



1—Jury in the trial at Los Angeles of William E. Hickman for kidnaping and murdering little Marion Parker. 2—The Don Juan de Austria, once a Spanish warship that was captured by Admiral Dewey, sinking off Brooklyn during a violent storm. 3—Miss Laura Volstead of Minnesota, daughter of the father of the prohibition act, who is a candidate for the seat he held in congress.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Hints at Veto if Moderation Isn't Shown in Tax Reduction.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

MODERATION in tax reduction is still insisted on by President Coolidge, and unless the revenue bill passed by the house is so amended that the total cut shall be not far from the \$225,000,000 recommended by the administration it may be vetoed. That was the construction placed on the President's remarks at the semi-annual budget meeting of government officials. In part he said:

"I have expressed myself in favor of further moderate tax reduction. I have indicated the maximum reduction we can now afford. There was no partisan thought in that recommendation. I hope there will be none in its final consideration by the congress.

"We should not depart from the wise policy established, and thus far rigidly followed, of keeping our expenses within our receipts. That I had in mind in making my recommendation. It has made a rich contribution to the splendid financial status of the country. It has enabled us to hire money at a lower rate than any other business in the world. It has been effective in the maintenance of prosperity. It has the hearty indorsement of the taxpayers.

"That policy of a balanced budget—expenditures within receipts—must not be molested. It must not be endangered."

FOLLOWING closely the recommendations of the President, the army appropriation bill was reported favorably by the house appropriations committee. The measure carries a total of nearly \$400,000,000, the largest since the war-time expansion period, and is more liberal than last year's bill in providing funds for the purchase and testing of new weapons and for motorized equipment. It does not, however, provide much for the building up of the depleted ammunition reserves. The air corps gets \$4,432,968, the National Guard \$1,729,144, and the organized reserves and R. O. T. C. about \$900,000.

GOVERNMENT ownership and operation of the merchant marine will be continued if the senate has its way. That body, by a vote of 53 to 31, passed the Jones bill despite the opposition of the President. Nineteen Republicans joined with Democrats and the Farmer-Labor senator in support of the measure, while 24 Republicans and eight Democrats voted against it. The Republicans favoring the bill included not only the radicals but a number of senators ordinarily classed as regulars, such as Jones, Willis, Robinson, Gooding and Schall.

The feature of the bill which is regarded as the most objectionable to President Coolidge is a clause which prohibits the sale of ships except by a unanimous vote of the shipping board. Another provision which goes counter to the Coolidge policies recognizes the necessity for the replacement of present vessels and the construction of additional up-to-date cargo, combination cargo and passenger, and passenger ships and authorizes the shipping board to submit estimates to congress for this purpose. The President is against the expenditure of any government funds in the construction of any new ships.

Though the bill will have strong support in the house, its passage there is regarded as doubtful. Should it get through in its present form it is likely to be vetoed by the President.

TWO projected loans to Soviet Russia, totaling \$70,000,000, were hard hit by the State department when this statement was issued:

"The department objects to financial arrangements involving the flotation of a loan in the United States or the employment of credit for the purpose of making an advance to the Soviet regime. The department does

not approve in any way the sale of Soviet bonds here."

Perceval Farquhar already had negotiated a six-year credit of \$40,000,000 for the construction and equipment of immense steel works; and the Chase National bank of New York and the Amalgamated bank of Chicago had planned to act as agents for payments of interest and retirement charges on a bond issue of \$30,000,000 which was to be disposed of by the Soviet government by private sale to Americans.

WILLIAM G. McADOO projected himself into the political situation again with a rousing attack on the Presidential candidacy of Gov. Al Smith—or, indeed, of any vet. Addressing a law enforcement meeting in Richmond, Va., Smith's old rival for the Democratic nomination flatly contradicted some of the governor's recent statements, declared the "liquor interests" had captured political power both in New York and in Maryland, and argued that to expect prohibition enforcement from a President hostile to prohibition was "upon its face an absurdity." He said the issue was one that must be fought "to a conclusion" in the campaign of 1928.

The speaker suggested, among other things, that the federal government give financial aid to the states in prohibition enforcement, somewhat after the manner of the federal aid system by which states now are assisted in road building.

Senator Jim Reed's headquarters in Washington and New York are becoming very busy places, and the senator is to make a speaking tour of the South and West. The Smith boosters hope Reed will gather in a lot of delegates, for they expect all his votes will be turned over to Al before the contest is decided in the convention.

Managers of Lowden and Hoover, still the leading possibilities for the Republican nomination, are displaying immense activity in the states that have no favorite sons. Senator Curtis is developing considerable strength and it seems likely he will have quite a block of votes when the Kansas City convention opens.

REPRESENTATIVE J. B. ASWELL of Louisiana, ranking Democratic member of the house committee on agriculture, may have solved the troubles of congress in the matter of farm relief legislation, for the surplus control bill he introduced recently is looked on with favor as a compromise that might be agreed upon by the administration leaders and the supporters of the McNary-Haugen bill. Of course in that case it would be re-drafted and introduced by some Republican. While it accepts the structure and general machinery of the McNary-Haugen bill, the Aswell plan eliminates the equalization fee, held by the administration to be unconstitutional.

"In lieu of this federal tax on the producers," the author explains, "we provide for the payment from the treasury through a revolving fund of losses, costs and charges arising under marketing agreements; the revolving fund to receive the profits from the sale of commodities. A total appropriation of \$400,000,000 is authorized for the revolving fund, but only \$250,000,000 of this sum is made available for such payments. The remaining \$150,000,000 is for loans to co-operative marketing associations, whereas in the McNary-Haugen bill the entire \$400,000,000 is available for loans and the producers are liable to assessments for handling their crops."

The only other material variation in the Aswell bill gives the proposed farm board power to control production by refusing to commence a marketing period or by terminating any existing period for a commodity that has been substantially increased against the advice and program of the board or above the immediately preceding five-year average.

ON FEBRUARY 6, the sesquicentennial anniversary of the first treaty between the United States and France, the new treaty of arbitration was signed by those nations. It is a substitute for the Root arbitration treaty, and its preamble contains a declaration against war as an instrument of national policy. Under the pact, should a controversy arise between France and the United States

that falls of diplomatic treatment, the arbitration formula must be subject to the approval of the American senate. In addition, the agreement bars from arbitration any disputes concerning purely domestic affairs, those involving the interests of a third party, or the Monroe doctrine.

FOREIGN MINISTER STRESEMANN of Germany, whose recent illness led to predictions of his retirement, has recovered enough to deliver two rousing speeches before the reichstag. In the first he set forth all that Germany has done for the solution of the security problem, declaring no other state has done more or as much, and branded the French fears as hypocrisy. He said the German army was too small even to defend the country's own borders and demanded the evacuation of the Rhineland because its military occupation "is one of the greatest obstacles to a real Franco-German rapprochement." Next day Herr Stresemann, replying to Nationalist critics, reasserted his resolve to adhere to the Locarno policy, and then again appealed to France to "raise the iron curtain in the Rhineland" in order that Germany and France may work together for world peace.

Foreign Minister Briand of France replied by saying that if Germany wished to bury up the evacuation she must pay the reparations more swiftly.

OSCAR UNDERWOOD, member of the United States delegation in the Pan-American conference in Havana, says the doings of that conference will greatly improve the relations of this country with Latin America. One of its chief achievements, he thinks, will be the adoption of the Pan-American aviation treaty.

The committee on Pan-American union affairs adopted the Mexican plan permitting each nation to name anyone it wished as its representative on the governing board, but decisively rejected Mexico's suggestion that the chairmanship of that board be given each republic in turn.

FLYING about 750 miles, much of the time over unexplored mountain and jungle country, Colonel Lindbergh in the Spirit of St. Louis made the trip from Bogota to Maracay field, near Caracas, in a little more than ten hours and was warmly welcomed by President Gomez of Venezuela and a great crowd. The ambassador of good will was delayed by losing his way in a fog, but as always he arrived safely. In Caracas the customary honors were heaped on the young man and then, on Wednesday he hopped off again for a thousand-mile flight to the Virgin Islands. He followed the great curve of the Antilles, passing over those beautiful islands one after another, and in 10 hours and 15 minutes made a beautiful landing on Lindbergh field, St. Thomas. Capt. Waldo Evans, governor of the islands, met him and they led a great procession through the city of Charlotte Amalie, the entire population taking part. Thursday Colonel Lindbergh flew to Porto Rico.

EARL DOUGLAS HAIG, Great Britain's most famous soldier in the World war, died quite suddenly at his sister's home in London, and the nation was plunged in mourning for the mighty warrior who, all his life a soldier, had risen to be field marshal, commander in chief of the British armies in France, Knight of the Most Distinguished Order of the Bath, and peer of the realm. There was a state funeral for Sir Douglas in St. Paul's and his body was buried at Brompton.

Vicente Blasco Ibanez, the eminent Spanish novelist who died in exile in France, left instructions in his will that he be not buried in Spain, so he was interred at Mentone; but earth brought from Valencia, Spain, was sprinkled in his coffin and his body was wrapped in a copy of the banner carried by El Cid Campeador, Spain's national hero.

FLAMES swept through the business and industrial districts of Fall River, Mass., Thursday night, and before the conflagration was checked an area of five blocks had been devastated. More than twenty-five buildings were destroyed and the property loss was estimated as high as \$35,000,000.

Lice and Mites Hurt Egg Yield

These Two Poultry Parasites Require Different Treatment to Kill.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Poultry parasites are of many kinds. Sometimes they multiply until they kill the fowls on which they prey. But in the opinion of entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture parasites do even greater injury to the industry by reducing the vitality, stunting the growth, and checking the egg yield of fowls. Lice and mites are the most frequent and widespread groups of external parasites, and these two require entirely different methods of treatment to rid the fowls of their attacks, because the two live under different conditions. The lice exist on the fowls, and the mites live in cracks and crevices in nests and roosts.

Eradicating Lice.
For eradicating lice the Department of Agriculture recommends application of sodium fluoride. It kills all varieties of lice—body, head, and feather. This chemical may be applied by dusting or by dipping. Either the "chemically pure" or the "commercial" grades may be used, but the latter is cheaper and more easily obtained. Young chicks require very little and a pound of powder costing about 50 cents should kill the lice on a flock of 100 chickens. Dipping the fowls is still easier and cheaper, but it is not wise to dip fowls unless the weather is warm. A single treatment of every fowl, by either the dusting or dipping method, will completely eradicate all lice from the premises.

Destroying Mites.
For mites the procedure is utterly different. Mites do not live on the fowls by day, but come out and suck their fill of blood when the fowls are roosting. First the poultry house must be cleaned thoroughly. Trash, nesting material, etc., should be taken out and burned. Then go over the whole house thoroughly with crude petroleum or carbolineum, using either a spray pump or brush to apply the material. Petroleum is cheaper but the carbolineum gets into the cracks better and lasts longer. Paint the roosts and let the petroleum or carbolineum work into every crack. The mite killer should dry before the chickens go to roost.

There are other fowl parasites, such as the scaly leg mites, blue bugs, bedbugs, fleas, and chiggers, each of which may cause much loss; these pests, however, are not so generally distributed as are the lice and mites. This general distribution over the entire United States and the pernicious attacks of mites and lice make these two groups of outstanding importance.

Roup Usually Starts as a Cold During Winter

One of the common troubles with poultry in the fall and winter is a disease known as roup. It usually starts as a cold with a watery discharge from the eyes or nostrils. In this form, it is commonly called a cold. The trouble may be nothing more than a cold, in which case it will soon clear up and disappear.

If, however, roup is really present, the eyes—one or both—will swell and will be filled with a heavy mucus which may even be so thick it is cheesy. The bird will stand hunched up and will have no desire to do anything. There will be a foul odor from the discharge. This is roup.

Keeping the birds warm is one of the best treatments for this trouble. Take all birds thus affected to a warm building or room—if one is available with a stove in it, so much the better. Squeeze as much of the cheesy material from the eyes as possible and treat the eyes with a warm 5 per cent solution of boric acid or with a 2 per cent solution of some good disinfectant. A 20 per cent argyrol solution is also good for this. Remove any birds from the pen as soon as any other cases are discovered.

Short Farm Notes

No farm building is really complete until it is painted.

Man can live without milk, but not so well.

Nitrogen in the air is free but the only way that a farmer can gather it is through legumes.

Gooseberries and currants produce fruit from lateral buds on one-year wood and on spurs on older wood.

Eighteen per cent of the portland cement used in the United States goes for farm and small town construction.

Another step toward better profits is the reduction of the feed bill for rats, grain weevils, and other such "varmints."

The average annual rate of depreciation to allow on a miscellaneous lot of farm machinery usually is about 10 per cent of its inventory value of the preceding year.

Copper-carbonate dust is not effective, when used alone, against oat smut. A mixture of one part copper-carbonate and two parts mercuric chloride controlled smut in Ohio tests.

Open Old Drains and Plan Some New Ones

Spring Is Time to Clean Out Ditches.

Spring rains and freshets make the farmer think of drainage, says the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, and there is no better time to lay out tile drains and ditches than at this season of the year.

Many farmers, says the college, make it a practice in March or April every year to start out and go over their farms with a shovel over their shoulders, and a handful of sharpened small stakes. The shovel is for cleaning the outlets of the drains now installed, and the stakes are for laying out new ones.

The drains are an investment, and the chief returns come in saving time in getting on the land in the spring. If the outlets are stopped up, they do not take care of the excess water as they should, and their purpose is defeated. To get real returns on the investment, nothing should be allowed to keep the drains from discharging the surface and excess soil water rapidly.

And while this is being done, says the college, there is no better time than early spring to locate the wet spots in the field and see where they should naturally drain. Watching where the surface water goes will generally give an idea as to the best natural outlet, and stakes should be set for future reference when the ditches can be dug.

One little wet spot may spoil the appearance and usefulness of a whole field, making it necessary to turn around in the middle of the lot, or to altogether forego the planting of certain crops. Drain the wet spots, says the college, and put the whole field on the same basis.

Mixture of Cooked Beans and Corn for Pig Feed

In an experiment carried on at the Michigan experiment station cull table beans were fed in a mixture of cooked beans and corn for pigs, and the results showed that they had a high food value for swine when fed in connection with some high carbohydrate feed. It seems that they could be fed with success to cows and poultry, but it would not be advisable to limit the amount of corn as beans are high in protein. Cull beanmeal carries approximately 20 per cent of protein, 42 per cent of carbohydrates and 1.3 per cent of fat. Corn is not a protein feed, but is, however, an important grain in a ration. The use of corn is for energy and fat for an animal, rather than for the production of milk and eggs. It would seem that where cooked cull beans are fed to cows at the rate of 5 pounds a day, an 18 per cent protein ration in addition, fed at the rate of 1 pound of grain to each 3½ pounds of milk, might make a good milk-producing feed. It is suggested that a grain ration feed be: 1 part corn meal, 2 parts bran, 2 parts ground oats, 2 parts gluten feed, 2 parts cottonseed meal and 1 part of oilmeal.

For poultry the beans should replace wheat in the scratch feed, and could take the place of middlings in a mash. It is safe to say that beans, like any other feed, in a ration for an animal should not make up over 25 per cent of the ration.

Jack Rabbits Kill Many Trees in Shelter Belt

Jack rabbits cause considerable injury to forest trees in many localities. In winter the succulent branches of the smaller trees are often girdled, causing stunted growth and sometimes killing the trees, writes C. A. Gillett, in the Dakota Farmer.

Probably the best method of protecting young shelter-belt trees from the rodents is fencing the shelter-belt area with a suitable fence that will prevent the rabbits from jumping over or getting through the mesh.

Operations for the control of jack rabbits are being directed by the United States Department of Agriculture biological survey. In South Dakota the work is to be aided by the establishment of a number of commercial stations for buying jack rabbits' skins in the western half of the state by agreements during the coming winter with produce companies in the East. The jack rabbit skins are to be used mostly in the manufacture of felt hats. The rise in the price of raw materials for felt-hat making has made it possible to utilize great numbers of rabbit skins that were formerly wasted.

Hens Like to Peck at Commercial Wall Board

When commercial wall board is used to line the inside of poultry houses the hens have a tendency to peck at the boards and tear off and eat part of the material. This can be prevented by covering the wall board with a paint composed of three parts cement and one part fine sand mixed to a plastic state with skim milk. This paint gives the surface a hard stone-like finish which is not easily broken by the pecking of the hens.

Two coats of the light-gray cement paint are necessary. It can be applied with a whitewash brush. The second coat can be applied about three hours after the first coat. If the poultryman does not wish to have the house too dark, the gray cement paint can be used to a point as high as the hens can reach from the floor or the drooping beards.

Fight COLDS
PREVENT GRIPPE AND FLU
HILL'S acts with amazing quickness. Colds are checked in a few hours. Complications are avoided—health fortified.
Be Sure It's **HILL'S** Price 30c
CASCARA QUININE
Get Red Box **HILL'S** with portrait

Sure Relief
No More Distress after eating or drinking
For correcting over-acidity and quickly relieving belching, gas, heartburn, sick headache, dizziness, nausea and other digestive disorders. Not a laxative but a tested **Sure Relief** for Indigestion. Perfectly harmless and pleasant to take. Send for free samples to Bell & Co., Inc., Orangeburg, N. Y.
Normalizes Digestion and Sweetens the Breath

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION
6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief
BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION
25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh
Since 1846 has healed Wounds and Sores on Man and Beast
All dealers are authorized to refund your money for the first bottle if not suited.

Cost of Spelling
An enthusiastic advocate of the simplified spelling system has figured out that the complexities of the present conventional method are costing the people of this country \$925,000,000 annually in its printing, writing and teaching bills. It is contended that the young children lose a year and a half of the first four years of their school life in endeavoring to master the intricacies of our present system of spelling. This represents a considerable item, but in addition there is 15 per cent waste in the use of superfluous letters in writing and printing.

Knew the Make
Walter Anthony, music critic, had taken his car to the sanatorium for an overhauling. "And while you are about it," said Walter, "you might take out all the promiscuous squeaks." "Listen, bo," was the reply. "This make of car don't have any promiscuous."

The BABY



Why do so many, many babies of today escape all the little fretful spells and infantile ailments that used to worry mothers through the day, and keep them up half the night?

If you don't know the answer, you haven't discovered pure, harmless Castoria. It is sweet to the taste, and sweet in the little stomach. And its gentle influence seems felt all through the tiny system. Not even a distasteful dose of castor oil does so much good.

Fletcher's Castoria is purely vegetable, so you may give it freely, at first sign of colic; or constipation; or diarrhea. Or those many times when you just don't know what is the matter. For real sickness, call the doctor, always. At other times, a few drops of Fletcher's Castoria.

The doctor often tells you to do just that; and always says Fletcher's. Other preparations may be just as pure, just as free from dangerous drugs, but why experiment? Besides, the book on care and feeding of babies that comes with Fletcher's Castoria is worth its weight in gold!

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA