



1—Frank D. Boynton, superintendent of schools at Ithaca, N. Y., president of the National Education association. 2—Opening the new bridge at Bay St. Louis, Miss. 3—Breaking ground at Houston, Texas, for building for the Democratic national convention.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

James A. Patten Bares Oil Bond Deal in Republican Campaign Fund.

JAMES A. PATTEN, veteran Chicago Board of Trade operator, testifying before the senate Teapot Dome investigating committee, related how he unknowingly handled \$25,000 of the \$200,000 in Liberty bonds advanced by Harry F. Sinclair to help wipe out the Republican national committee's 1920 Presidential campaign deficit.

The bonds were turned over to him in December, 1923, by the late Fred W. Upham, then treasurer of the Republican committee, according to Mr. Patten, who declared that while he knew nothing at the time of the source of the bonds he did suspect—because he, rather than a bank, had been asked to buy them—that something was wrong.

The suspicion became so strong, Mr. Patten, continued, that after a troubled night of thought, he contributed the \$25,000 in bonds to the building fund of the Evanston hospital.

Mr. Patten's testimony, as well as the inability of William V. Hodges, present treasurer of the national committee, to find any record of a \$100,000 contribution by Sinclair in the books turned over by Upham, strengthened, according to Senator Thomas L. Walsh (Dem., Mont.) his own contention that Sinclair's contribution deliberately was concealed and that the bonds were sold to unsuspecting individuals who were credited with gifts in the amount of their bond purchases.

A CONSPIRACY against organized labor on the part of the courts, railroads and state authorities was charged by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in testimony before the senate committee investigating conditions in the central bituminous coal field.

Mr. Lewis assailed the railroads on their rate structure; condemned the courts for use of the injunction weapon against strikes; scored the use of state police in operations against "peaceful assemblies" of striking or unemployed miners, and shot some harsh at coal interests dominated by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

In reply to a question by Senator Watson, Indiana, as to the manner in which congress might aid in remedying conditions of employment and disorganization which had been described by the witness, Mr. Lewis said:

"Partly by consolidation of the units of the industry. Thus you will aid in removing the cut-throat methods of competition among the bituminous companies. You will remove disorganization and fear. You will remove conditions which now lead a coal operator to say: 'I am in favor of paying an American standard of wages, but don't tell anybody I said so.' It is doubtful if the bituminous coal industry pays 1 per cent after its fixed charges are paid. The industry should be treated as the steel industry has been treated."

ELIMINATION of pollution and improvement of the sanitary quality of the water in each of the Great Lakes will be undertaken immediately as the result of an agreement reached by representatives of the health departments of eight states.

The representatives, meeting in Gary at the fifth annual convention of the Lake Michigan Sanitation congress, reached, in a resolution, a "Great Lakes Drainage Basin Agreement," in which the health departments of Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and New York are pledged to conduct a united and vigorous campaign to stop pollution.

Co-operation by the United States public health service was promised by H. B. Crohast who was sent from Washington. Doctor King was chosen chairman of the committee named to outline its plan of action.

GEN. ALVARO OBREGON, unopposed candidate to succeed President Calles of Mexico, has issued a

statement declaring the conference at Havana a failure and discussing at length the question of Mexican immigration into the United States.

"It has been said that the inferior conditions of Mexico's laborers make them undesirable guests there, and that they go to the United States with the object of propagandizing socialist ideas," said General Obregon. "But the truth regarding the inspiration of this bill (now before the house and senate committees at Washington, seeking to restrict western hemisphere immigration) is not yet known.

"Every Mexican laborer in the United States produces more than he consumes, thereby establishing co-operation both for private and public riches. Therefore, there is no pretext, in the most rudimentary logic, for the restriction of Mexican immigration."

INFORMATION as to unemployment is sought from the secretary of labor in a resolution adopted by the senate after a two-hour debate with a political tinge.

Senator Wagner (Dem., N. Y.), sponsored the resolution and placed the responsibility for present conditions at the door of the Republican administration. He accused President Coolidge of spreading misinformation in his annual message, and mentioned Secretary of Commerce Hoover as being responsible also for reports reflecting unwarranted optimism.

Senator Wagner said that while federal agencies do not compute the exact number of unemployed throughout the United States estimates from private sources show a total of 4,000,000 men out of work.

"I cannot say who furnished the President with this misinformation about high wages and plentiful employment at a time when all the signs and all the evidence indicated that wages were dropping and the ranks of the discontented were daily being recruited by new armies of the unemployed," Senator Wagner said. "But I do know that it was a grave responsibility to lull the congress and the nation into the belief that conditions were satisfactory; its effect was to lead to congressional and national inaction so that the crisis was permitted to become more acute."

CHARLES C. EBERHARDT, United States minister at Managua, has communicated to the government of Nicaragua the determination of the United States government to see that Nicaragua has a fair and free election.

Mr. Eberhardt has informed the Diaz government that further delay on the part of the Nicaraguan legislature in passing an adequate election law would compel the United States to take steps necessary to see that its obligations in Nicaragua were carried out.

IBN SAUD, king and sultan of Nejd, officially has declared a holy war against the desert Moslems of Iraq and Transjordan, British mandate states. This move, coupled with Egypt's rejection of a proffered treaty, has caused Great Britain to slap down the lid on Egypt's pretensions to independence. The blow takes the form of a note sent to the Egyptian government by Lord Lloyd, British high commissioner, declaring that it will not tolerate the passing of any laws by the Egyptian parliament which are likely to hamper his administration in Egypt or hinder the British government in its duty of defending the interests and security of foreigners.

The note is directed at three recent laws passed by the Egyptian parliament, but not yet signed by the king. The first permits Egyptians to carry arms; the second repeals a law regulating the public assembly and granting practically free, uncontrolled public meetings, and the last deals with the methods of election of village mayors.

All these, it is believed, were passed by the Egyptian parliament to see how far Great Britain would allow the Egyptian Nationalists to go. The position of King Fuad is difficult. He is a nominee of the British government and not particularly popular in Egypt, and while he has to obey the British, who put him on the throne, he has also to make a show of playing up to the National sentiment. In the circumstances, it is ex-

pected, however, that he will veto the three laws.

Men, armored cars, tanks and airplanes were quickly mobilized along the border of Transjordan by the British authorities to turn back any attack by the tribesmen.

THE door to the border has been unlocked for Canadians in a decision handed down by the Court of Appeals reversing a decision of the Federal court of Buffalo. The decision was made in the case of two Canadians who were arrested on December 1, 1927, as they were entering this country without having expired consular immigration visas as required by the immigration act of 1924, and by rule 86 of the Department of Labor. The effect of the higher court's decision is that Canadians may, without restriction, enter the United States to work or seek employment and return to their homes in the evening.

FULL returns from the general election in Japan place the balance of power between the government and the opposition in the hands of 14 independents, of whom Yusuki Tsurumi is one of the leaders. Mr. Tsurumi is well known in the United States and is known to be friendly to this country. A happy augury for good relations between Japan and the United States is seen in this by Mr. Tsurumi's friends in this country. It is also believed that it will lead to a more liberal policy on the part of Japan toward China.

SENATOR THOMAS WALSH of Montana, who has been injected into the race for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency by party leaders opposed to Gov. Al Smith of New York, received a setback in his first trial of strength with the New York governor. The scene of the conflict was the Democratic state convention in South Dakota. Smith received 43,776 votes to 41,213 for Walsh.

South Dakota Republicans endorsed Frank O. Lowden of Illinois as their Presidential preference without opposition.

The Iowa Republican convention instructed the seven delegates at large for Governor Lowden. The state's twenty-two district delegates, two from each of the eleven congressional districts, were "strongly urged" to cast their votes for Lowden. Under the rules only the delegates at large can be instructed by the state convention.

Kansas Republicans in state convention endorsed the Presidential candidacy of Senator Charles Curtis of that state.

WHEN the disarmament commission meets in Geneva the British government plans to lay before it a scheme for limitation of tonnage and extension of the age limit in battleships.

An interesting note on government reports on the fleets of the world, just issued, shows Great Britain still is vastly superior to any other sea power. At first sight, America and Great Britain appear almost equal, but an analysis of the report proves Britain's superiority.

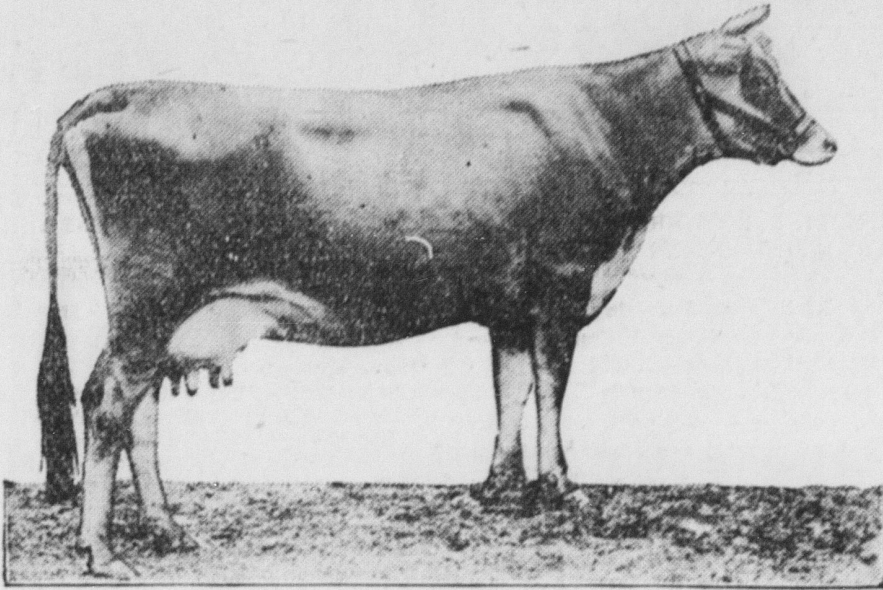
Take the matter of battleships, where the 5-5-3 ratio is supposed to obtain. Great Britain has sixteen battleships, the United States has eighteen, and Japan six, but Great Britain has four new cruisers, while the United States has none. In cruisers, Great Britain has forty-nine and the United States has thirty-two, while Great Britain has eight aircraft carriers and the United States has only three.

In the case of destroyers the United States apparently is far ahead with 300 to Great Britain's 150, but most of the United States' are small and obsolete, while Great Britain's are all up-to-date.

Similarly, in submarines, Great Britain has only 55 to the United States' 121, but again the majority of America's are small, old, and fit only for coast defense.

FORMER members of the house or senate, found lobbying for or against legislation within two years after their retirement, would be liable to at least two years imprisonment under a bill introduced in the house by Representative Edgar Howard (Dem., Neb.).

New York Cow Sets New Record



On a rocky farm on the Hudson river at Cold Spring, 53 miles north of New York city, the pure-bred Jersey cow Fon Owlet has completed an official production test which makes her the 305-day world champion Jersey in the junior two-year-old class.

Fon Owlet (shown in the photograph) is owned and tested by E. J. Cornish, a New York business man who has been very successful in breeding high producing registered Jerseys. Mr. Cornish started Fon Owlet on test when she was two years and three months of age and in the following 305 days she produced 656.08 pounds of butterfat and 12,874 pounds of milk. If she calves within 14 months of previous freshening she will qualify for a gold medal offered by the American Jersey Cattle club, New York.

This great producer has a very rich pedigree. Her grandsire is Fern's Wexford Noble, the bull that was grand champion at the National Dairy show for three years in succession. Fon Eloise, a half-sister to Owlet, is the 305-day champion of New York in the senior two-year-old class. Other full sisters and half sisters have all made remarkable showings.

When Mr. Cornish was starting his herd a few years ago he purchased some very good cows for foundation stock, and the wisdom of his selection is borne out by the large number of splendid production records made in his herd.

Greater Losses in Baby Chicks

Six General Causes Are Noted by Specialists at Colorado College.

Greater losses in baby chicks result from lack of care than from contagious diseases. Each year when poultry specialists from the Colorado Agricultural college are called to diagnose flocks suffering heavy losses they find six general causes: Unsanitary conditions, poor ventilation, overheating, chilling, improper feeding and white diarrhea.

Temperature Recommended. The temperature of 95 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit recommended for the first week of a baby chick's life is the temperature for the hoveer and the brooder house. Confusion on this point causes death loss by overheating the chicks in the brooder house.

Cleaning and spraying the brooder house before putting the baby chicks in is the best prevention of disease, according to Charles N. Keen, instructor in poultry husbandry. Fresh sand may be placed around the hoveer each morning. Over this there may be scattered a litter of fine, dry alfalfa about one-half inch thick.

Contagious Disease. White diarrhea is a contagious disease. Losses from this disease are materially lessened if sanitary and ventilation conditions are kept ideal. There is no cure for contagious white diarrhea. The buyers' only protection is to buy chicks from healthy or blood tested stock from which carriers have been eliminated. White diarrhea does not always show externally.

The most common losses from improper feeding result from overfeeding after allowing the chicks to become too hungry.

Durable Whitewash for Various Jobs on a Farm

A whitewash for wood, brick and stone is recommended by the North Dakota Agricultural college. Following is the formula for whitewash:

Slake half a bushel of unslaked lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice put in boiling water and boiled to a thin paste; half a pound of powdered Spanish whitening and a pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water; mix these well together and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used put it on as hot as possible with painters' or whitewash brushes.

This whitewash formula has been used extensively and is also recommended by the bureau of lighthouses, United States Department of Commerce.

Water-Gas Tar Favored as Concrete Protection

When concrete is to be used where it will come in contact with alkali water it is likely to deteriorate and lose strength unless protected. As a preservative the bureau of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture, recommends an economical and effective four coatings of water-gas tar applied to the surface when dry at a rate of about one-fourth gallon per square yard of surface, followed by one coating of coal tar. This provides adequate protection provided the concrete is of good quality, has been properly fabricated, and is not leaner than a 1:2:4 mix in applying the water-gas tar it is necessary to allow time for the first coat to be absorbed before the second is applied. The last coating of coal tar should have from one to four days to dry before being allowed in contact with water.

Spuds Colder Than Ice May Not Freeze

Habits of Potatoes Stored in Bins and Sacks.

Proverbially, there are few things hotter than a hot potato. Conversely, a cold potato may be colder than ice, yet not be frozen. Scientists in the laboratories of the United States Department of Agriculture have been studying the circumstances and extent of injuries to potatoes by freezing, and have discovered that the tubers behave in rather peculiar ways under extreme cold.

Depending upon differences in potatoes, varieties, seasons, and soil conditions, the freezing point of potatoes varies. Normally it is near 29 degrees Fahrenheit. Because of "undercooling," the tubers may survive temperatures materially below freezing, without damage, because no ice is formed within them. But a slight jar may cause crystallization, and the potatoes will "freeze," sometimes in half a minute.

Potatoes in a bin will not freeze as quickly as potatoes in barrels or sacks, because there is less movement of cold air about them. Potatoes which have been exposed to a temperature of 29 degrees or less should have heat brought to them. Carrying them to the heat may jolt them and cause them to freeze, the experts say.

It was found that if potatoes are stored for some time at a temperature around 32 degrees Fahrenheit, their freezing point changes and becomes lower than that of similar potatoes stored at higher temperatures.

Stave Silos Are Held in Place by Iron Hoops

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Concrete stave silos are built of units which are held in place by wrought iron or steel hoops. The stave is a slab of concrete, usually 30 inches long, 10 inches wide and 2 1/2 inches thick.

The method by which the staves are joined differs, according to type. Some staves have tongued and grooved edges, while others have concave and convex edges. In some interlocking edges are used, so that the units will fit together snugly, and make an airtight, watertight silo. As a further safeguard against possible leakage at the joints, the interior of the silo is given a wash of cement and water, mixed to the consistency of cream.

The leakproof quality of this type of construction has led to its use in building water tanks.

The silos are erected by contractors who manufacture the staves. One can be built in from two to three days by a crew of three or four men.

The first concrete stave silo was erected on a farm near Cassopolis, Mich., in 1905. Although it passed through a severe fire several years ago, when the barn adjacent to it burned down, it is still giving satisfactory service.

Agricultural Notes

Disturbing the beehive in winter is not a good practice.

Try a new sweet corn this year. There is a long list from which to choose.

The incubator should be thoroughly washed and sprayed before and after every hatch.

There are three diseases that are of first-hand importance. They are: Colds, roup and chickenpox.

Start a compost heap this spring with the spring rakings. It is the cheapest and best fertilizer possible.



After Colds or Grip

See That Your Kidneys Get Rid of the Poisons.

DOES winter find you lame, tired and achy—worried with backache, headache and dizzy spells? Are the kidney secretions too frequent, scanty or burning in passage? These are often signs of sluggish kidney action and sluggish kidneys shouldn't be neglected.

Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, increase the secretion of the kidneys and aid in the elimination of waste impurities. Doan's are endorsed the country over. Ask your neighbor!

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ASTIMULANT DIURETIC FOR KIDNEYS
Foster-Milburn Co. Mfg. Chem. Buffalo, N.Y.

For Caked Udder and Sore Teats in Cows

Try Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh

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RAIN bleach. Wonderful and sure. For proof use one complete box of Kremola. Cures the most stubborn case of scabies. Price \$1.25. Free Booklet. Agents wanted. Dr. C. H. BRISLEY Co., Dept. B, 207 Michigan Ave., Chicago

When told that money does not bring happiness, every man says, "Let me try."

When You Feel a Cold Coming On, Take Laxative BROMO QUININE Tablets to work off the cold and to fortify the system against an attack of Grip or Influenza. 25c.—Adv.

Getting Personal

"My wife doesn't understand me. Does yours?"
"I don't know. I've never heard her mention your name."—Tit-Bits.

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. Puffiness 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.

Children Cry for



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