



1—George W. Wickersham, representing the senate in habeas corpus proceedings brought by R. W. Stewart, oil magnate cited for contempt. 2—Clearing highways in Montgomery county, Maryland, after unprecedented snowfall. 3—Celebrating one hundred fiftieth anniversary of first Franco-American treaty with ceremony at foot of Statue of Liberty in New York harbor.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Pre-Convention Doings of Republicans—"Lindy" Reaches Havana.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

REPUBLICAN interest in the pre-convention Presidential campaign centered on the question of what Herbert Hoover would do in the matter of entering the Ohio preferential primaries. Formal steps to induce him to contest with Senator Frank E. Willis for the state delegation were taken by a committee of prominent politicians formed at Columbus and a petition to the secretary of commerce was circulated for signatures. Mr. Willis, being a "favorite son," has indicated that he is ready for the fight and it is admitted that if Mr. Hoover does enter the primaries, and loses, his cause will have received a serious blow.

Some of the eastern party leaders who are opposed to the Hoover candidacy, notably Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Charles Hilles, are reported to be alarmed by the growing strength of Hoover in the eastern states and to be laying plans to bring about a deadlock in the convention in the hope that this would be broken by the "drafting" of Mr. Coolidge. The Pennsylvania delegation will go to Kansas City solid for Mellon and ready to jump where he tells it to. Hilles and State Chairman Morris of New York have arranged that the New York delegates shall not commit themselves until something more definite is known as to the chance of renominating Coolidge. Governor Fuller of Massachusetts may be brought forward in order to check the Hoover campaign for delegates in the Bay state. It appears that these anti-Hoover leaders, if they could not have Coolidge, might line up their delegates for Daves, Mellon and probably others of them would prefer even Hoover to Lowden because of the latter's stand in favor of the McNary-Haugen brand of farm relief legislation. In Ohio the Lowdenites are backing Willis and in Indiana they are supporting Senator Watson, believing Lowden will benefit by this when those gentlemen find their chances in the convention are nil.

Developments of the week in Illinois politics were exciting locally and promised to have some effect on the Presidential campaign. Gov. Len Small, desiring a third term, was forced to surrender to Mayor Thompson of Chicago, agreeing to make Big Bill his patronage dispenser in the metropolis in return for the support of the Thompson organization. The mayor has been strongly opposed to sending any Lowden delegates to Kansas City from Cook county and also is the political foe of Senator Deneen. So it is not unlikely that the friends of Lowden and Deneen will make an alliance with the supporters of Secretary of State Emmerson, who is out for the gubernatorial nomination. In this way they might elect a considerable number of Lowden delegates throughout the state. The matter of Frank L. Smith, senator-elect, who was denied his seat, also enters into the Illinois situation. Mr. Smith resigned his credentials, was reappointed by Small and announced his candidacy for re-election in November.

Among the Democrats of the country the campaign of Al Smith goes along fairly smoothly but with some what less impetus. McAdoo's Virginia speech chirked up the dry Democrats a lot and in several states the opposition to the New York governor was noticeably stronger. But it isn't strong enough yet to lead to revision of the prediction that he will be the party's nominee at Houston. The suggestion that Jesse Jones of Texas be named as Smith's running mate seems to meet with increasing favor.

CORRESPONDENCE made public by Senator Walsh, prosecutor for the senate's Teapot Dome investigating committee, reveals the fact that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., strongly

urged Col. Robert W. Stewart, chairman of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, to tell the committee who were the beneficiaries of the notorious \$50,000,000 Continental Trading company, Ltd., deal—information which Stewart declined to give and in consequence was cited for contempt. Senator Walsh wrote to Mr. Rockefeller asking his aid in unraveling the Continental mystery and the letter promised to do all he could to clear it up. Later he wrote Stewart saying the chairman owed it to his associates and stockholders and to the public to bring the questionable transactions into the fullest light.

Mr. Rockefeller was summoned to appear before the committee Saturday.

COLONEL LINDBERGH ended his Latin American air tour Wednesday when the Spirit of St. Louis gracefully swooped down on the flying field at Havana after a 750 mile flight from Port au Prince, Haiti. Thousands of Cubans who had waited hours in the hot sun rushed forward with wild cheers and overwhelmed the soldiers and police. Not until cavalry men had cleared the field was the young aviator able to alight and receive the greetings of Charles Evans Hughes, Ambassador Judah and the high Cuban officials gathered to meet him. At the Presidential palace President Machado told him what he and his fellow Cubans think of him, and thereafter he was the guest of honor at the usual receptions, luncheons, banquets and balls. He announced that he would make his homeward flight direct from Havana to St. Louis, starting February 13.

The first air-mail service between the islands of the Antilles was inaugurated with Lindbergh's arrival Wednesday. Two sacks of mail from Santo Domingo and one from Port-au-Prince were delivered at Havana by the plane.

Costes and Lebric, the Frenchmen who were the first to fly across the south Atlantic, made their way up from Mexico City and on Wednesday brought their big plane, the Nungesser-Coll, down on Bolling field, Washington. They were elaborately entertained in the national capital, and on Saturday flew to New York.

SANDINO, Nicaraguan rebel leader, was reported to have gathered about 500 cavalrymen near Jinotega and detachments of this force were engaged in looting coffee estates in the vicinity. Several appeals from planters for protection were received by the British charge d'affaires at Managua and he informed American Minister Patterson that his government expected full protection for British lives and property in the affected area. There already were companies of American marines in Jinotega, San Rafael del Norte and Matagalpa and steps were taken to strengthen the garrison at the last named city, whose citizens were becoming decidedly nervous. Sandino left a note at one coffee farm saying:

"The marines are very cowardly. They did not care to fight me in the Segovias. When they come here I will meet them and blood will flow in these hills near Matagalpa."

In view of the congressional attacks on our policy in Nicaragua, it is interesting to read that an investigator for the New York Times has found that Wall street's direct financial interest in that country is only \$185,000, which is scheduled to be paid off in three months. The total American investment in Nicaragua is estimated at \$12,000,000.

TRANSATLANTIC television became a demonstrated reality last week when a group of persons in a darkened cellar at Hartsdale, N. Y., gathered about the television invented by John L. Baird and saw the moving figures of a man and woman who were seated before an electric eye in a London laboratory. The transformed vision came through the ether in the form of a bumblebee's hum, a musical buzz of irregular cadence representing in sound the lights and shadows of their faces—all that was transmitted in the test. When the television, a black box compact enough to be carried around in a taxi, had done its work with this rhythmic rumble from across the sea the visions

gradually built themselves up of tiny oblongs of light suspended in a whirling rectangle of brilliance in the machine's gaping mouth.

GOV. ED JACKSON of Indiana went to trial last week on a charge of conspiracy to conceal an alleged offer of a bribe of \$10,000 to his predecessor, Warren T. McCray, who was sent to the penitentiary. Jackson and his two codefendants, George V. Coffin and Robert L. Marsh, waived arraignment and were granted separate trials, whereupon the governor pleaded not guilty and the examination of jurors was begun. Jackson is alleged to have conspired with Marsh and Coffin to bribe McCray to appoint the man they designated as county prosecutor at Indianapolis. McCray refused the alleged bribe offer of \$10,000 and "protection from prosecution in any county Criminal court." Then he appointed W. H. Remy, as prosecutor.

FLOOD control legislation making the government responsible for the entire cost is favored by a majority of the house flood control committee and the senate commerce committee; but President Coolidge made it known last week that he still believes the states should share the burden of expense. Fear of Wisconsin, a member of the house committee, stands with the President in this. He declares that if congress approves a program by which the federal government bears the entire expense of flood control work on the lower Mississippi the action will serve as a precedent which will mean future "pork barrel" projects. It will be difficult, he says, to resist legislation dealing similarly with other rivers.

IN A report submitted to the house with the 1929 treasury appropriation bill it was admitted by the appropriations committee that the failure of more than two-thirds of the agents in the prohibition service in the recent merit system tests has demoralized prohibition enforcement throughout the country. The report says that "without any eligible register from which to select the successors to these men, the service is in the predicament of having many individuals regarded as their best enforcement officers under sentence of rejection, but permitted to stay in the service with dismissal impending."

Sebastian S. Kresge of Detroit was found guilty of adultery in his wife's suit for divorce in New York; thereupon there arose a cry that the \$500,000 he had given the Anti-Saloon league recently should be returned. But it will not be, for Bishop Nicholson, president of the league, says the donation was not a philanthropy but a purely business proposition; that Kresge "saw that prohibition increased his own income, that it brought more nickels and dimes into his stores, and so he devoted \$500,000 to aid this cause which directly affected him." In New York it was taken for granted that the league would use the Kresge money for the education of voters in its campaign against the nomination of Al Smith for President.

POWERS of the radio commission were extended for another year by the senate and it was believed this action would be followed by confirmation of the three members whose appointments have been held up. The extension bill provides that terms of present members of the commission shall expire at the end of the year's period and that new appointments of members of the appellate body to exist thereafter shall then be made by the President. Another provision of the bill limits licenses of broadcasting stations to six months and other classes of radio licenses to one year.

CHINESE Nationalists expect the early recognition of their government, for the French and Norwegian ministers to Peking arrived in Shanghai last week to confer with officials there, and the British minister was expected this week. The French minister told the welcoming Nationalists that he expected their revolution would be successful and that they soon would control Peking.

Meat Animals Getting Fewer

Decrease Seen in Beef Cattle, Sheep and Swine—Dairy Cows Increase.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Although there are 35,000,000 more people in the United States now than 25 years ago, there are about 22,000,000 fewer beef cattle, sheep, and swine to provide meat for them, according to Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture. There are, however, about 8,000,000 more dairy cows, so the net loss in the number of food-producing animals is about 14,000,000 in 25 years. Ten years ago the cornfields aggregated about 197,000,000 acres. Last year they amounted to less than 98,000,000 acres, according to the latest estimates, representing an average shrinkage of nearly 1,000,000 acres a year.

Growing Industrialization.

These and other changes, in Doctor Mohler's opinion, are evidences of a growing industrialization of the United States. "This country," he says, "is undergoing much the same change that occurred during the last century in Great Britain. At that time the British Isles were agriculturally prominent. Agriculture, in turn, was largely a live stock enterprise. The excellence of British live stock ranks with the world's best. Yet for many years it has been overshadowed by industrial development, such as manufactures, mining and the acquisition of a world-wide commercial trade. The United States is undergoing a similar change. We may point with pride to our 173,000,000 domestic animals. We may assert that the live stock population of the country, not counting poultry, exceeds the human population by 50,000,000 head. We may call attention to the large meat consumption of the United States and the progress made in improving the quality of animals and in reducing the risks of production. But if we are honest with ourselves we must accept other facts. We must consider the live stock industry in relation to other developments."

Duties of Producer.

Doctor Mohler admits there are partial substitutes for many of the products of meat animals, but he says these are not adequate substitutes. Two duties involve on the live stock producers, he believes. First, they should increase the biological efficiency of their live stock to the highest degree. Second, they should convince and inform the public that live stock raising in this country is an essential industry, which, along with its various products, deserves consideration in proportion to the service it renders."

Manuring Garden Soil During Winter Season

A dark-colored soil is generally desired for home gardens. Such a soil contains more organic matter than one with a red, yellow, blue, or gray color.

The black or brown color should be uniform throughout the soil. Any mottling or uneven appearance is an indication of poor aeration and poor drainage in the garden soil.

Best results in a garden are obtained when the soil is well drained and well supplied with organic matter. This is true because such a soil dries out early in the spring and yet retains the optimum amount of water for use by plant life throughout the growing season.

All garden soils may not possess these ideal organic and drainage conditions. A generous application of barnyard manure every winter will tend to improve the garden soil in both these points. Apply manure at the rate of five tons per acre. A good big load spread on a 50 by 100-foot garden every fall for five or six years will usually more than double its yielding powers.

Hints for the Farm

Be fair to nature—test your seed corn.

Buy seed from reliable sources or you run the risk of failure.

More farm mathematics: If it costs \$2 a year to feed a rat, what do farmers lose this, annually?

Only workers pay for their keep. This is true of cows and chickens as well as bees and men.

A good paint brush deserves to be cleaned at the end of a job. The best way to do this is to use gasoline or turpentine.

The infection which causes pea blight is carried by the seed, and it may also live over from one season to the next in pea refuse in the field.

In caring for shop tools on the farm, a wall tool cabinet is better and cheaper to make than a tool chest. Locate each tool in this cabinet in its own particular place.

Sunshine is almost as bad on farm machinery as rain and snow. Therefore, it is good for it to be placed under an implement shed in the summer time as well as the winter.

Poor Seed Wastes Time and Energy

Fresh Vegetables From Home Garden Desired.

The securing of good tested seed, true to variety name, is very important in small as well as in large plantings. When buying a certain variety of seed one likes to believe that he will get what he is paying for, but in spite of this, seed sometimes does not come true to label.

The recommendations from the vegetable department of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture at New Brunswick are that both farmers and home gardeners secure seed from reliable seedsmen. Some seed can be bought at various kinds of retail stores but, in buying, it is always well to note the name of the seedsmen so that if the seed does not come true to label this year, the mistake of purchasing from the same source may be avoided next year.

The growing of vegetables at home to keep the table supplied with fresh vegetables during the greater part of the year is a matter of personal interest to every homemaker who possesses a bit of ground which is at all suitable for gardening. As a rule, the farmer has an abundance of land and the opportunity to use it, but quite often he fails to provide an adequate supply of fresh vegetables for his own table. As a partial substitute for home grown vegetables, quantities of canned vegetables are purchased to be consumed even during the summer months. Canned vegetables are better than none, but fresh vegetables right from the garden are not only better but much less expensive.

More vegetables in the diet mean better health. With a well-kept garden to draw from, the perplexing problem of how to provide a variety of palatable food at minimum cost will be solved. A large garden, well filled, is the diabetic's paradise.

Bees Busy Throughout Cold Months of Winter

In winter, unlike all other insects, the honey bees instead of dying and wintering over in the egg form as do army worms, tent caterpillars and aphids, or hibernating as do wasps and bumble bees, form a compact cluster, and by consuming honey they generate sufficient heat by muscular activity to keep themselves warm over the winter.

The honey bee has an extremely accurate temperature sense. When the temperature reaches 57 degrees F. the bees form their cluster. This cluster is in shape of a large hollow ball in the hive. The outside wall is composed of closely packed bees facing inward. In the center a few bees fan vigorously with their wings, and by this means keep the temperature of the cluster up to around 80 degrees F. The bees on the outside of the cluster gradually move inward, and the bees on the outside gradually move to the outside.

Towards the spring when the warm weather comes, a temperature from 93 to 96 degrees F. is reached in the cluster, and at this time brood rearing commences. As the weather becomes warmer, more brood is reared. This brood rearing continues throughout the summer until the cooler weather in the fall, when the queen lays fewer eggs. As the temperature gradually lowers in the fall, less brood is reared until a temperature of 60 degrees F. is reached. At this time brood rearing ceases and the worker bees carry out all developing brood and prepare the colony for the formation of the winter cluster, which takes place when the temperature reaches 57 degrees F.

Give Horse Plenty Room to Lie on Side in Stall

The shoe boil is the result of inflammation in a sac-like structure between the bone and the skin of the horse's elbow, coming usually from bruises produced when the animal lies down, with the leg flexed under the body. The injury is most severe in shod horses, the calks of the shoe causing the mischief. To prevent it, give the horse plenty of room to lie on its side, writes Dr. L. Van Es in the Kansas Farmer. Plenty of bedding is a help.

To prevent shoe boils, the horse's foot may be wrapped with burlap or a thick pad may be placed over the cannon bone. When a boil is observed, prevent the horse from lying down for a time and it may disappear. Persistent cases of shoe boil may require a surgical operation.

Satisfactory Yields of Clover Seed Will Pay

Satisfactory yields of sweet clover seed can be secured each year, and as the acreage increases the demand for seed should add this crop as a profitable one to a seed grower's business. A seed grower usually stays in the business year after year and grows several different crops for the seed. A slump in prices for a short period on some particular crop does not throw his business out of joint under such a system.

It is true that sweet clover seed prices are the lowest they have been for several years. Nevertheless, the easy handling of this seed crop and its relatively high yields secured per acre offer a profitable margin for growers who really make a business of growing it for seed.

The BABY



No mother in this enlightened age would give her baby something she did not know was perfectly harmless, especially when a few drops of plain Castoria will right a baby's stomach and end almost any little ill. fretfulness and fever, too; it seems no time until everything is serene.

That's the beauty of Castoria; its gentle influence seems just what is needed. It does all that castor oil might accomplish, without shock to the system. Without the evil taste. It's delicious! Being purely vegetable, you can give it as often as there's a sign of colic; constipation; diarrhea; or need to aid sound, natural sleep.

Just one warning: it is genuine Fletcher's Castoria that physicians recommend. Other preparations may be just as free from all doubtful drugs, but no child of this writer's is going to test them! Besides, the book on care and feeding of babies that comes with Fletcher's Castoria is worth its weight in gold.

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You don't know what it is to live until you have experienced the benefits of the right kind of vegetable diet in keeping the system clean. Don't fight constipation with strong mineral purgatives or habit-forming laxatives. Use nature's way as embodied in Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. You will like the gentle thoroughness of their natural, laxative action. At druggists or 273 Pearl St., N. Y. City.

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Never Too Late

Cortlandt Bleecker nodded from a window of the Knickerbocker club toward a painted old lady with a golden bob who swaggered down Fifth avenue in very high-heeled slippers of snakeskin, flesh-colored silk stockings and a skirt that ended an inch or two above her knees. "It is never too late to pretend," he said.

A friend who is never in need is a friend indeed.

You can't stretch your word far without breaking it.

RHEUMATISM

While in France with the American Army I obtained a noted French prescription for the treatment of Rheumatism and Neuritis. I have given this to thousands with wonderful results. The prescription cost me nothing. I ask nothing for it. I will mail it if you will send me your address. A postal will bring it. Write today. Paul Case, Branch 1, Brockton, Mass.