



1—Pan-American conference in session in University of Havana. 2—New United States gunboat Guam, built for duty on the Yangtze river, China, undergoing speed trial. 3—President Cosgrave of Irish Free State (in center) and his party in Washington.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Reed Headquarters Opened—Plain Facts for the Latin Americans.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

JAMES A. REED, senior senator from Missouri, is now a fully developed candidate for the Democratic nomination for President. With his full knowledge and consent, campaign headquarters have been opened in the Washington hotel in which he resides, and Lee Meriwether of St. Louis, in charge, has issued a statement likening Reed to Andrew Jackson and setting forth some of the reasons why the Democrats should nominate him at the Houston convention. In telling how the senator stands on various issues Mr. Meriwether was silent concerning prohibition. Mr. Reed is known to be a wet, but he insists that prohibition is not properly a partisan question. His friends believe that, by keeping that issue in the background, he may be found to be a good compromise candidate in case Al Smith encounters as large and determined an opposition as he did in 1924.

With the exception of this Reed boom and the Heflin outbursts in the senate the progress of Al Smith toward the nomination seems not seriously impeded. His supporters grow more confident daily, and the Democratic dry have yet to find an available opponent. Many of them are apparently disposed to accept Smith's assurance that he is an upholder of the Constitution in its entirety. In New York they are debating whether or not it would be wise for the governor to attend the convention. Jesse Jones of Houston is being talked of as Smith's running mate.

Hoover and Lowden are racing hard for the Republican nomination, with Curtis, Willis and others trailing. The Illinoisan still depends largely on the farm relief issue, insisting that the McNary-Haugen measure must be passed and that the equalization fee feature must not be omitted. His critics think perhaps his platform is too narrow and its main plank too shaky.

Senator Borah of Idaho, who thinks the Republican platform should contain a strong plank on prohibition enforcement, announced some time ago that he would question every candidate on his stand on prohibition. The first to be quizzed and to reply was Senator Curtis of Kansas. In a letter to Dorah he said:

"While I have no desire to dictate what shall be in the next national Republican platform, I, personally, favor a plank referring to the Eighteenth amendment and the laws enacted to carry it into effect and I favor the plank pledging the nomination to a fair, vigorous and faithful enforcement of them. In my opinion, it is the greatest moral issue of all ages and public sentiment demands that both of the political parties declare themselves unequivocally upon it.

"Should I be nominated and elected President, I favor meeting the issue squarely and believe in the strict and energetic enforcement of the laws to carry out the Constitutional amendment.

"I am opposed to a policy which will allow any state to determine for itself the alcoholic content of beverages to be manufactured, sold, and transported throughout the country."

In Wisconsin the La Follette radicals have endorsed Senator Norris of Nebraska for President and adopted a platform containing a plank calling for 2.75 per cent beer, despite the fact that Norris is a confirmed dry. Lowden's name also will be placed on the Republican preferential ballot in Wisconsin next April, and probably that of Hoover.

REPUBLICAN wets in the senate have made a practice of nagging the Democratic Southern dries concerning the nonenforcement in the South of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. Last week Senator Swanson of Virginia

deemed the time had come to reply, and he delivered a long prepared speech defending the Southern states in this matter. He denied that they are violating the Fifteenth amendment prohibiting the states from denying or abridging the right of citizens to vote "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Admitting that many negroes have been eliminated as voters, he asserted that this has resulted from imposition of educational and property qualifications, requirements as to length of residence, and payment of poll taxes. All of these regulations have been sustained by the courts as within the provisions of the Fifteenth amendment, he declared.

Lively debate followed. Senator Bruce of Maryland, a Democratic wet leader, insisting that the Southern states have evaded the Fifteenth amendment, whether within or without the authority of the Constitution, and that the situation is comparable with that existing under the Eighteenth amendment applying to prohibition. "It seems to me," he said, "that we who are opposed to the Eighteenth amendment ought to be permitted to apply the same ingenuity, not to say chicanery, to evade its provisions."

Senator Glass of Virginia supported the position of Senator Swanson, and Senator Borah rose to state that careful study of the laws of the Southern states had convinced him none of them violated the Fifteenth amendment.

Heflin the irrepressible amused the packed senate galleries by another tirade against the Catholic church whose agents, he declared, had threatened to poison him. He also denounced some of the newspaper men in the press gallery as "squirrel-headed and cowardly pen pushers."

PRESIDENT COSGRAVE of the Irish Free State, after a swift trip to Chicago, spent several busy days in Washington as the guest of the government. Formal calls were exchanged with President Coolidge and other high officials, and on Wednesday Mr. Cosgrave was received with extraordinary honors on the floors of the house of representatives and the senate. Speaker Longworth and Vice President Dawes announced his coming in each house and all the members were introduced and shook his hand. Mr. Cosgrave said he considered this the greatest honor paid to Ireland in all the ages. Before going to the capitol, he laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and also visited Mount Vernon and spent hours inspecting the Washington relics. On the stone coffin of the first President he placed a handsome wreath tied with the Irish national colors.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, head of the United States delegation in Havana, has politely but flatly told the Pan-American conference the position of his government on matters that have aroused criticism. He said that the United States has no imperialistic aims anywhere in Latin America and intends to withdraw from Nicaragua and Haiti as soon as order and something like a stable government have been established. But he made it plain that we propose to continue to dominate the area about the Panama and Nicaragua canal routes; that we will not let the Pan-American union be made into a political institution, and that we will enter no international combination that claims a right to interfere in what the United States considers its personal affairs. Several moves contravening these principles already have been headed off by Mr. Hughes and his colleagues, and now it looks as if in the main they will be endorsed or let alone by the conference. To the committee on reorganization of the Pan-American union Doctor Pueyrredon of Argentina proposed that there be compulsory tariff reciprocity among the American countries, this being aimed mainly at our high tariff policy, and when the plan met strong opposition he declared he would not sign the reorganization convention without it. Mexico proposed that the chairmanship of the governing board be rotated so that the United States should hold the position only once in twenty-one years, but this idea had little support in the committee.

MAJOR GENERAL LEJEUNE, commandant of the marine corps, made an airplane inspection of the part of northern Nicaragua that has been infested with Sandino's rebels, and returned to Managua hopeful that there would be no further bloodshed. The bandits seemed to be dispersed, and Major Young's column of marines occupied their base at El Chipote from which they were dislodged recently by air attacks. The marines were still searching for Sandino himself but his whereabouts were unknown. The Nicaraguan government heard he had been reinforced by a considerable number of well armed men from the east coast. Brig. Gen. Frank McCoy, appointed to supervise the Nicaraguan elections, has arrived at Managua.

RESTED and refreshed by days of hunting and fishing, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh on Thursday resumed his good will tour of Latin America, hopping off from France field, Colon, for Cartagena, Colombia. He had intended to start Friday and fly direct to Bogota, but suddenly changed his plans. His route takes him from Bogota to Caracas, Venezuela, and thence to St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, Haiti and Havana, reaching the Cuban city on February 8. The French flyers, Costes and Lebriz, who reached Panama while Lindbergh was there, made a quick flight to Venezuela and Barranquilla, Colombia, before starting for the United States.

Bert Acosta, transatlantic flyer, got into trouble last week. First a warrant for his arrest was issued at Hackensack, N. J., for taking away a plane which had been attached by the sheriff, and then in Naugatuck, Conn., he was sentenced to jail for flying too low over the town.

MAHLON T. EVERHART, son-in-law of Albert B. Fall, finally has told the senate public lands committee about the Liberty bonds in the Teapot Dome case. He testified that Harry F. Sinclair gave the then secretary of the interior the \$230,500 in Liberty bonds found in Fall's bank account soon after Sinclair's Mammoth Oil company obtained from Fall a lease on the navy's oil reserve. He said they were ostensibly payment for a one-third interest in the reorganized Tres Ritos Cattle and Land company owned by Fall and Mrs. Everhart. Everhart's testimony flatly opposed the frequent assertions of Sinclair's counsel that the latter knew nothing of the bonds and received none of the profits of the famous Continental Trading company, Ltd., transaction. Everhart gave a lot of testimony that in the aggregate seemed damaging to Fall and Sinclair.

WAR alarmists among the officers of the army and navy are urged by President Coolidge to be more moderate in their statements, for he thinks their predictions of hostilities and their other propaganda in favor of larger defense appropriations are damaging to international relations. "He sees no way of curbing such officers short of officially muzzling them, and this he believes would cause general protest throughout the nation. In putting forth these views the President alluded especially to a statement attributed to Rear Admiral Plunkett in New York to the effect that war between the United States and her commercial competitors was inevitable. Mr. Coolidge holds that there is no serious threat of attack from any foreign government and that of course the United States has no hostile attitude toward any other nation. Admiral Plunkett's statement was severely criticized abroad, especially in England. The Soviet Russians took it for granted that he meant Great Britain and rather than think that an Anglo-American war is imminent, with a row over oil as the immediate cause.

There were indications that the house committee on naval affairs would not sanction the huge naval building program for which Secretary Wilbur and the admirals have been arguing.

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE W. GOETHALS, builder of the Panama canal and first governor of the Canal zone, died in New York after a long illness, deeply mourned by a host of friends and admirers. His body was interred at West Point, where he was graduated in 1890.

Prevent Spread of Hog Cholera

Infection May Be Carried From Contaminated Places to Clean Yards.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is positively known that the infection of hog cholera may be carried from contaminated sources to clean premises, from the sick herd to the healthy one. Though some of the means of conveying the disease are still obscure, there are several well-known channels of infection. Against these the swine owners may readily guard in protecting their herds.

The most dangerous factor in the spread of this disease, say veterinary specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, is the contact of hogs sick with cholera with susceptible hogs, that is, hogs that have not been immunized. Sick hogs should be kept apart from the remainder of the herd and should be well fenced in, thus eliminating the danger of their escaping and mingling with healthy though susceptible hogs. On the other hand farmers should keep all hogs protected against roaming hogs by having hog-tight fences.

Ways Infection Spreads.

The introduction into the herd of new stock hogs coming from either small local stockyards or from local sales has carried cholera to entire herds in many instances. These small assembling and loading yards become contaminated with cholera and the disease, as a rule, goes with the hogs purchased there. There is the same danger in buying hogs at public sale, as well as in borrowing for breeding purposes and in returning hogs from fairs or other exhibitions. Unless the home herd carries immunity against cholera, new stock hogs brought to the farm should be kept by themselves well removed from the others for at least 21 days. The lending and borrowing of breeding stock should be done with great precaution to avoid the spread of cholera.

The failure of swine owners to burn or bury the hogs that die on their premises has resulted in many outbreaks of hog cholera. This is the factor that enables the dog and the buzzard to carry cholera infection to other farms. All diseased animals that die on the farm should be properly disposed of by either burning or burying deeply.

The feeding of table scraps and garbage to nonimmune hogs is a dangerous practice from the standpoint of cholera infection. Such feed may contain trimmings, rind and bones originating from cholera-infected pork, and the virus of the disease may be conveyed to the herd.

The stock-food peddler and the hog buyer going from farm to farm, and from one hog lot or pen to another, are still regarded as potential factors in the carrying of cholera infection. These men go to many places in the course of the day and may tramp through infected premises. There is always a possibility that the virus of cholera may be carried in the mud or manure on shoes, hoofs of horses, and wheels of wagons.

Small streams, brooks and canals, in which cholera-sick hogs wallow become contaminated and the infection carried by the current may attack susceptible hogs having access to these waters. Hogs not immunized should be kept away from such streams.

While other possible means of transmission may be enumerated, those mentioned are considered the chief ones. If these factors are guarded against, much will be done to prevent the spread of cholera and to reduce losses. However, since it is a difficult matter to safeguard against all these dangers, the safe and positive method to follow in sections producing many hogs is that of immunization of the herd. This done as yearly procedure will remove all anxiety as to the safety of the animals. It should not be forgotten, however, that sanitation in the raising of swine has much to do with the health and thriftiness of the herd.

Lime and Potash Are Big Clover Essentials

Waste of Time to Plant Crop in Poor Soil.

It is a waste of time and seed to plant clover in soil that needs lime and potash. Such is the conclusion to be drawn from the results of tests conducted at the New Jersey agricultural experiment station during the past year.

Clover failed to grow when planted in trial plots where chemical tests showed the need of lime. Timothy and clover together yielded about 1,730 pounds to the acre on soil that was limed but not fertilized with potash. Addition of potash to other limed plots brought a yield of 3,105 pounds of hay to the acre. In the second cutting, on the limed plot without potash, 300 pounds of hay to the acre was obtained and on the limed and potash treated plot 1,000 pounds.

The soil chemists at the experiment station explain that lime is needed to counteract soil acids, as clover can neither germinate well nor grow in an acid soil. Clover absorbs large quantities of potash and if large crops are removed the soil is soon exhausted of the available potash. Experiments have shown that 25 to 50 pounds of muriate of potash to the acre usually meets the requirements of clover. Sometimes 100 pounds may be needed.

Where the soil has been properly inoculated with nitrogen-fixing bacteria it is not necessary to use nitrogen fertilizers on clover. The plant has the ability to obtain its nitrogen from the air through the aid of these bacteria.

SHE WENT FROM BAD TO WORSE

Down to 98 Pounds—Finally Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Cleveland, Ohio.—"After having my first baby, I lost weight, no matter what I did. Then a doctor told me I would be better if I had another baby, which I did. But I got worse, was always sickly and went down to 88 pounds. My neighbor told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it helped her very much, so I tried it. After taking four bottles, I weigh 116 pounds. It has just done wonders for me and I can do my housework now without one bit of trouble."

—Mrs. M. RISSINGHA, 10604 Nelson Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

If some good fairy should appear, and offer to grant your heart's desire, what would you choose? Wealth? Happiness? That's the best gift. Health is riches that gold cannot buy and surely health is cause enough for happiness.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound may be the good fairy who offers you better health.

TODAY'S WINNERS

Are you getting "yours," or are bodily infirmities holding you back? The sprightliness of youth, health, strength, success may be yours if you keep your system in order.

GOLD MEDAL
HAARLEM OIL
CAPSULES

and plenty of fresh water will work wonders for you. All druggists; three sizes. Accept no substitutes.

EYES HURT?

The burning or sandy feel, and to relieve inflammation and remove any discharge. Eye Salve, according to directions. See dealer.

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PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVINE
for Epilepsy
Nervousness & Sleeplessness.

PRICE \$1.50 AT YOUR DRUG STORE
Ask for Sample

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PIMPLES
Seem insignificant, but they do not have had blood. Constipation causes bad blood.

DR. THACHER'S VEGETABLE SYRUP
relieves constipation, indigestion and biliousness. 40c & \$1.50 bottles sold by YOUR LOCAL DEALER.

Skyscraper Roundhouse

As a solution of the automobile parking question, a Western inventor has devised a skyscraper roundhouse for storing cars. It is simply a large spiral with wide passageways for running the autos up or down, and with storage space for many machines on each floor. The spiral has an easy grade, requiring little effort to ascend, and exits may be made in safety.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

For Colds, Grip or Influenza
and as a preventive, take Laxative BROMO QUININE Tablets. A Safe and Proven Remedy. The box bears the signature of E. W. Grove. 30c.—Adv.

Famous Garden Restored

"At Upsala the old garden of the famous botanist, Linnaeus, has been restored, according to the original plan left by the master. In this old university town the Swedish "king of flowers" taught students from all over the world his system of classifying plants.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Everything comes to the man who waits—except his missing hair.

Sufferers From Catarrh
HERE IS GLORIOUS NEWS FOR YOU
No matter how long you have suffered from this dreadful and annoying complaint, a speedy and effective relief from your suffering is now offered to you in CAMPHOBOL. Whose wonderful results are realized at the very first trial. The most stubborn case will quickly yield to CAMPHOBOL.

"I would like every sufferer from Catarrh in this city to try my CAMPHOBOL," says Dr. Byrnestad. "Go to the drug store and get a 5c jar of my CAMPHOBOL, and if it fails to give immediate relief and is not better than anything you have ever used, return the jar to your druggist, who is authorized to refund your money. Once you have tried CAMPHOBOL, you'll then realize how good it is, not only for Catarrh of nose and throat, but also for Asthma and Bronchitis."

Dr. Byrnestad's CAMPHOBOL
At All Druggists
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CARBUNCLES
Carbol draws out the core and gives quick relief.
CARBOIL

GENEROUS 30¢ BOX
At All Druggists—Money-back Guarantee
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Agricultural Notes

Poultry need direct sunlight and good ventilation to keep in best health.

"Years teach us more than books," but books will teach us more in fewer years. It's a wise farmer who reads.

In the constant cultivation and cropping of our soils the organic matter is burned out, and used up. Manure goes far toward replacing this loss.

Concrete fence posts of unusual shapes can be built by the use of special metal molds. These are produced by several manufacturers.

Potatoes keep best in storage at a temperature of from 34 to 38 degrees Fahrenheit. They are one of the easiest vegetables to store. Good ventilation is an advantage.

Store credit costs more than bank credit because storekeepers are equipped to handle merchandise and not credit; bankers are equipped to handle credit and not merchandise.

A good, workable mortar for masonry construction on the farm can be made by mixing one part portland cement to six parts sand, to which is added one part hydrated lime.

Plant Forage Designed for the Silo Nearby

In planting forage designed for the silo, a few details should be kept in mind. First, it should be grown as close to the silo or point of feeding as possible, because silage is bulky and should not be hauled any farther than necessary. A crop that is grown on rich soil under favorable conditions is generally of better quality than one grown on poor soil. Quick growth has less woody fiber and is more digestible and palatable; therefore, the land should have enough fertilizer to make a rapid growth.

Now Using Muddy Water Method for Inoculating

A good many are now using the muddy water method for inoculating; that is, mix your dirt with water until it is smooth and about the consistency of thick cream, and apply it to the seed, stirring well. Probably, a little more dirt might accompany the seed when the seed had been previously treated with a thin glue water. Though inoculating methods are usually successful with sweet clover, they frequently fail with alfalfa, so far as a perfect stand is concerned.