



1—John W. Pole of Ohio, formerly chief of national bank examiners, who has been appointed comptroller of the currency. 2—Huge passenger plane "Columbus," first of a fleet to be delivered to the Transcontinental Air Transport company of which Colonel Lindbergh is an official. 3—Sergt. Maj. Charles R. Francis, retired, with the beautiful trophy which he will present to the Royal Marines of the British navy, as a gift from the American soldiers.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Hoover's Good Will Message Delivered to People of Central America.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

HERBERT HOOVER began delivering his message of friendship and good will to the Latin Americans when, after plowing through a gale and rough seas, the battleship Maryland entered the Gulf of Fonseca and landed its distinguished passenger first at Ampala, Honduras. There, at the foot of an old volcano, were assembled President-Elect Vincente Colindres and his cabinet and several thousands of his countrymen, and to them Mr. Hoover extended the friendly greeting of the United States and urged a closer relationship among the republics of the Western world. Crossing the bay after luncheon, he was met in La Union by high officials of Salvador, and again told of the desire of North Americans for amicable relations and mutual understanding with their Latin American neighbors.

Corinto, Nicaragua, was the next port of call and it was reached at 11 next morning. The little city was gay with bunting and flags and thronged with people in holiday attire. President Adolfo Diaz, President-Elect Moncada and former President Chamorro all were there to welcome the visitor. The cabinet was there, too, and so were leaders of the factions that have quarreled so desperately over the rule of Nicaragua, except naturally the Sandino rebels. Everything seemed peaceful and lovely. The American marines from Managua had joined those stationed in Corinto and, commanded by Gen. Logan Feland, they made a brave parade. Incidentally, 85 of those marines were taken aboard the Maryland to serve as escort to Mr. Hoover thenceforward. In greeting Mr. Hoover as he stepped ashore, Moncada, Diaz and Chamorro all declared their confidence that he would be a real friend to their country at this time which is so critical. The visitor responded only informally, but after the colorful demonstration in the town he took the most prominent of the Nicaraguans aboard the Maryland for luncheon and then spoke more at length. Diaz and Moncada both strongly advocated the building of the Nicaraguan canal, declaring its construction would be economically advantageous and also a bulwark to the liberty of the American republics. To the correspondents General Moncada said the American marine forces in Nicaragua should be reduced gradually to about 1,000, but that it was necessary to keep that many there while the national guard was being formed and trained. Altogether, it was an auspicious day for Nicaragua.

Next day the Maryland reached Punta Arenas, Costa Rica. All ships in the harbor were dressed, the shore batteries exchanged salutes with the battleship, the bands played and the inhabitants cheered. The Hoover party left almost immediately for San Jose, the capital, where it was received by President Cleto Viquez and most of the other distinguished Costa Ricans and all the natives that could make their way to the city.

CONFIRMED pacifists will not like the annual report of Maj. Gen. C. P. Summerall, chief of staff of the army. It says that the regular army is unfit for immediate action in the event of war, because of the skeletonizing of units in past years. The general efficiency of the army, says the general, is unusually high, but he gives warning that the country must face the fact that the regular army and National Guard divisions are incomplete fighting organizations, and that considerable time must elapse, in event of a national emergency, before they can be completed and trained for satisfactory operations on the battle field.

Included in the report was the announcement that the War department has adopted a new plan designed to speed up mobilization.

KING GEORGE'S illness, developing from a cold into inflammation of the lungs, caused grave alarm throughout the British empire and was watched with sympathetic interest by the whole world. His majesty was making a brave and cheerful fight for his life but the seriousness of his condition was not concealed by his physicians. The prince of Wales and his brother, the duke of Gloucester, were hunting in East Africa and the prince, who was in daily communication with London, decided that they should return as speedily as possible to England. Wales hastened to Dodaia with only one companion, leaving his party far behind in the bush, and took train to Dar-es-Salaam, to which port a fast cruiser was sent which was to carry him home. It was said in official circles in London that the prince was not recalled but acted on his own initiative. The duke of York was at his father's bedside daily. The king's youngest son, Prince George, was in the West Indies.

Business men in London, especially department store owners and stock brokers, insured themselves heavily against the king's death, for that calamity would be serious for them, more particularly as the Christmas season was approaching. They paid rates of 21 per cent for last week and 31 1/2 per cent for the ensuing month.

PRESIDENT AND MRS COOLIDGE spent their Thanksgiving holidays in Virginia, making their headquarters for several days at the Swannanoa Country club, a short distance from Waynesboro. On Thursday they attended Thanksgiving services in Charlottesville, afterward being the guests at luncheon of President Alderman of the University of Virginia. Their Thanksgiving dinner was at the country club. They made no social engagements for the remainder of the week, and returned to Washington Sunday.

CONGRESSMAN FRED BRITTON of Chicago pushed himself onto the front page when, in his capacity of chairman of the house committee on naval affairs, he called to Prime Minister Baldwin of Great Britain a suggestion that Mr. Britton's committee and a select committee of parliament meet in a conference in Canada next March to discuss the application of the 5-5-3 Washington treaty ratio to all classes of fighting vessels. The committees would then report their recommendations, if any, to their respective governments, after the fashion of the inter-parliamentary union, to which all members of the house naval committee belong. Mr. Britton said to the press that the failure of past limitations conferences had been attributed to military men and that, while he personally did not think they were responsible, he would prefer to see both committees composed of non-military men. He declared that this country's naval policy had never been competitive but had always been defensive.

FATHER NEPTUNE has been in a horrible temper of late and has stirred up terrific storms on the Atlantic and other waters. The worst effects were felt on the coasts of Europe and on the Black sea. Many vessels were sunk or driven ashore and the loss of life undoubtedly was considerable. The gales did not stop at the coasts but swept over the land, being especially severe in England and France. On the other side of the world, a great typhoon devastated part of the Philippine Islands and it was believed at least 200 lives were lost. The damage to property was up in the millions. Red Cross workers and relief supplies were sent from Manila on warships.

To be classed among minor disasters is the influenza outbreak in and about Los Angeles. Several thousand cases were reported, with about two score deaths. The motion picture colony in Hollywood was especially hard hit. The veteran actor Edward Connelly and Mrs. Sadie Miller, mother of Patsy Ruth Miller, were among the dead there, and many of the stars and directors were on the sick list. Many of the public schools in the region were closed.

EXTRADITION of H. M. Blackmer, the missing Teapot Dome witness wanted on an indictment for making

false returns at Denver, has been refused by France. Blackmer's attorney made a fervent plea in the Paris court and that tribunal decided there was no reason why, under the French law, the request for extradition should be granted. The defendant was given complete liberty and the case was closed so far as France is concerned.

ONE of those odd tales of imposture that crop up in Europe every once in a while came to its climax when a dairy maid on the farm of the former crown prince of Germany was sentenced in Berlin to two years in prison. For months she had posed as "Princess Margarete of Prussia," morganatic wife of the ex-crown prince, and many gullible persons, making no investigation, loaded her with hospitality, money and other gifts. "I was forced to act the part, for I looked so distinguished when I was dressed up everybody insisted I was a princess in disguise," the forty-year-old and rather unattractive dairy maid pleaded.

SIGRID UNSET, the Norwegian novelist who was awarded the Nobel prize of \$42,000 for literature, announces that she will devote the entire sum to charity. Already she has given \$20,000 of it to provide for parents who are obliged to maintain mentally deficient children in their homes.

REOPENING of the question of American adherence to the World Court has been practically decided on by the Coolidge administration. The President told a group of senators who breakfasted at the White House that he hoped the difference between the United States and other nations, on the reservations added by the senate in voting for adherence, could be reconciled and the reservations made acceptable. While Mr. Coolidge did not so state, the impression was gained that negotiations already were in progress. Before going to Virginia for the holiday, the President conferred with Secretary of State Kellogg on the method of procedure to be followed. Mr. Kellogg refused to state whether developments had occurred within the last few weeks which indicated that the chances of American entrance into the court were any better than they were at the time the nations rejected the senate reservations.

WILLIAM R. DAWES, Chicago financier, was elected president of the Mississippi Valley association at its tenth convention in St. Louis. He succeeds James E. Smith of St. Louis who resigned after 20 years of activity in the inland waterway movement. The association adopted a resolution asking congress for the early completion of the Mississippi valley waterway system, pointing out that \$452,270,217 already had been expended or allotted for completion of various waterway projects and calling on congress to make available annually whatever money is needed to complete the projects.

The association held that the system should be standardized as to channel depths, locks, terminals and floating equipment, and that the main trunk lines should have channels nine feet deep. The main trunk lines were specified as the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio rivers, the Illinois waterway and the intracoastal canal in Louisiana and Texas.

The right to divert water from Lake Michigan for the Illinois waterway was upheld. The association praised the Denison barge line bill, and requested congress to appropriate \$10,000,000 for added equipment and barges for the Inland Waterway corporation. The sum already has been authorized.

CHANNING Tripp of Flint, Mich., thirty-seven years old, was sentenced in that city to life imprisonment following his conviction of a fourth violation of the prohibition law. Sentence was pronounced by Circuit Judge Fred W. Brennan under the new state criminal code which makes a life sentence mandatory for a fourth felony conviction and which classifies violations of the dry law as felonies. Another opportunity for vigorous comment by the foes of the Eighteenth amendment.

Sunlight Not So Vital for Cows

Rays Have Remarkably Beneficial Effect on Chicks, Pigs and Goats.

With the development of knowledge that light plays an important part in the retention of minerals fed to animals, the question naturally arose, "Does exposure of dairy cows to summer sunshine enable them to obtain and utilize from the pasture grasses sufficient lime to keep them on a positive lime basis?"

Effects of the Sun.

To answer this very practical query Messrs. Hart and Steenbock carried on careful experiments in June, when the protective properties of the sun are at a peak, using cows giving 45 to 60 pounds of milk daily. The cows were fed a grain mixture, silage, and 40 pounds daily of freshly cut green grass. This approximates what would be given cows of this character on better dairy farms. The results indicated that this ration was insufficient to keep the cows on a positive lime basis. In fact, there was only a slightly improved situation as concerns lime assimilation when these cows were placed in direct sunlight for six hours daily as compared to standing in a darkened barn. Apparently then, the rays of the sun have a remarkably beneficial effect on little chicks, pigs and goats, but with dairy cows no such positive benefits can be observed.

Cows Again Studied.

When these same cows were again studied in September, after their milk production had dropped to 25 or 30 pounds of milk daily, lime balance was maintained, even though the sunlight at this season was less potent. It seems apparent from these results that the feeding of extra lime to high producing dairy cows, while on summer pasture, is a very desirable procedure. It may very well be true that the commonly noted falling off in milk production in midsummer, on the part of heavy milking dairy animals, may be due to a depletion of their lime reserves, just as much as to the more commonly attributed causes such as heat and flies.

It has been concluded that light plays no role in the utilization of lime by cows. Possibly this also explains why young calves grow better when kept in a barn, rather than out of doors, as contrasted to young chicks, little pigs, and other young animals which seem to demand sunlight as an essential for normal growth.—Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

Contagious Abortion Is Most Dangerous Disease

Contagious abortion is a germ disease which, if it is not controlled, will go through an entire herd. The germs are usually carried from the fetus, or afterbirth, of a cow that has aborted, to the feed of other cows which in turn get the disease. The best way to control this disease is by cleanliness, isolation and disinfection.

As soon as a cow shows any signs of aborting she should be isolated from the herd and kept separate until all discharges have come away. The stall must be cleaned and disinfected as well as the hind quarters of the cow. The fetus and afterbirth must be burned or buried, the manure from the stall taken directly to a field to which cattle have no access. Care must be taken not to carry the germs of the disease from the stall where an infected cow stands to the feed of other cows. These germs are usually carried on the shoes of the attendant and on forks.

There is no known cure for this disease. All we can do is to control it by not carrying the germs to the feed of other cows.

It is always advisable to employ a competent veterinarian to help control the disease. It will not pay to sell a cow that has aborted, since any new cow coming into the herd will take the disease.

Agricultural Notes

Soy beans are an excellent hay substitute when clover or alfalfa fails. Besides, soy beans are easily grown.

The length of time required for milk to sour is a good measure of the cleanliness of the milk, the temperature being constant.

Feed all the roughage, including a juicy feed such as silage or roots and a legume hay (alfalfa, clover, soy bean, etc.) that the cow will eat.

Newly set trees will be better for a winter mulch of manure or straw. But leave a little space between the mulch and the trunk, or mice may burrow into the litter and feed on the bark.

Winter born calves given proper care and feed will grow like summer-born calves, but one must remember that calf raising begins before the calf is born, because only cows in good physical condition produce strong, vigorous calves.

With a poor roughage such as timothy or wild hay, feed a Jersey or Guernsey one pound of grain for each two pounds of milk; a Holstein, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, or Shorthorn, one pound of grain for each two and one-half to three pounds of milk.

Seed Potatoes Need to Be Chilled Soon

Dormant Period Ends Some Time in January.

Late in December or early in January the dormant period for seed potatoes grown and stored in Ohio will end, and precautions should be taken to establish a temperature of about 36 to 38 degrees Fahrenheit, which will prevent sprouting in storage. Until early January, the dormant tubers will not sprout, regardless of the temperature. Some 6,300 bushels of seed potatoes will be stored in Ohio this winter, according to Earl B. Tussing, horticulture specialist at the Ohio State university.

Sprouting in storage, due to temperatures being too high, is far more common than damage from freezing of stored seed potatoes, which will withstand a temperature as low as 29 degrees, according to John Bushnell, of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station at Wooster.

When the dormant period of the potatoes ends, the low temperature should have been established in the case of potatoes stored in basements, by ventilating during cool weather and closing the ventilators on warm days. When spring warmth comes, ventilating should be done during cool nights, with the same end in view.

If the potatoes are stored in "pits"—that is, covered with alternate layers of straw and dirt—they should be covered very lightly in the fall, so that the temperature may be lowered, and the heavy layers of covering added only after the 36 to 38-degree point has been reached. In the spring the covers should be removed when the temperature commences to rise.

Large Poultry Business Pays Better Than Small

Large flocks of poultry pay better than small ones, says E. G. Misner, professor of farm management at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. He points out that this is largely because of better labor efficiency in handling larger flocks, and because large businesses usually sell more baby chicks.

Recent studies show that some poultrymen lost more than \$3,000 during 1926 and more than one-tenth of the poultry farms studied failed to make 5 per cent interest on their investments, although they got nothing for their time. About 26 per cent made as much as \$1,000 for their year's work, managing their farms and caring for the hens. Only 19 per cent of the poultry farms studied made as much as \$3,000, although 1926 was an unusually good year for poultrymen because feed was cheaper and eggs higher than ordinary.

Professor Misner further points out that the farms included in his investigations have on the average, a capital investment of about \$16,882, and the average labor income was \$1,654. The hens laid an average of 130 eggs each. The 98,970 pullets raised cost \$1.10 each, and it cost \$1.95 a year to feed a hen, on the average.

Manure for Gardens Is of Much Importance

Most home gardens need fertilizer in the form of manure supplemented with a complete vegetable fertilizer or superphosphate, and, for some vegetables, lime is good. Lime, however, encourages scab on potatoes and may be harmful to beets, according to the New York College of Agriculture. Manure should be applied at the rate of 10 to 20 tons to an acre, or, on the basis of smaller areas, 56 to 100 pounds to 100 square feet of space.

The supplementary fertilizers should be applied at the rate of two to three pounds to 100 square feet of garden. On rich soils, it is advisable not to manure too heavily as tomatoes and root crops may produce excessive top growth at the expense of fruit and roots. Under such conditions either superphosphate or a complete commercial garden fertilizer will usually overcome the difficulty. If manure is not available, leaves, lawn clippings, and similar plant refuse may be used as a source of humus. These should be supplemented with two to four pounds of a high grade garden fertilizer for each 100 square feet.

Damaged Wheat Value

The value of any particular lot of damaged wheat depends, of course, upon the extent of the damage but, in general, it may be said that shrunken, frosted and otherwise damaged grain may not be injured in feeding value, though rendered unsuitable for market. Rather strangely, some lots of damaged wheat actually contain a greater proportion of protein than marketable grain does and so possesses a higher feeding value on the farm. Scorched wheat is often found in the market.

Useful Wood Ashes

Wood ash is a fertilizer for the roof crops. The wood ashes of the bonfire hold potash and phosphate only. The latter food encourages tuber growth at the expense of big leaves. Nitrogen has the opposite effect, which is undesirable for root crops, and there is much nitrogen in the natural and the proprietary artificial manures. The wood ash may be sprinkled along the bottom of the seed drills at the sowing times.

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Incense Ingredients.

Incense is a mixture of gums, spices, etc. In Europe frankincense is commonly employed as incense. In America the modern ingredients are usually benzoin, gum olibanum and styrax, and sometimes balsam and powdered bark of cascarilla. This mixture is allowed to fall on hot charcoal in the censer and burns promptly.

Colorful Indeed!

Just one last visit to the "Old Kentucky Home" and then Miss Virginia — is going back to the colorful romance of the Orient—and to the uniformed romance of the American naval officer to whom she is engaged. —San Francisco Examiner.

Keeps Temperature Even.

A thermos bottle is a double-walled receptacle. The air in the space between the walls is completely exhausted and the walls are silvered like a mirror so as to reflect radiation. This guards against the access of heat or cold from without.

Sleeping in Noise.

Children should not be trained to sleep in absolute quiet. Accustom them to go to sleep during the ordinary noises of the house. An inadvertent noise would thus not wake them, and in later years noises would not trouble them.

Something in This.

One Americanism is using the phone to make the grocer use a \$1,200 vehicle to deliver a 10-cent purchase and wondering why you get so little for a dime.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Immense Dam.

The Conowingo dam, in Maryland on the Susquehanna river, is 105 feet in height, 4,633 feet in length and has a storage capacity of 107,000,000 gallons and cost \$52,000,000.

Cucumber Long Popular.

The cucumber is one of the oldest of garden vegetables. It is said to have been in cultivation between three and four thousand years. It originated in the Far East.

Robin Leads Sparrow.

It has been estimated that the familiar robin is the most numerous bird of the United States, followed closely by the imported English sparrow.

Stores of Lore.

The things commonly used to provide an education late in life are a correspondence course and a set of children.—Roanoke World-News.

Marked New Era.

The message of 90 words from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan, the first cable message, required 67 minutes to transmit.

Sign of Sunday.

If all the motor cars in the United States were placed end to end, it would be Sunday afternoon.—Arkansas Gazette.

Extra Hazardous Jobs.

The three most hazardous jobs in this country are those of the steel worker, the railroad worker and the miner.

Concerning Troubles.

Man has his troubles the same as woman, but he has less to say about them.—Kansas City Star.