



1—British troops in maneuvers in the Rhineland which Germany seeks to free from forces of occupation. 2—Two of the American army's new whippet tanks that have a speed of twenty miles an hour. 3—Madonna of the Trails monument unveiled on the Santa Fe trail near Council Grove, Kan., one of sixteen to be presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution.



FARMER'S ONLY HOPE IS SMITH VICTORY

Leaders See Emptiness of Republican Promises.

Response in agricultural sections of the country to Senator Robinson's speech accepting the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination has been just as favorable as that following the acceptance speech of Governor Smith. Attention has been directed to the fact that Senator Robinson placed chief emphasis on the farm question, which occupied primary position in his speech.

Senator Robinson's treatment of the agricultural problems follows along the main lines laid down by Governor Smith, recognizing and defining the difficulties of the farmer and then advocating specific and constructive measures of remedy.

Both Democratic candidates for President and Vice President have asserted their championship of the principle of surplus control legislation for which the farmers have been contending in congress for the past five years.

Farm leaders have been particularly enthusiastic about Governor Smith's statement that the gross injustice of the present tariff system should be corrected, so that the farmer can get the same benefits from protection as industry now enjoys. The Democratic candidate also pledges himself to find the most effective and soundest machinery for bringing this about, stating the essential principle contained in the party platform that costs of handling the surplus shall be assessed back against each unit of the benefited crop brought to market.

Senator Robinson reviews the record of barren failure during eight years of Republican rule to put on the statute books any general laws for the solution of this fundamental problem of the surplus. He examines Herbert Hoover's expressions on agriculture and exposes their emptiness and evasion of the real question.

Particularly gratifying to leaders of farm organizations has been the contrast drawn by Senator Robinson between the "feebleness and failure" of Mr. Hoover's position and the constructive and positive program adopted by the Democratic party and its candidates.

Comment also is directed to the ring of determination in Senator Robinson's speech to find the right solution. He says that the best possible plan must be evolved, improving on all previous methods, but that the Democratic party and candidates mean action, feeling that "the time has come when an economic adventure is justified in behalf of the millions who engage in that industry without which civilization could not survive."

Cleaning Up to Increase Yields

Diseases of Wheat and Corn Are Causing Big Losses to Farmers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Wheat scab and corn-ear rots are causing large annual losses in the Central states by reducing acre yields and lowering the quality of the corn and wheat crops, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Losses from wheat scab have averaged about 12,000,000 bushels of wheat annually for the last nine years. Corn-ear rots, some of which are produced by the wheat-scab organism, have caused a loss of approximately 100,000,000 bushels of corn annually for the last five years.

Cause of Scab and Rots.

The fungous parasites causing wheat scab and most of the corn-ear rots live over winter on dead corn-stalks, wheat straw, stubble and other crop refuse. Spores produced by these organisms ripen in the late spring and summer and are blown from the old stalks and straw to the wheat heads and corn ears and cause wheat scab and corn-ear rots.

Much of this damage could be prevented by crop rotation, by clean-up of cornstalks, straw and stubble, and by thorough plowing, says the department. Removing or plowing under all crop refuse, if done in the fall, prevents development of the winter spores, and if done in the spring prevents their movement by wind to the wheat and corn plants.

Studies made in 1919, when these diseases were particularly heavy in several different states in the Corn Belt, provide figures showing the effectiveness of such clean-up measures. In Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee and Wisconsin the average amount of wheat scab was 40 per cent where the wheat was sown in cornstalks and only 18 per cent where it was sown in plowed out and wheat fields.

Deep Plowing Best by Special Machines

Kind of Outfit to Use Will Depend on Needs of Soil.

Deep plowing can best be done by machines especially designed for that purpose, according to the agricultural engineering department of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, Rutgers university.

The kind of outfit to use will depend on the needs of the soil. In any case, deep plowing involves a heavy expenditure in labor, and sometimes in equipment, and is only justified when the cost will be amply repaid.

Deep plowing is usually accomplished by means of an ordinary plow, thus bringing the subsoil to the surface. There are occasions when this practice is desirable, but usually it is preferable simply to loosen and stir the subsoil without bringing it to the top. If the plowing depth is increased gradually at the rate of about one-half inch each year, the problem of turning up subsoil will be less serious. Most plows are designed to do their best work when the plowing depth does not greatly exceed one-half of the width of the plow. For that reason a wide plow should be used for depths beyond eight or nine inches.

Deep tillage may involve merely the stirring of the subsoil or mixing the subsoil and topsoil. The subsoil plow runs in the furrow behind the regular plow and loosens the soil to almost any desired depth. Deep tilling machines are complete plows and may be of either the disk or moldboard type. They usually cut in two stages, i. e., the topsoil is first turned, followed by the subsoil. A depth of 20 inches or even 24 inches may be reached.

The traction necessary for pulling deep tillage machines is ordinarily much greater than for common plows. For this reason tractors are very well suited to this type of work.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Florida, Porto Rico, Swept by a Terrific Hurricane—News of the Campaign.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

ON THE second anniversary of the great Miami hurricane the tropical storm that already had devastated Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands and some islands of the Lesser Antilles struck the east coast of Florida in the Palm Beach region and swept through the center of the state, turning again to the northeast and continuing its destructive course along the Atlantic coast. Reports coming through shattered lines of communication showed this hurricane was one of the worst disasters of recent years. The total number of deaths may reach 2,000, and many thousands are homeless and without food and clothing. It is impossible now to make a reasonable estimate of the tremendous property losses.

In Porto Rico late reports place the dead at 175 or more; in Guadeloupe, a French island, nearly 700 were killed; the known dead in Florida number at least 700 and may be many more. The city of West Palm Beach was practically wrecked, and the fatalities were many and the destruction great in the Lake Okeechobee area which was inundated. Palm Beach, too, suffered severely, many fine residences and business buildings being destroyed. Florida National Guardsmen were called out promptly to prevent looting and to aid the sufferers.

The American Red Cross responded immediately to the calls for help from Porto Rico and Florida and supplies and physicians and nurses were hurried to the stricken regions. Generous citizens answered appeals for monetary aid with large subscriptions. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., heading the list in New York with \$25,000, Relief Director Baker of the Red Cross went at once to Porto Rico to take charge of the task of restoration on the devastated island.

As the hurricane moved up the seaboard the winds and tremendous seas wrought vast damage. Many vessels were sunk or driven ashore, and seaside communities were driven from their homes by the waters.

HERBERT HOOVER and Governor Smith both started their personal speaking campaigns. The Republican candidate spent two days in New Jersey, and the apparent results of the trip were highly encouraging to his manager. His chief address was delivered in Newark and was directed especially to labor. He declared himself specifically in favor of high wages, free collective bargaining, restrictions on the use of injunctions in labor disputes, tariff schedules protective of American labor, continuance of immigration restriction, further expansion of our foreign export trade, and governmental assistance to the depressed textile and bituminous coal industries.

Democratic Chairman Raskob's report was that Hoover's speech was the beginning of a Republican campaign to misrepresent the Democratic attitude on the tariff and on immigration. Hoover's plans at present contemplate only a speech at Elizabethtown, Tenn., on October 6, and addresses in New York and Boston, before returning to California to vote. However considerable pressure is being brought on him to speak also in Chicago and in Texas on his trip across the continent.

At Smith on his invasion of the Middle West was greeted everywhere by huge and enthusiastic throngs of supporters and also by thousands of agriculturists and their wives who were eager to know what he proposed in the way of farm relief legislation. His first address was in Omaha and was mainly devoted to a discussion of the farm problem. He again declared himself in favor of the essence of the McNary-Haugen bill but neither up-

held specifically nor repudiated the equalization fee. Here are his words defining his stand:

"As I read the McNary-Haugen bill, its fundamental purpose is to establish an effective control of the sale of exportable surplus with the cost imposed upon the commodity benefited. For that principle the Democratic platform squarely stands, and for that principle I stand. Mr. Hoover stands squarely opposed to this principle by which the farmer could get the benefit of the tariff. What remains of the McNary-Haugen bill is a mere matter of method, and I do not limit myself to the exact mechanics and method embodied in that bill."

Smith's personal popularity among the workers he met in Omaha, Lincoln, Oklahoma City and elsewhere in the Middle West, pleased him immensely. While in Omaha a bunch of Indians made him a member of the Omaha tribe as "Chief Happy Warrior" and gave him a war bonnet.

Senator Borah started a series of speeches in eight states for the purpose of counteracting the effects of Smith's tour.

UP IN Wisconsin, where the political situation has been so puzzling, the conservative Republican forces, led by Kohler, nominee for governor, bested the La Follette crowd in the state convention by gaining control of the resolutions committee and having the convention endorse Hoover and Curtis and the national platform. The radicals, however, won the chairmanship of the state central committee, the place going to Herman L. Ekern, a devoted follower of La Follette.

Leaders of both parties were satisfied with the results of the primaries in Massachusetts. Benjamin Loring Young, former speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives and the choice of Herbert Hoover's advisers, was returned a victor over Eben S. Draper, former state senator and choice of the Republican wet faction, as the Republican nominee for United States senator. He will oppose Senator David I. Walsh in November. On the Democratic side, Gen. Charles H. Cole, one of the original Smith-for-President men, won an overwhelming victory over John J. Cummings in the contest for the gubernatorial nomination.

WHILE various religious and prohibition organizations were taking wallops at Al Smith for his attitude on the liquor question, the wet Republicans of the East, who are rather numerous, hailed with delight a letter from Otto Kahn, New York banker, to Vice President Dawes, in which the writer said:

"Knowing Mr. Hoover as both able and courageous, I have no doubt that, if elected, his experience in the actual administration of the Volstead act will lead him to recommend to congress suitable changes in its provisions. And I am convinced that such changes will be—and to be effective must be—not in the direction of increased stringency, but of increased liberality."

SEVERAL notable events in aeronautics marked the week. Juan de la Cierva, Spanish inventor, gave his novel "autogyro" its first severe test by flying across the English channel, and then demonstrated it again in flights at Paris. The machine rises and descends almost vertically by means of a windmill propeller and the wings are nearly negligible, being used only to keep the plane horizontal. It was said the British air force had ordered several of the machines and that France might buy one.

In Detroit the Packard Motor company announced successful completion of test flights with an airplane powered by an oil-burning motor, the first Diesel type aircraft engine ever built. The motor is of a radial air-cooled type and develops 200 horse power. With the use of the Diesel principle of oil for fuel the engine does away with gasoline, ignition systems, spark plugs, and other trouble "bugs." Elimination of those parts, officials said, results from the firing from compression in the cylinders, the Diesel action that has been applied up to this time

In only extremely heavy engines for power plants and in boats.

Germany's huge new dirigible, the Graf Zeppelin, was tested in flights from Friedrichshafen and seemed to be entirely satisfactory. It is intended to send this air vessel on a trip to the United States in the near future.

The big Bellanca plane Roma was waiting at Old Orchard, Maine, for suitable conditions for the jump-off on its flight to Rome, and indeed did make one start but had to return because of a broken air intake on the carburetor.

ILLINOIS miners ratified the new scale and the mines at once reopened. But so large a minority of the men are opposed to the resulting reduction in their wages that there were several "wildcat" strikes of considerable moment. Officials of the Mine Workers' union believed the situation would adjust itself in a short time.

The federal mediation board announced that it had failed to adjust the wage differences between 55 Western railroads and their 70,000 trainmen and conductors and had abandoned its efforts. It is now up to the President to create a fact-finding commission if he deems it advisable. The men have voted for a strike but officials said the unions would take no definite action until after October 1.

Charles G. Eagle, New York silk manufacturer, who committed suicide recently, provided in his will for a trust fund of approximately \$1,250,000 to purchase hotels and apartments in which worthy working girls live and to aid them in their careers.

HERBERT HOOVER's name was brought into the federal trade commission's probe of public utility propaganda methods, when it was disclosed that the National Electric Light association purchased 49,500 copies of an address made by the then secretary of commerce in 1925 before the annual convention of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissions.

Among other vouchers produced before the commission was one indicating that William Allen White, nationally known editor, recently in controversy with Governor Smith, the Democratic Presidential nominee, over the latter's legislative record, was paid \$500 for an address he made before the Electric Light association's convention in 1923.

NEARLY two thousand men who fought for the Union in the Civil war took part in the parade that marked the opening of the sixty-second encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Denver. To the music of the drum and fife they marched almost a mile, and few were forced to drop out of line. Commander Elbridge Hawk of Sacramento, Calif., reviewed the parade and opened the formal sessions of the encampment.

DR. J. LOUDEN, president of the League of Nations, created something of a sensation in Geneva by announcing to the league that he intended to call what would amount to a conference of the five great maritime powers, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, for the purpose of agreeing on some plan for decreasing their naval armaments. Lord Cusheuden, British delegate, immediately declared he was sure the proposal would not please his government, and the reaction to it in Washington was decidedly unfavorable. Japan alone openly favored the scheme.

The powers are still stewing over that mysterious Franco-British compromise agreement for limiting auxiliary naval craft. In Washington especially it is the subject of serious consideration by the President and his advisers, who have not made up their minds whether to disapprove of it officially or disregard it for the time being in the hope that it will be dropped. Neither the British nor the French foreign office has submitted more than a summary of the naval section of the agreement.

Curtis Has Forgotten, but Voters Will Not

The voters of the country who are acquainted with Senator Curtis' habit of turning political flipflops and his apparent readiness to take either side on any question, are not going to be very much impressed by his rather weak attacks upon "the Democrats in Washington."

It will be remembered that the senator is the ardent Republican who, before Hoover was nominated, declared: "If the Republican party chooses Herbert Hoover for its standard bearer, we shall have to apologize to the American people for him until election day."

Offered the nomination for Vice President, Curtis conveniently forgot his previous stand. And he seems now entirely unaware of the inconsistency of his perverted praise of the man for whom he predicted the necessity of apologizing.

Nor will the farmers of the country forget the repudiation of his previous vote to sustain the President's veto on the McNary-Haugen bill.

Country Will Rebuke Appeals to Bigotry

That Republican leaders are willing to let their disabled craft drift to any port in the political storm they have blundered into is indicated by their failure to repudiate the appeal that is being made to bigotry and religious intolerance in their behalf.

Senator Robinson has forcefully attacked the hissing "political serpents" in his acceptance speech. All intelligent voters will agree with his statement that a candidate for President "proves himself unworthy if he knowingly accepts advantage from falsehood, even though not uttered or inspired by himself." An even more spirited attack upon the sinister "whispering campaign" has been made by Dr. Henry Van Dyke, eminent Protestant clergyman and writer, who declares it would be a "calamity for our country" if Governor Smith were defeated.

Robinson Makes Friends

In his speech of acceptance Senator Robinson has revealed the same traits which have characterized him as Democratic leader in the senate. He has shown himself to be a man of strong convictions but at the same time liberal-minded toward those who do not share his views. When he shows intolerance it is only for fanaticism. That trait has won him the undying enmity of Senator Heflin, and it will also commend him to a multitude of voters.—New York World.

Control of Rots.

The control of the corn-ear rots is just as striking. In 1926 corn was planted on two similar fields, the only difference being in crop rotation and soil preparation. The first field was on clover sod well plowed; the second was on continuous cornland with old stalks poorly plowed under. There was no damage on the first field, while on the second, 45.9 per cent of the ears were affected.

The clean-up program developed for the control of the European corn borer also will control wheat scab and materially reduce the amount of corn-ear rots. These facts should be taken into consideration in advancing the clean-up program in the borer-infested area.

Well-Drained Soil Will Make Conditions Right

When soil is thoroughly drained the plant roots are able to grow deeper and secure a large part of their food from the subsoil. A well-drained soil makes conditions right for the growth of the millions of micro-organisms that play an essential part in preparing food for crop plants. When a soil is waterlogged the air is prevented from passing into it where it is needed for the respiration of these organisms. Wet soils are too cold for the best growth of plants and prevent the decomposition of organic matter and the formation of humus. This keeps such a soil in a poor physical condition.

Soy Bean in Demand for Great Variety of Uses

The soy bean is now in demand for a great variety of uses aside from its value as hay and a green manure to turn under for soil improvement. Several oils are made from soy beans for cooking and salads; soy bean meal is an excellent stock feed; a health flour is made from the bean; it is used to manufacture a rubber substitute, the sprouts are used as green salads, and there are a variety of other uses to which the oriental visitor may be put. The demand for it is growing as manufacturers expand their fields.

Agricultural Notes

The majority of chickens that are marketed are entirely too lean and lanky.

The neighbor with sick hogs is likely to carry infection on his shoes or his clothing to your hog lots if he is permitted to visit them.

Don't crowd the late thin lambs on the market. Send only the fat ones, the others can be made to sell higher by good care and some feed.

Cod liver oil, to prevent leg weakness and promote growth, can be fed to growing chicks in the proportion of one pound to 100 pounds of mash.

According to results obtained at the University of Alberta, Canada, 50 per cent of the lambs weaned by ewes fed timothy hay die within four weeks after birth.

The young cockerels should be separated from the pullets by the time they are big enough to fatten, or at the latest by the time they weigh a couple of pounds.

Wash and Scald Dairy Utensils After Using

Everything that comes in contact with milk or cream needs washing and scalding after use. Milk contains an abundance of food for bacteria. When remnants of milk are left in the milk utensils they soon sour and produce objectionable odors and flavors. They are breeding places for bacteria and unless removed, quickly and completely, they cause the milk and cream of the next milking to become contaminated and to spoil. No matter how clean and sweet the fresh milk may be, the cream from it cannot reach the creamery in good condition if handled in unwashed and unclean utensils.

After use, the milk pail, strainer, dipper, the separator bowl and all other utensils are best first rinsed with cold water to remove the bulk of milk and cream that adheres to them. Thorough rinsing here makes subsequent washing easy. Then they should be washed with hot water that contains some alkali, such as washing powder. Use brush and plenty of "elbow grease." After washing, they should be rinsed and scalded thoroughly with plenty of boiling water.

Prevent Winter Rodent Losses During the Fall

Farmers in every state face an annual loss running into thousands of dollars each year through the activities of the more common farm rodents—rats and mice. This loss can only be estimated, since it is impossible to get an exact census of the number of each of these small animals existing in each state or to say exactly how much each consumed in a year. The loss is not only in feed consumed, but also in buildings damaged, harness weakened and general deprivations of these numerous pests.

Control measures have often been reiterated. Just at present, the one big piece of advice is to get at these pests early in the fall, thus clearing the farm before the cribs are filled with corn and before the ground has become frozen. After the cribs are filled, rats and mice have an ideal hiding place to which they can scurry, once the hunt is on. Boards, boxes and all other places under which the rats and mice may hide will soon be frozen down, making it impossible for the farmer to exterminate all of the pests.

Pruning Small Fruit Is Desirable in Summer

The question, as far as the desirability of summer pruning is concerned, has only one answer in the berry patch. It is highly desirable.

The old canes, which have borne their crop of fruit, may be removed from the berry patch as soon as possible after harvest. This serves to remove any diseased canes and prevent the further spread of disease. It allows all the energy of the root system to go into the production of new cane growth, upon which the following year's fruit production may be expected.

In the case of black raspberries, the new shoots should be pinched off when they reach a height of about two and a half to three feet. The side shoots may be similarly pinched back, as they reach a length of twelve or fourteen inches.

By following this practice on soil where the canes grow rapidly and vigorously, bushy, productive plants may be expected, and the job will be found well worth while, simply in the greater ease of harvesting the following season.