



1—Retiring President G. E. Olds of Amherst college (right) greeting Arthur Stanley Pease, the new president, at the latter's inauguration. 2—Scene in Becket, Mass., typical of the destruction wrought by the New England floods. 3—Sheldon Clark, prominent Chicago sportsman and Sinclair company official, who is involved in the Fall-Sinclair jury scandal in Washington.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Election Day Results in New York, Detroit and Elsewhere.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

GOV. AL SMITH'S stock as a Presidential nominee possibility, already pretty high, took quite a jump as a result of the elections in New York state. The Democratic organizations elected nearly all their candidates in the metropolitan district, but the party's biggest victory was in the vote on the nine proposed constitutional amendments. The governor opposed the sixth of these, to lengthen the term of the governor to four years and hold the state elections in Presidential years, and this was defeated by a huge majority. The other eight proposed amendments, all supported by Smith, went over by big votes. One of them raises the debt limit of New York city so that additional bonds for \$300,000,000 may be issued for new subway construction. The adoption of this was considered a personal victory for Mayor Walker.

Detroit's exciting mayoralty election resulted in the defeat of Mayor John W. Smith, an avowed enemy of prohibition, by John C. Lodge, the candidate of the Anti-Saloon league and other reform organizations on a bone dry program. However, the glee of the dries was somewhat tempered when Mr. Lodge, who had maintained silence during the campaign, asserted that he was absolutely free from obligations and pledges, and continued:

"This wet and dry matter was dragged into the campaign. It was never an issue. We can have orderly law enforcement without asking the aid or advice of the professional dries, with the emphasis on 'professional.' There will be positively no 'sniping.'" In Ohio the Anti-Saloon league met with defeat when the voters rejected the Marshall bill which would place justices of the peace on a fee salary basis and thereby give them authority to hear and decide cases involving infraction of the prohibition laws.

Lovers of horse racing and those who like to bet on the ponies rejoiced in the victory of Judge Flem D. Sampson, Republican, over J. C. W. Beckham, Democrat, for governor of Kentucky. The winner made his campaign as a friend of racing, and the loser was opposed to it and to pari-mutuel betting, and the Kentucky Jockey club took a most active part in the fight.

Senator-elect William S. Vare of Pennsylvania scored in Philadelphia, where his campaign manager, Harry A. Mackey, was elected mayor, defeating J. Hampton Moore, Citizens' party candidate. But this may involve Mr. Vare in a new slush fund scandal, for the Citizens' party council asserts that the Vare forces expended "approximately \$1,000,000" and crowded the polls with watchers and workers, "some of whom not only intimidated voters but doled out copious allowances of \$10 notes and dispensed liquid refreshments lavishly." Wherefore the council may seek to invalidate the election.

At this writing it appears certain that James Rolph, Jr., was re-elected mayor of San Francisco, defeating James E. Power.

Indianapolis has a new mayor, who will serve until 1930, when the city manager system goes into effect. He is L. Ert Slack, former United States district attorney, and he was elected by the city council to fill the unexpired term of John Duvall, who resigned after conviction of corrupt practices. Slack at times has served as an attorney for the Klan and for the Anti-Saloon league. He is personally a dry. His friends point out he is not a klanster, and that his sole income has always been his legal fees.

OIL is being spattered all over the place down in Washington, where the grand jury is investigating the alleged attempts to fix the Fall-Sinclair jury or to subject the jurors to improper surveillance. William J. Burns, head of the detective agency whose operatives were employed by persons

acting for the defense, sought to justify the actions of his men, asserting that the defense had the same right to shadow and observe juries as the prosecution has. An apparent attempt to start a back-fire was the charge made by Burns' men that a young assistant attorney general had had improper contact with one of the jurors, but this fell through. A. Mason Day and Sheldon Clark, Sinclair company officials who were charged with directing the operations of the detectives and receiving their reports, refused to testify before the grand jury as to who actually hired and paid the investigators and what relationship existed between them and Harry Sinclair. Both Day and Clark were arrested and held under bonds. Every Burns operative who was sent to Washington for the Teapot Dome job was quizzed by the government prosecutors in the effort to establish the identity of two strangers who approached Jurors J. J. Costinette and G. P. Grenfall, as related by those two men to the grand jury.

SEVERAL thousand residents of the Mississippi valley, with Mayor Thompson of Chicago and a big delegation of his admirers at their head, went to Washington and presented to the house committee their demands for comprehensive flood control legislation. Mr. Thompson, Governor Small of Illinois, Mayor O'Keefe of New Orleans and a number of others addressed the committee, and while no specific legislative program was proposed there was agreement among the speakers that the federal government must assume complete responsibility for the adoption of a program to avert future flood disasters on the Mississippi. Willingness was expressed for the most part to support whatever program might be recommended by the army engineers. There was insistence that other legislative projects, which might be attached to a Mississippi flood control bill, be kept separate.

While in the national capital Mayor Thompson reached an agreement with General Jadwin, army chief of engineers, in Chicago's water meter dispute with the government.

NEW ENGLAND'S floods, which spread death and disaster throughout several states, are subsiding, but the conditions in the stricken regions are so serious that President Coolidge and the Red Cross were asked to go to the rescue. Bitterly cold weather, impassable roads, shortage of food supplies and threatened outbreaks of pestilence combined to render the situation of the people desperate. About 150 lives were lost in the floods, and the damage to property probably will run far into the millions. Farmers lost great quantities of live stock and in many cases all their buildings were swept away. In cities and towns along the rivers the losses of both lives and property were heavy.

CONTRACTS calling for the construction of eight Atlantic cargo airplanes, similar to the one piloted across the Pacific to Hawaii by Lieutenants Maitland and Hegenberger, have been let by the War department. The planes will cost approximately \$35,000 apiece. They are tri-motored monoplanes, with a capacity of ten persons to each plane.

FROM native sources comes the story of the heroic fight and tragic death of Lieut. E. A. Thomas and Sergt. Frank Dowdell, American marine aviators who were killed by Nicaraguan rebels several weeks ago. When their plane crashed they escaped unhurt and made their way toward Jicaral, capturing two prisoners whom they met. One of these men suddenly attacked one of the marines with a machete, severely wounding him. The other marine shot the rebel dead, but the other prisoner fled and carried word of the happening to Sandino. The outlaw leader sent a force that trapped the marines in a cave. In the desperate fight that followed the Americans killed a number of the guerrillas before they were themselves shot to death.

SOVIENT RUSSIA celebrated the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution with great demonstrations

in Moscow and other cities. In the capital a wild, cheering throng of a million men, women and children marched through the streets, passing before the tomb of Lenin, on which stood President Kallinin of the soviet union. Thirty thousand troops under General Voroshiloff took part in the parade. In Shanghai, China, and Harbin, Manchuria, the White Russians staged counter demonstrations and there were bloody encounters between the two factions, which were finally ended by the consular guards.

SEYMOUR PARKER GILBERT, the American agent general for reparations payments, scolded the German federal states recently for their tax administration of finances, and part of the German press and public was greatly offended by what was considered dictatorial interference. Especially was Bavaria angered, and that state and Wurttemberg threatened to separate from the German republic and join Austria. It developed later that Mr. Gilbert issued his warning at the instigation of the government in Berlin to open the way to administrative reform and financial economies. Chancellor Marx planned a trip to Munich to calm down the Bavarians.

FRANCE has arranged for the disposal of \$75,000,000 in government 5 per cent bonds to the Swedish Match company and thus will be enabled to retire the balance of the 8 per cent Morgan loan of 1920. Financiers in Paris believe the Swedish concern expects sooner or later to get the very lucrative French match monopoly. From the start the Swedes will win important commercial advantages by the deal. The French agree to buy millions of francs worth of match-making machinery, which the Swedes alone manufacture, in the hope of trying to make a good thing out of the monopoly, the potential value of which is evident from the fact that everybody in the world wants to exploit it.

GEN. ARNULFO GOMEZ, Presidential candidate in Mexico, and chief of the late insurrection, was captured with a number of his supporters in the mountain region of the state of Vera Cruz by Gen. Gonzalo Escobar. Gomez and his nephew, Francisco Vizarca, were summarily tried by court-martial and executed. Later several of the military officers who had followed his fortunes were condemned and shot.

Generals Matus and Espinosa, leaders of the Yaqui Indians lately in rebellion against the Mexican government, have surrendered and with 600 of the Indians were taken to Mexico City. The Yaquis were lodged in barracks to await forced enlistment in various sections of the army. The entire tribe will be dispersed in accordance with the plans laid by General Obregon some time ago.

COLORADO'S coal-mine strike seems to be fizzling out, for the men have lost nearly all their leaders. Thirty of them were arrested by the state police in a concerted drive designed to put an end to illegal picketing, and though new leaders sprang up, the men appeared to have lost heart and were reported returning to work in considerable numbers. On the other hand there were stories of plots to storm the jails at Walsenburg and Pueblo and release the imprisoned agitators, and at the former place a mob of 400 strikers attacked a squad of state policemen and severely beat six National Guard officers.

MILLICENT ROGERS, daughter of Henry H. Rogers of New York, who recently divorced Count Salvo von Hoostraten, was married last week to Arturo Peralta Ramos of Argentina. It was reported the bride received \$500,000 from her father as a wedding gift. The couple sailed for the groom's home in South America.

ANOTHER wedding, of more interest in Europe, was that of Princess Anne of France, daughter of the duke of Guise, pretender to the throne of France, and Prince Amadeo Umberto, duke of Apulia and cousin of the king of Italy. The ceremony was performed in Naples and was witnessed by a brilliant gathering that included the kings of Italy and Spain and many members of the nobility.

Lime Should Be Applied in Fall

Several Months Needed to Make Sour Soil Good for a Crop of Alfalfa.

Lime should be applied this fall to land where alfalfa will be seeded next spring or next summer if the soil is sour, according to Prof. A. F. Gustafson of the state college of agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. This is because it takes considerable time—six months to a year—depending on the soil and on the kind and fineness of the lime used, to counteract the sourness or acidity and make the soil favorable for alfalfa.

On soils that need lots of lime—more than two tons to an acre—best results are obtained by putting on half the lime before the land is plowed, and this should be mixed with the top soil with a disk or spring tooth harrow. After the land is plowed, the other half of the lime may be applied and this, also, should be mixed with the soil.

Apply in Advance.
It is best to apply part of the lime at least one year before the alfalfa is seeded. The first application, then, should be put on "after the land is plowed for the cultivated crop which precedes alfalfa, and the rest should be put on after it is plowed again for alfalfa. Under these conditions, the second application of lime should go into the soil in the fall before alfalfa is seeded.

In any event, Professor Gustafson says it pays, if the land is at all sour, to mix the lime with the soil in the fall after the land is plowed and before the ground freezes.

Lime needs to be mixed with the soil on which it is used because the particles of lime must come in direct contact with the soil in order to act properly. Lime is not so soluble as materials like nitrate of soda which spread in the soil as soon as there is water enough to dissolve them. Even when lime is mixed thoroughly with the soil, several months are needed to put sour soil in good condition to grow alfalfa.

Some Are Slow.
Some forms of lime are slower in counteracting soil acidity than others. Ground limestone, blast furnace slag, and by-product limes in carbonate form are classed as slow acting. Freshly burned and hydrated limes correct acidity more quickly than the unburned forms. When burned lime is exposed to rain, it gradually changes back to carbonate and then it acts no quicker in the soil than limestone of the same fineness. Fine liming materials act more quickly than those that are coarse; not less than half of any lime should be fine enough to pass through a screen with 100 holes to an inch in length.

All-Mash Feed System Gaining in Popularity

Reports that have come to the Indiana experiment station from surveys made in different parts of the state show that the all-mash system of feeding which they have been advocating during recent years is proving popular with the poultrymen of that state. In some places service agencies have been established to prepare feed for the community.

The all-mash system of feeding consists of mixing mash and scratch grains together, after cracking the scratch grains. This system of feeding insures the chicks getting a well balanced ration and having feed available at all times. These essentials help to produce satisfactory growth. Many people are using a similar system in feeding laying hens. The system not only supplies an abundance of well balanced feed, but it is also more sanitary and saves labor.

Oats for Lambs

Western lambs did equally as well on oats as corn during recent tests at the Purdue experiment station. Besides replacing corn the oats substituted for more than 40 per cent of roughage in the ration as well. The average daily ration of the lambs receiving oats was: Oats, 1.92 pounds; cottonseed meal, .17 pound; corn silage, 1.31 pounds, and clover hay, 1.4 pounds. Those on corn received corn, 1.15 pounds; cottonseed meal, .16 pound; corn silage, 1.31 pounds and clover hay, 1.4 pounds.

What Is Gypsum?

Agricultural gypsum or land plaster is worth a trial, but not at the rate of \$15 to \$20 a ton, according to Iowa soil experts. The Ohio experiment station found it worth \$4 to \$6 a ton to absorb liquid manure.

Gypsum is a sulphur fertilizer. It will not take the place of limestone. It will not take the place of phosphate or manure. It is worth trying in an experimental way.

Blue Grass Varieties

One kind of blue grass is called Kentucky blue grass and another kind is called Canadian blue grass. It is generally considered that the Kentucky is the more desirable. Blue-grass seed is not very viable and it takes a heavy seeding when a sod is wanted quickly, and the seed is also expensive. The best way to get a field of blue grass pasture is to seed it down to timothy and alsike clover and let the blue grass come in.

Peatland Timothy Is Inferior to Alfalfa

Tests Made in St. Paul to Determine Value of Feeds.

Peatland timothy hay has been shown, by careful feeding tests at the Minnesota Agricultural experiment station, to be superior to upland timothy hay. Chemical analyses have shown that the protein content of peatland timothy is 10.00 per cent, whereas that of upland timothy is 6.50 per cent. Still peatland timothy falls short of alfalfa as a feed for young steers.

To determine the relative values of the two forage crops the animal husbandry division of the central station, University farm, St. Paul, started a feeding test on three groups of steers of ten each. One was full fed on shelled corn and alfalfa hay, another on shelled corn and peatland timothy, and another on shelled corn and upland timothy, with two pounds of linseed meal a day added.

It was found, at the end of 110 days, that the margin per steer over feed cost on shelled corn and alfalfa hay was \$22.47; on the shelled corn and peatland timothy, \$17.34, and on shelled corn, linseed meal and peatland timothy, \$25.50. It took the added linseed meal to bring the peatland timothy up to the level of alfalfa. The return per bushel of shelled corn in the first group was \$1.33, and in the second group \$1.16, and in the third \$1.43.

Dairy Cattle Need but Few Minerals

Farmers who buy complex mineral mixtures to feed their stock usually pay a price for salt and limestone that is six or eight times their value, and at the time they get a lot of other substances in the mixture that may not only be unnecessary, but may be positively harmful, according to the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca.

Most mineral mixtures or proprietary mineral mixtures, as they are called, contain a variety of substances that dairy cattle do not need at all, because calcium or lime, phosphorus, salt, and iodine are the only minerals that are commonly needed.

The college says, "Probably eight in ten cases of lack of minerals are due to lack of calcium, and this can be furnished by ground limestone which costs one-half a cent a pound. A mineral mixture which will supply calcium and phosphorus, where both are needed, consists of equal amounts of steam bone meal and limestone with some salt if the mixture is fed separate from the grain. Bone meal is much more expensive than limestone, so bone meal or phosphorus should not be fed unless stock will benefit from it."

A mixture of twenty pounds each of limestone, steam bone meal, and salt may be added to each ton of feed and fed with the grain or may be fed by itself at the rate of two or three ounces a day to each animal in addition to the grain.

Deadly Enemies of All Young Poultry on Farm

The hawk usually carries off the young chicks. If they attack larger ones they leave the bodies, and it will be found dead was due to a wound in the back of the neck, the skull torn open, and the feathers (if the carcass has been devoured so that the skull evidence is not available) are widely scattered around but not trailed.

Should the chicken be found lying dead on its side, with its neck stretched out and a small wound in the throat, it is the work of a weasel that has sucked its life blood.

If a carcass is found with the head and breast devoured, it is the work of a cat.

The rat, as a rule, does its deadly work at night, and the carcass is often found very badly mauled. The entrails are generally drawn out but not eaten, and the carcass is bitten and gnawed in many places.

Agricultural Facts

Labor saved is money saved.

A profitable orchard is one which is pruned, sprayed and cultivated.

The farmer who sows clean seed will reap, but the farmer who sows foul seed will weep.

Keep in touch with your state college of agriculture for new and promising plant varieties.

On old land it is recommended to spread the lime on top after it is plowed and disk it in so it is well mixed with the soil.

Don't cut off the low limbs on young apple trees, for they bear one-third to half the fruit right where it can be picked without a ladder.

Equal parts of steam bone meal and limestone is the best mineral mixture to supply phosphorus and calcium to cattle; and these two are usually all that is needed.

Frosted corn left standing in the field until most of the leaves are blown away makes poor silage. Corn leaves make better silage than stalks, but the ears are most valuable.

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By use of a new emulsion photographs are being taken at night in Germany. The new film coating is eight times as sensitive as the ordinary emulsion. Used with the regular camera, snapshots may be made in the home by electric light or out of doors on the cloudiest days.

If Kidneys Act Bad Take Salts

Says Backache Often Means You Have Not Been Drinking Enough Water

When you wake up with backache and dull misery in the kidney region it may mean you have been eating foods which create acids, says a well-known authority. An excess of such acids overworks the kidneys in their effort to filter it from the blood and they become sort of paralyzed and loggy. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog you must relieve them, like you relieve your bowels, removing all the body's urinous waste, else you have backache, sick headache, dizzy spells; your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment, channels often get sore, water scalds and you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night.

Either consult a good, reliable physician at once or get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize acids in the system, so they no longer irritate, thus often relieving bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure and makes a delightful, effervescent lithia-water drink. Drink lots of soft water.

NOTICE! To Livestock Owners

If You Own Any Horses, Cattle, Poultry or Hogs, by All Means Read This.

Safeguard your stock against the costly ravages of quick-spreading disease. Nature has provided wonderful health-giving roots and herbs which have proved unfailing in thousands of cases. These are combined in a time-tried, reliable remedy, Porter's Pain King—the standby of hundreds of farmers in this community. They recommend it highly for sores, colds and distemper in horses and for soreness of the udder, caked teats, and blood in cows. Every day chickens are becoming better money-earners, and there is an increasing use of Porter's Pain King by a careful poultry raiser everywhere. It is a positive relief for gapes, roup and parasitic growths. Sick hens are not good layers.

Use Porter's Pain King at the slightest sign of trouble. Just follow the directions with each bottle. It may save you several hundred dollars. Your dealer guarantees satisfaction or money back. Made and guaranteed by The Geo. H. Rundle Co., Piqua, Ohio, since 1871.

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