes that in the course of time, as the farming communities become accustomed to the possibilities of their fields, develop suitable strains of plants, learn profitable use of fertilizers and wise crop rotations, that acre yields in the humid northeastern portions of the United States may approach the present standards in northwestern Europe. In the dryer sections of the United States the acre yields will be limited necessarily by the moisture available to the crops.

Fall Care Big Factor in Wintering Pigs

Pig growers have found that if fall pigs are given proper care during the last of September, through October, and the early part of November, they are very likely to come through the bad winter weather in good condition and be ready for the early spring market.

Every effort is made to keep the young pigs growing rapidly, explains W. C. Skelley, assistant animal husbandman at the New Jersey Agricultural experiment station. As soon as the pigs begin to take an interest in food other than that provided by the sow a creep is built. This is a small enclosure which allows the pigs to feed by themselves, away from the sow. Corn and tankage is kept before the pigs at all times as this prevents any setback at weaning time. Good fall pasture also is a big help, or, if that is not available, the cuttings of any kind of green stuff are provided to help strengthen the pigs' constitutions.

Poisoning Gophers

Geist Bade, Marshall county, Ill., in poisoning pocket gophers, cuts sweet potatoes into cubes about an inch each way, soaks them and puts in some strychnine. Then he runs a toothpick through to prevent the potato from coming apart. He makes sure that the poison is on the inside, as Mr. Gopher will detect anything bitter on the outside.

He drops two pieces in a runway, which may be located by a probe. Irish potatoes may be used in case sweet potatoes are not available.

Surrounded by Dangers

Before birth the young animal is fairly well protected from shock, injury, and infection. It has practically a uniform temperature, and under normal conditions has an adequate and suitable food supply. But once launched into the world it is surrounded with dangers—infectious organisms; extremes of temperature; the possibilities of inadequate or improper foods; overfeeding, and the presence of actual poisons of many different kinds.

Hoist Egg Profits

If you can manage your flock so as to get one-fourth of the year's lay between October first and February first, you'll hoist your profit way up, say the Ohio Agriculture folks. Seven Ohio farmers who have done that for five years got an average year-around price for their eggs of 38.7 a dozen, compared with 30.8 cents for eight other farmers who sold only 4 per cent of their eggs in the four high-priced months.

Winter Protection of Bees Important

Best Windbreak Provided by Patch of Evergreens.

Protection of the hive is a two-sided job since it means not only protection against cold, but also against wind. Apiaries situated where there is a good windbreak will do well. The best windbreak is afforded by evergreens which allow the wind to sift gently through the apiary. A slatted fence is good, but solid breaks are inefficient, often diverting the wind without checking its force.

In most localities, the hives should also be packed in some efficient way. Where warm days occur frequently enough to allow the bees to fly, a good packing is given by leaf or straw-filled chicken wire nets, cut to surround the hives on three sides. The packing material should be as thick as possible—at least six or eight inches—and come well up about the hives. A leaf-filled super placed over burlap covering the frame makes a snug top packing. The nets may be tied about the hives with baling wire, crossing the fronts, and attached to slats nailed at the edges of the nets. Hive entrances must be contracted to about two inches.

In colder regions, where long, closed winters are the rule, cellar wintering is preferable—almost necessary sometimes—although some beekeepers in such locations succeed in wintering out-of-doors.

Feed the syrup while still warm in feeders which may be inverted over the frames and surrounded by burlap or other material to keep the heat in. An empty super serves as a chamber for the feeders and allows the closing of the hive. The best all-purpose feeder is a five-pound, friction-top pail, with small nail holes punched in the cover.

Way to Control Insects Stored in Small Grains

Small amounts of grains, peas or beans to be kept in storage during the winter may be successfully treated for insect control by using an airtight barrel and pouring about one-half a cupful of carbon disulphid directly on the seeds.

"In using the barrel to treat a small amount of seeds, we must get one that is practically airtight and pour the insecticide directly on the seeds," says C. H. Brannon, extension entomologist at North Carolina State college. "The barrel is filled with grain to within a few inches of the top, and when the carbon disulphid has been poured on, the barrel is covered with a double thickness of heavy wrapping paper to keep in the fumes. If the insects are still to be found in the stored grains after one treatment, another should be given immediately. It is best to keep the paper over the barrel to prevent reinfestation."

This carbon disulphid works best at high temperatures and so the treatment should be given in the middle of the day. The same principle may be applied to large bins holding several bushels of stored grains. Twenty pounds of the carbon disulphid to each 1,000 cubic feet of space will give control. The seeds should be covered with sacks, in this case, to help hold the fumes in the bin. Mr. Brannon states that this material is highly inflammable and lights should be kept away from treated bins or barrels.

Discourage Foreign Seed

The federal seed staining laws, applying to clover and alfalfa seed, seem to discourage the use of foreign seed. They provide that imported seed unadapted for the United States shall be stained 10 per cent red. Imported seed of known origin, except Canada, but of unknown adaptability, shall be stained 1 per cent green. Canadian seed, which is well adapted to this country, shall be stained 1 per cent violet. Some seed grown here is often not good in other parts of this country.

Agricultural Notes

- A good ram is half the flock.
- A good dairy ration is palatable, abundant, succulent and economical.
- Co-operation in selling and co-operation in buying should go hand in hand.
- The average annual cost of replacing farm machinery is halved if implements are stored as they should be.
- Farming is enough of a gamble as it is. Testing seed corn for germination removes some of the chance for a good corn crop.
- Cellars which contain furnaces prove poor places for fruit unless the furnace room is tightly separated from the storage compartment.
- A survey made in Ohio shows that farmers with an agricultural college education earn \$5 for every \$1 earned by farmers with a common-school education only.
- Don't dig the sod away from the base of the trunk of fruit trees late in the season; the new wood may winter kill because it does not have time to season before cold weather.

The BABY



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The flower of meekness grows on the stem of grace.—J. Montgomery.



Slowing Up? You Can't Feel Well When Your Kidneys Act Sluggishly.

OVERWORK, worry and lack of rest, put extra burdens on the kidneys. When the kidneys slow up, impurities remain in the blood and are apt to make one languid, tired and aching, with dull headaches, dizziness and often nagging backache. A common warning is scanty or burning secretions. Use Doan's Pills. Doan's, a stimulant diuretic, increase the secretion of the kidneys and aid in the elimination of waste impurities. Are endorsed by users everywhere. Ask your neighbor!

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