

1.—Corporal Adolph Thielhart of New York, one of the American marines killed in battle with Nicaraguan rebels. 2.—Field Artillery Battery, one of the prize-winning entries in the annual parade of the Philadelphia Mummies. 3.—Wyckoff Heights Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, one of the oldest in the country, destroyed by fire.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

More Marines Sent to Nicaragua—Government's Policy Attacked.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

THAT rebellion in Nicaragua whose head Uncle Sam cut off last year is still wriggling its tail vigorously enough to cause the United States government a lot of trouble. The tail consists of General Sandino and his band, who are holding out in Nueva Segovia, where the leader has set up a new "republic." A few days ago the American marines, in conjunction with the Nicaraguan constabulary, fought those rebels for several days and took the town of Quilali, but six marines were killed and many others wounded. Washington was aroused not only by this encounter but by adverse criticism of the administration's conduct of the Nicaraguan affair, and after the President had discussed it with the cabinet orders were issued for the immediate dispatch of 1,000 more marines to the scene of action. The reinforcements were gathered at Panama, Paris Island, San Diego and Quantico. At the same time it was announced that Brig. Gen. Logan Feland had been ordered to proceed to Nicaragua and take over command of operations there. The additions bring the force of marines in Nicaragua up to 2,415 men.

Secretary Kellogg, following a luncheon conference with the President, issued a formal statement announcing the government's intention to "co-operate with the constabulary of Nicaragua effectively to establish order throughout that country and make possible the holding of a free and fair election which we have undertaken to supervise."

The secretary reiterated that this government and Nicaragua consider the Sandino forces as bandits. "It will be recalled," Mr. Kellogg said, "that both sides agreed to lay down their arms and that they did so with the exception of a comparatively small body of men under Sandino, which has since been augmented by lawless elements."

When congress resumed its session on Wednesday the Democrats and some others at once opened their attack on the administration's Nicaraguan policy. Senator Heflin of Alabama offered a resolution in the senate denouncing that policy and requesting the President to withdraw the marines immediately. Senator Nye of North Dakota presented another, declaring against the protection by the American government of investments of American citizens in foreign countries; and next day Senator Wheeler of Montana introduced a resolution for the appointment of a senate committee to investigate the American Nicaraguan policy.

In the house Bloom of New York offered a resolution calling on the secretary of state and the secretary of the navy to supply information concerning the recent bloody fight and the reasons why marines were sent to Nicaragua. Beggs of Ohio defended the administration and engaged in a warm debate with Garrett, Huddleston and others.

Quilali was Sandino's base, and its loss was a severe blow to the bandit leader. He is said to be concentrating his forces at El Chipote, a mountain stronghold, and the marines and Nicaraguan troops probably will attack him there.

SECRETARY OF STATE KELLOGG has answered the French note suggesting that France and the United States sign a treaty forever outlawing war between the two nations with a counter-proposal that the United States and France join in an effort to obtain the adherence of all the principal powers to a declaration renouncing war as an instrument of national policy in favor of the pacific settlement of international disputes. Mr. Kellogg's note makes it clear that the United States cannot consider the Briand proposal if it is confined to France and America, and that the United States will not enter

any treaty binding this government never to go to war under any circumstances. Foreign Minister Briand promptly replied, asking for clarification of certain details of the Kellogg proposal, especially as to what would happen if the United States senate refused to ratify an arbitration award. He did not make serious objection to the idea of including all other nations, but that plan did not arouse his enthusiasm. He pointed out that the treaty must leave France free to execute its obligations to the League of Nations. European press comment on Kellogg's proposal was generally unfavorable.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE transmitted to congress a letter from Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, which he endorsed, asking the appointment of a commission of experts to investigate the disaster that befell the submarine S-4 and to make recommendations looking to the avoidance of similar accidents in the future. Identical joint resolutions carrying out the administration's recommendation were introduced by Senator Hale, chairman of the senate committee on naval affairs, and Representative Butler, chairman of the house committee. It was provided that the commission should consist of three civilians and two retired naval officers. Representative La Guardia of New York spent 36 hours on a submarine last week, and then announced that his experience had convinced him the navy had done everything possible in the S-4 disaster and that he would rise to the navy's defense in congress if the need arose.

Divers are beginning to recover the bodies of the victims of the S-4, although their operations are hampered by the extreme cold. Wednesday the first three bodies were brought to the surface and taken to the naval hospital at Chelsea, Mass. They were identified as those of Lieut. Commander R. K. Jones, Lieut. Joseph McGinley and Chief Machinist's Mate Aaron A. Hodges. At the Charlestown navy yard the naval court of inquiry was hearing testimony concerning the sinking of the submarine and the efforts to rescue the victims.

ALL doubt concerning the authenticity of the Mexican documents published by the Hearst papers was removed when handwriting experts employed by Hearst himself told the senate committee that the papers were undoubtedly spurious. They were sure the alleged signatures of President Calles were forged. Former Ambassador Sheffield testified that the embassy had not purchased or considered purchasing the documents offered it, and Miguel Avila, the half-breed, who procured the papers for Hearst, gave conflicting testimony.

COLONEL LINDBERGH'S air tour of Central America continued with great success and eclat. He made a wonderful landing on a tiny field at Belize, British Honduras, and after a day there flew on to San Salvador. Two days there, and thence to Tegucigalpa, Honduras. On Thursday he hopped off for Managua, Nicaragua, avoiding so far as possible flying over the zone where the marines and the rebels are fighting. His route then was to Costa Rica and Panama, his arrival at the latter city being expected on Monday. Everywhere he was, as usual, welcomed by officials and enthusiastic populations and his collection of decorations was largely increased. An extraordinary honor was the issuance of a million special Lindbergh stamps by the Panama government.

Miss Ruth Nichols, a society girl of Rye, N. Y., made the first nonstop flight from New York to Miami. She was accompanied by Harry Rogers and Maj. M. K. Lee, and they covered the 1,200 miles in 12 hours. Half of the time Miss Rogers piloted the plane.

HANFORD MACNIDER has resigned as assistant secretary of war, effective January 12, and another Iowa is to succeed him. The President appointed Col. Charles Burton Robbins of Cedar Rapids to the post. Colonel Robbins is a close personal friend of MacNider and a former commander of the Iowa department of the American Legion. He served in both the Spanish-American

and the World wars, and is now enrolled in the reserves. He was cited for gallantry in action in the Spanish-American war. While Mr. MacNider gave, as his reason for quitting, the need of looking after his personal business affairs, some of his friends in Iowa think he may seek the Republican vice presidential nomination this year or try for the United States senate in 1930.

WHEN Gov. Al. Smith delivered his annual message to the New York legislature—a long document declared by him to be his last—he took the opportunity to set forth his position on prohibition and law enforcement for the benefit of those of his fellow countrymen who are considering his possibility as a Presidential candidate. Ostensibly confining himself to New York state affairs, he discussed also water power, budget reform, agriculture and structural governmental changes. As for prohibition, he insisted it was the "sacred duty" of the state to sustain the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act and reasserted that, so far as it was within his power, he would remove from office any public officer guilty of laxity in enforcement of the law. He said the failure of the Republican legislature of 1919 to submit to a popular referendum the question of ratifying the eighteenth amendment was "the direct cause of the unrest, uneasiness and dissatisfaction apparent in large portions of the state. It has gone further and been the prime cause of creating disrespect for the law among citizens who give the limit of obedience to every other regulatory statute ever enacted in the state or nation."

ORDERS entered by the United States Supreme court allowed the lake states, which seek to enjoy the diversion of Lake Michigan water at Chicago, 13 days in which to prepare and file briefs supporting their exceptions to the findings of Charles Evans Hughes, the court's special master in the lake level controversy. Thereafter, under the orders, the Chicago sanitary district and the state of Illinois, defending the water withdrawal for sanitary purposes, are to have 20 days in which to respond with reply briefs. As a result, it is practically certain that three months will elapse before the court hears oral arguments in the case.

THREE noted figures of the amusement world passed away last week. First of these was Lolie Fuller, the famous dancer and friend of Queen Marie of Rumania. She died in Paris after an illness of two months. The others were Miss Emily Stevens, an actress, who had played leading roles in many plays, and Miss Dorothy Donnelly, actress and playwright. Charles M. Kittle, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co. and former vice president of the Illinois Central railroad, died in Chicago following an emergency operation. He was only forty-seven years old and had had extraordinary success in business.

PLANS just announced by the governing board of the Pan-American union contemplate the erection in Santo Domingo of the largest lighthouse in the world as a memorial to Christopher Columbus. It is to cost \$4,000,000 and architects of all nations are invited to compete for the honor of designing it. Prizes totaling \$50,000 will be distributed among the architects. Albert Kelsey of Philadelphia has been authorized to go to Santo Domingo to select the site and plan the competition. The Dominican government already has subscribed \$300,000 to the fund, and other governments have indicated their willingness to participate.

IF AMERICANS thought they had a hard time during the week of extreme cold weather that prevailed over almost the entire country, they should contemplate the plight of the British. Over there they had a cold snap that was, relatively, as severe as ours, and then the deep blanket of snow that covered the island began to melt rapidly and much of the countryside was speedily under water. Cities and towns were flooded, communication was interrupted and there was widespread suffering.

New Bulletin on Feeding Horses

Combinations of Home-Grown Crops Are Most Economical Rations.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A suitable ration for horses meets the requirements of nutrition, economy and convenience, says the United States Department of Agriculture in a revised edition of Farmers' Bulletin 1030-F, "Feeding Horses," just published. Combinations of home-grown or locally raised crops as a rule constitute the most economical rations.

It is a good plan to observe the results in feeding a ration and modify it according to age, size and condition of the horse, declares the bulletin. Slight changes in feeds are occasionally advisable but should be made gradually to avoid digestive disturbances.

Computation Not Difficult.

The computation of rations is not difficult, according to the authors of the publication, and a little time spent on calculations enables the feeder to provide from available feeds a ration approximately supplying the requisite amounts of protein and carbohydrates. Data on rations, it is pointed out, will afford valuable aid to the feeder. It is far more economical to feed the required amounts of nutrients in the right proportion than to provide an excess of one and a deficiency of another.

The benefits derived from grinding or crushing oats and corn for horses depend on the cost of preparation, working conditions and state of the animal's teeth. Ordinarily it is not profitable to cook, steam or soak feeds for horses. When the small, hard grains cannot be rolled or crushed, however, it is advisable to soak them.

Additional Information.

Farmers' Bulletin 1030-F contains much additional information concerning the selection and computation of rations, the preparation of feeds, conditions affecting feed requirements and numerous suggestions relative to feeding horses. A copy of the bulletin may be obtained free upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Barnyard Manure Is Best Plant Food, Says Keffer

No other source of plant food is quite as satisfactory as barnyard manure in the maintenance of soil fertility. That is why some form of animal husbandry should find a place in every farm plan, states Director Charles A. Keffer of the agricultural extension service, University of Tennessee. The fertility of the land can be kept up and increased by the use of commercial fertilizers and green manure crops. Lime and legumes and acid phosphate mark the cropping route to successful soil improvement.

Most farmers practice a more or less diversified agriculture and on most farms crop rotation of some sort is used. It may be only that of following corn with small grain or cotton, or even letting a field lie idle a year, to plow under the weed growth for the following crops. And there are not a few farmers who imagine that merely to grow cowpeas, cutting them close for hay, greatly benefits the soil. That is a mighty poor way of maintaining soil fertility.

Crop rotation of any sort is better than continuous cropping to one kind of plant, but to be in the highest degree beneficial corn and cotton and tobacco and truck crops should alternate with some legume, preferably clover or alfalfa for hay and pasture and then plowed into the land. Thus we have a cultivated crop rotating with a sod crop, and the use of live stock in the farm scheme.

Agricultural Notes

Large, regular fields are cheapest to plow, as less time is lost on turns.

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

A tub of water in your cellar on a cold night will keep the vegetables from freezing. Freezing water gives off heat.

Old crank case oil which has been filtered from grit and carbon will do for light running machinery on the farm. Use is freely.

On stormy days repair that piece of machinery you need later on. It will save time when the machine is in the field. A stitch in time may save the wheat.

Within from ten to fourteen days after the corn has been put into the silo it will have gone through the fermentation process sufficiently to be fed if needed.

The most practical method of curing alfalfa in Nebraska was found to be a partial curing in the swath followed by windrowing and then storing it promptly after curing.

Sweet clover is one of the best honey producing plants known. The plants bloom abundantly and bees are very fond of the nectar. Sweet clover honey is of the highest quality.

Renew Interest in Jerusalem Artichoke

By New Method Levulose Is Produced From Tubers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The Jerusalem artichoke, a widely known but little used plant native to the United States, has recently taken on new interest because of the development of an improved method for producing levulose from its tubers. Levulose is a form of sugar which is considered by many authorities to be much sweeter than ordinary cane sugar.

The renewed interest in the Jerusalem artichoke and its possibilities calls for a thorough study of the plant. Accordingly the United States Department of Agriculture has recently published Technical Bulletin No. 33-T, in which has been collected and reviewed all of the published works on the artichoke. Besides a summary of available literature the bulletin includes the results of preliminary work in the study of varieties. Suggestions for improvement of varieties are also included.

The culture of the Jerusalem artichoke is very similar to that of corn and is no more expensive, except harvesting, which is comparable with that of potatoes. Although it has a rather undesired reputation as a weed because of its hardness, it can be kept under control by proper rotation and cultural practices.

It has long been regarded as a competitor of potatoes and for that reason has not received the attention it seems to merit. It has a much wider range of usefulness, however, than as a substitute for the potato. All parts of the plant may be used for feed, forage, human food or for manufactured articles. Some French investigators have suggested the use of the stalks for fuel and of the pith for use in research laboratories. It is particularly valuable for diabetics, who seem able to use the insulin contained in it to better advantage than is the case with sugars or starches.

If the United States is to grow the plant more extensively, the success of the crop will depend on economic adjustments, says the department. The basis of selection will be an attempt to find the type or variety which can most cheaply produce insulin. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Odors in Milk Annoying During Winter Season

Dairymen will often experience more trouble in keeping odors from their dairy products in winter than in summer. This is in account of milk absorbing odors from the barns as well as from the feeds that are given to dairy cows.

Keeping barn odors from milk means not only keeping the barn clean but providing proper ventilation. When a barn is close and stuffy, barn odors are apt to be noticed in the product.

Green feed often produces odors in the milk, especially when eaten shortly before milking. Rape is a feed of this class. When cows are pastured on rape or any other feed which affects the milk, it is important that they be given the feed shortly after milking. When used in this manner odors will not be noticeable if several hours intervene between the time of feeding and milking.

The same principle holds true in feeding during winter. Silage often flavors milk if given to the cows prior to milking. For this reason it is preferable to feed silage and any other feeds of a similar character after milking, rather than before.

Prevent Mice Damage in Orchard During Winter

While certainly rabbits are about the most serious of animal pests around an orchard, at the same time, in some localities field mice destroy even larger numbers of fruit trees by girdling the trunks and roots. In fact, a good deal of the injury caused by meadow mice is thought to be caused by rabbits, says Successful Farming.

In many orchards pine mice attack the roots, frequently girdling the entire root system, and this is a very serious injury since it passes unnoticed in the majority of cases until it is too late to save the tree by bridge-grafting or other means.

A few ordinary mouse traps baited with rolled oats is a means of determining definitely the species of mice that may infest the orchard. And in case of slight infestation of mice in small orchards, trapping is a very effective method to use in ridding the premises of the mice.

In larger areas control measures must consist of proper cultivation, the use of nonlegume cover crops, and systematic poisoning during the fall and winter.

Balanced Roughage

Alfalfa and corn silage makes only one of the combinations which will give us a balanced roughage. Clover hay is nearly as rich in protein and minerals and can be used in place of alfalfa with good results. Soy beans and cowpea hay are as high in protein but are coarser, resulting in some waste. Corn stover, corn fodder or hay from grasses can be used, if necessary, in place of silage but they lack succulence. Any of these combinations give us a medium protein roughage.



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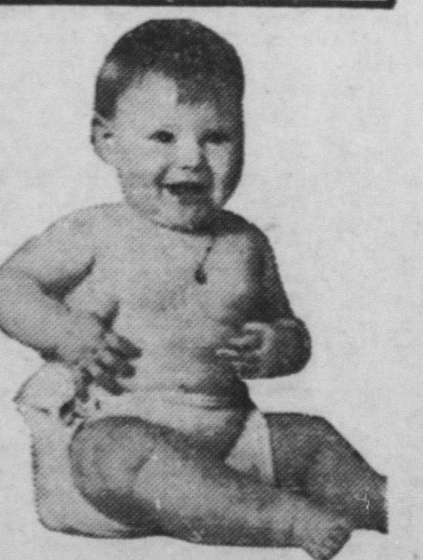


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We're Poets at Heart
Though we may believe ourselves intensely practical, we think in terms of poetry. The efficiency expert and the statistician in us will, at unguarded moments, make way for the poet.—American Magazine.

The BABY



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