



1—Industrial buildings destroyed by terrific gas tank explosion in Pittsburgh. 2—View of ceremony aboard flagship Texas in Los Angeles harbor when Admiral H. A. Wiley took command of the United States fleet. 3—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and President Brown of St. Joseph's college, Philadelphia, after "Lindy" had received the degree of master of science in aeronautics.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Section of Pittsburgh Is Shattered by Explosion of Gas Tanks.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

THREE huge storage tanks of the Equitable Gas company in Pittsburgh blew up and an entire section of the city, at the point where the Allegheny flows into the Ohio river, was wrecked. The total number of lives lost may never be known, but it probably was forty or more; hundreds of persons were injured. In the immediate vicinity of the gas works many large industrial buildings were totally ruined, as were a number of tenements where women and children were among the victims. The force of the explosion was felt throughout the city and nearly all the glass in the downtown section was smashed.

Cause of the disaster was found in the blunder of some one who ordered workmen to repair the largest of the three tanks while it was partly filled with gas. One man was using a blow torch when the huge basin, which stood 75 feet above the ground, was blown apart and a great sheet of flame shot a thousand feet upward. A second tank holding 4,000,000 cubic feet of gas and situated about 200 feet away was crushed in, its contents ignited, and a second mighty blaze went up. A third tank, several hundred feet distant, of 500,000 cubic feet capacity and partly filled, was burst asunder by the force of the explosion and its contents added to the vast breath of flame that could be seen for miles.

THOUGH the Colorado coal miners' strike seemed to be slowly waning, the prospects for bloody fighting increased last week. After several days of intermittent picketing at the Columbine mine, the only coal property still operating in the northern Colorado fields, its owners informed Gov. W. H. Adams that the pickets would be shot if they set foot on the property. Machine guns were mounted behind barbed-wire entanglements, and the gunners had orders to shoot any trespassers. A large band of pickets led by a woman were turned back Wednesday by these warlike preparations. Meanwhile the I. W. W., through their official paper, were calling for "all footloose rebels" in the country to flock to Colorado to aid the strikers.

Officers in charge of state police vent an appeal to the governor for fifty more men to meet any contingency. The situation was described as "acute" by William H. Young, a member of the state industrial commission.

Gov. John S. Fisher of Pennsylvania told representatives of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor that he would investigate charges they laid before him of the usurpation of power by coal and iron police and of partiality by state police in the strike district of the bituminous coal region. The committee which conferred with Governor Fisher made arrangements to see President Coolidge at the White House to discuss conditions in the bituminous fields of western Pennsylvania.

COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH was the central figure in a remarkable gathering of aviators in Washington. The men, and one woman, who have distinguished themselves by overseas air flights were entertained at luncheon by the President and then went to the Auditorium where before an audience of 6,000 "Lindy" received from the hands of Mr. Coolidge the Hubbard gold medal of the National Geographic society, a trophy that has been presented to only seven other men. Justices of the Supreme court, members of the cabinet, of the diplomatic corps, and of congress were in attendance, all joining in the cheering and applause.

The famous flyers present included Lieuts. Lester J. Maitland and Albert Hagenberger, first to hop from San Francisco to Hawaii; Clarence D. Chamberlin and Charles A. Levine,

who flew from New York to Germany; Ruth Elder and George Haldean; Bert Acosta, Berndt Balchen and George Noville, who flew with Commander Byrd to France; William S. Brock and Edward H. Schlee, who crossed the Atlantic to London and then flew by successive stages across Europe and Asia to Japan.

Capt. R. H. Macintosh and Bert Hinckler, English aviators, started from Upavon, England, in an attempt to break the distance record for non-stop flights held by Chamberlin and Levine by flying to Karachi, India, a distance of 4,000 miles. At this writing the outcome of the venture is not known.

Sir Alan Cobham, with a crew of six and accompanied by his wife, began a flight around Africa to show the possibility for communication between the various parts of the British empire by air.

IF THE story told by William J. McMullen, a Burns operative, is true, there was a deliberate and elaborate plot to frame the government in the Fall-Sinclair case and to force a mistrial. According to his statements he revolted at the plan of falsely accusing Assistant Attorney General H. R. Lamb of attempting to influence J. R. Glascock, and told the whole story to Gifford Pinchot, who in turn communicated it to the government counsel. McMullen was directed to "play along" with the Burns men and to report their activities to the district attorney. This he says he did, and the whole alleged plot was then revealed to the grand jury. That body also heard W. J. Burns, head of the detective agency, and his son, W. Sherman Burns, who declared the story told by McMullen was false. Justice Siddons, who presided at the Teapot Dome trial, appointed a committee of lawyers to determine whether those involved in the jury fixing scandal should be cited for contempt of court.

The government also undertook to bring about the punishment of Harry M. Blackmer, a millionaire oil man, who fled to France several years ago rather than testify in the Sinclair-Fall conspiracy trial. An order entered by Justice Siddons directed Federal Marshal E. C. Snyder to seize \$100,000 worth of Blackmer's property wherever it may be found within the United States and summoned Blackmer himself to appear on January 6 to show cause why he should not be held in contempt and his property confiscated.

CHINESE students and workmen created disturbances at Yeung-kong, 150 miles southwest of Canton, making demonstrations against American workers and an American mission. The United States gunboat Asheville was sent there from Hongkong by the commander of the south China, patrol. The Chinese military forces arrested leaders of the mobs, but there was fear of further trouble.

The Labor party under Chang Fafu attempted to seize Canton and there was long continued street fighting. Martial law was declared and the gates of the foreign settlement were closed.

Nanking Nationalists gained a big advantage by the collapse of the radical faction at Hankow and its abandonment of that city. The region was immediately overrun by Kwangsi men belonging to the Nanking party. In the struggle of the southerners with the northern armies the former are reported to have met a severe defeat north of Mingkwang. However, Feng, the Christian general, won a three-day battle against Marshal Chang's forces in Shantung province.

WITH the aid of 162 lawyers, Mihail Manoliescu, former under-secretary of state of Rumania, won acquittal in his trial by court-martial on charges of plotting to place former Crown Prince Carol on the throne. The defense, engineered by General Avarescu, bitterly attacked Premier Bratianu and his policies and the result of the trial was admittedly a severe blow to that dictatorial official. One of the defense witnesses, an eminent historian, declared: "One-fourth of the country is against Prince Carol, but Rumania is 75 per cent Carolist." The government fears an uprising of the Carolists, and hurriedly put through parliament the new national defense act, which provides

penal servitude and heavy fines for persons who "by word or deed" directly or indirectly seek to overthrow the present monarchical regime.

MOULAY YOUSSEF, sultan of Morocco, seventeenth ruler of his dynasty, died at Fez, chief of his four capital cities. He was the son of Sultan Moulay Hassan and succeeded his brother, Moulay Hafid, in 1912, holding his throne since 1923 under the French protectorate and residing usually in the French zone. He was only forty-five years old but had been in bad health for some time.

THE British government had rather an unpleasant time last week. Its coal policy was attacked in the house by the Labor-Socialist opposition which declared the government had neglected the difficulties of the industry and demanded immediate action to secure an efficient organization. The Laborites insisted on a reply from Prime Minister Baldwin and would not listen to Sir Phillip Cunliffe-Lister, president of the Board of Trade. They created such a disturbance that the speaker was obliged to order an adjournment.

In the house of lords Viscount Cecil attacked the government's attitude toward disarmament, and asserted that its refusal to admit the principle of mathematical parity in naval strength with the United States "bangs, bolts and bars the door" against any hope of agreement with America on naval armaments. He blamed Winston Churchill for the failure of the Geneva conference. W. C. Bridgeman, first lord of the admiralty, announced that in view of the situation disclosed at Geneva it was not thought necessary to proceed with the three cruisers originally provided for in current naval estimates and therefore only one would be laid down.

ITALIANS, who deeply resent the new Franco-Yugo-Slav treaty, believe France is arming the Serbs against Italy and have been "demonstrating" before the embassy and legation of those nations in Rome. Dispatches explain that enormous orders for steel, leather and wood are being placed in Germany by the French on their reparations account. The goods are delivered to French agents at the frontier and shipped to Yugo-Slavia. The Germans are delighted over this development as each mark's worth of goods which is delivered to France frees them from delivery of a mark in cash under the Dawes plan.

OUR little tiff with France over tariff rates is virtually ended. French Minister of Commerce Maurice Bokanowski said that the United States had agreed, after the conclusion of a provisional agreement, to study the possibility of a reduction in American tariff rates based on a comparison of American and French costs of production.

ELEVEN cities have applied for the honor of having the Republican national convention next year. They are Chicago, San Francisco, Detroit, Cleveland, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Seattle, Minneapolis, San Antonio, and Philadelphia. The winner will be picked by the national committee when it meets December 6. Just now it looks as if San Francisco would be selected, but Detroit also has strong backing. Chicago is said to have little chance because of Illinois candidates for the Presidential nomination.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, whose duty it often has been to decorate others, was himself decorated Thursday evening in Philadelphia, receiving the Union League's gold medal for distinguished public service and a certificate of membership in the club. The occasion was Founders' day, and the President delivered the chief address at the banquet. Two other Presidents, Lincoln and Johnson, have received the club's medal, and Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft were made honorary members.

FOUR men attempted to assassinate General Oregon, Presidential candidate in Mexico, with bombs, but the general escaped with cuts on his face from broken glass of his automobile windshield. Three of the assassins were caught, two being wounded by the police.

## Information Is Need of Poultry

### Market Man Must Base His Operations on Limited Knowledge.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Need for more complete poultry statistics with which to enable producers and the trade more efficiently to meet consumption demand was emphasized by Rob R. Slocum, poultry marketing specialist of the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, addressing the National Poultry, Butter and Egg association at Louisville, Ky. "Under present conditions," Mr. Slocum declared, "the market man must base his operations on such limited information as is now available and on his own opportunities, often decidedly limited, to form an opinion as to probable production. The producer, likewise, must adjust his production program on a decidedly inadequate basis on which to judge of the probable size of the poultry and egg crops which will be available during the ensuing season. The industry needs a much clearer picture of current conditions and of the probable trends of the immediate and the more remote future to enable it to regulate production most intelligently and to market the poultry and egg crops to the best advantage."

Value of Product. The poultry industry, according to Mr. Slocum, accounted last year for 16 per cent of the total value of live stock and its products, but because the industry is widespread and because of the relative invisibility of the crop, accurate and complete poultry crop information is particularly difficult to obtain. A Department of Agriculture committee has been giving careful consideration to the problem of developing more adequate statistics for this industry. The collection, tabulation and release of which, the committee believes, may be performed most logically by the state and federal government.

Collection of Statistics. A tentative program formulated by this committee includes the collection of statistics on producing stocks on hand, hatchings, young stock on farms, and receipts at country concentration points, a great deal of other important data can be derived. "To undertake the collection of these basic statistics," Mr. Slocum said, "it would be necessary for the department to expand considerably the reports which it now receives, probably to reclassify its list of voluntary reporters and to extend their number considerably, and very likely to employ some paid observers. It would also be necessary to employ a competent statistician with adequate assistants who could devote their entire time to work for the poultry industry. The wholehearted support and co-operation of the trade would be required."

## Make and Store Butter for Use During Winter

"Making and Storing Farm Butter for Winter Use" is the self-explanatory title of Leaflet No. 9-L, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is designed for use in farm homes where there is surplus of butter in the summer and where the winter supply is not always adequate for the needs. For butter which is to keep for months, it has been found by experiment that Pasteurized sweet cream should be used, and the butter churned at a fairly low temperature. After being churned it should be washed carefully, salted, wrapped in rolls or prints and covered in a strong brine and kept in a cool place. The brine method of preservation in stone crocks was found far superior to covering with parchment paper, storing in dry salt, or covering with paraffin. This leaflet is devoted primarily to suggestions for storage and supplements the more detailed bulletin No. 87C-F, "Making Butter on the Farm." These publications may be obtained by application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Agricultural Notes

Sugar beet tops have been used for silage and are quite satisfactory.

Alfalfa and corn for silage are among our most profitable crops.

Every man who grows legumes operates his own Muscle Shoals nitrogen factory.

The fertilizer value of the manure that is lost in feed lots that are not paved is no small item and should not be overlooked.

If vines, cornstalks and other truck aren't gathered up and burned they'll shelter insects through the winter that'll make you grief next season.

Pumpkins and squashes should be allowed to ripen and harden but not freeze. Well matured specimens should then be stored on racks or shelves in a dry, warm room.

Paving of feed lots is an investment that pays good dividends. If a complete program of paving the entire lot cannot be carried out, there are certain places that should be by all means paved.

## Increasing Demand Made for Soy Beans

### Call for Expansion of Production in This Country.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Soy-bean growing is a branch of agriculture in which the national supply does not meet the demand. W. J. Morse of the United States Department of Agriculture pointed out to an Illinois audience at the State Soy Bean day celebration at Urbana. In spite of the very rapid spread of soy-bean culture in the United States in recent years, we imported last year about 31,000,000 pounds of soy-bean oil, 43,000,000 pounds of soy-bean cake, and 4,000,000 pounds of soy beans. These large imports and the increasing utilization of the crop, Mr. Morse said, call for an expansion of soy-bean production in our own country.

In the United States the industry is in its infancy and although soy beans are used primarily for forage, our oil mills offer an opportunity for a greater production of seed. In China the soy bean is primarily a cash crop. It is used in many food products and is an indispensable part of the national diet. In Manchuria, which produces about 70 per cent of the world supply of soy beans, the crop occupies about 25 per cent of the cultivated area, producing on the average about half a ton to the acre.

That the Department of Agriculture is doing its share in promoting soy-bean culture is reflected in the fact that one of its agricultural explorers in China obtained approximately 2,000 introductions of seed, which are being tried out by the government with promising results.

## Life of Farm Machinery Depends on Winter Care

Many claims are made on the amount of saving made by housing farm implements, says John W. Sjogren, in charge of farm mechanics, Colorado Agricultural college. One authority states that the life of a machine can be doubled through proper care and housing. There is no doubt that placing farm machines under cover will keep them in better running order and in many instances increase the life of the implements. If a machine shed is not available, Professor Sjogren states, the implements should at least receive enough care to place them in some corner where they will be out of the way. All parts such as plowshares and cultivator axles should receive a coat of heavy axle grease to prevent the formation of rust. Tongues and other wooden parts should receive a coat of paint to keep moisture out of cracks as far as possible.

While putting the machinery away a card should be made out for each machine and a list made of all overhauling that should be done and of repairs to be ordered. Repair work can then be done at odd times during the dull season.

## Two Coats of Paint Are Usually a Sufficiency

A little paint is good, but more is better. A single coat of paint serves its purpose as a preservative for a while but it does not have the stamina weathering action so very long. If it is reinforced with a second coat, it will have much greater efficiency. It is estimated that a two-coat job of painting will last well and give as good results as three separate single coats put on at different times. In other words, single coat painting costs 50 per cent more to get the same efficiency.

Two coats are usually sufficient to cover a surface well if the paint is properly mixed and properly brushed out. Three coats are usually not necessary unless the surface is in exceedingly bad condition. If the paint is applied too thick it is likely to peel and blister and thus be impaired in value.

## Pyrethrum Flowers Form Basis of Insecticides

Uncle Sam is preparing to "roll his own" insect powders. In other words, the Department of Agriculture is conducting field experiments to determine whether or not pyrethrum flowers, which, when ground, form the basis of many insecticides, can be grown successfully on a commercial scale in the United States.

The plant is closely related to the common oxeye daisy and has been produced commercially in California, but the supply now comes largely from Dalmatia and Japan.

It costs from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 annually, and the department wants to know what can be done toward keeping the money at home.

## Summing Up Economic Value of Farm Silo

Summing up the economic value of the silo, where large numbers of experiments and tests are averaged, you can safely figure that the silo will save \$1 on the production of 100 pounds of beef or growth. It will save 12 cents on the cost of producing a pound of butter. It will save 40 cents on the production of 100 pounds of milk. It will save \$1 in the production of 100 pounds of mutton. For keeping horses, mules, young stock, and dry cows, it will save 30 per cent on the feed bill. Every stock keeper can figure out the value of the silo to him on this basis.

## Grandmother Knew

there was nothing so good for congestion and colds as mustard. But the old-fashioned mustard plaster burned and blistered. Musterole gives the relief and help that mustard plasters gave, without the blister and without the blister. It is a clean, white ointment, made with oil of mustard. Gently rub it in. See how quickly the pain disappears. Try Musterole for sore throat, bronchitis, tonsillitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, headache, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frost feet, colds of the chest (it may prevent pneumonia).



None ever loved but at first sight they loved.—Clippman.

When You Feel a Cold Coming On: Take Laxative BROMO QUININE-Tablets to work off the cold and to fortify the system against an attack of Grip or Influenza. 30c—Adv.

Large scandals from small things often grow.

Advertisement for Mrs. Winslow's Syrup, featuring an illustration of a baby and text describing its benefits for children's ailments.

Rain is never such a calamity as any other period in life as when one is sixteen years old.

## Stop Coughing

The more you cough the worse you feel, and the more inflamed your throat and lungs become. Give them a chance to heal.

## Boschee's Syrup

Has been giving relief for sixty-one years. Try it. 25c and 50c bottles. Buy it at your drug store. G. G. Green, Inc., Woodbury, N. J.

Advertisement for Don't Rub! Inflamed Lids, featuring an illustration of a woman's face and text describing the product's benefits for eye irritation.

When you are whipped, maybe your adversary is, too, and you don't know it.

Advertisement for Carbuncles, describing the product as a carbolic draw-out cure for carbuncles and other skin ailments.

Advertisement for Electric Motors, listing specifications and prices for various models.

Advertisement for Magic Gas for Carbon Elimination, describing its use in improving engine efficiency.

Advertisement for Porter's Pain King Liniment, highlighting its effectiveness for various pains.

Large advertisement for Porter's Pain King Liniment, featuring the brand name in a stylized font and describing its use for aches and pains.

"Doesn't it make you feel bad to be imposed upon?" "Yes; it humiliates me to realize that it can be done."

Advertisement for Hill's Colds, featuring the brand name in a large, bold font and describing its effectiveness for colds and flu.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 48-1927.