



1—Grover Whalen, the new commissioner of police of New York city. 2—Howard E. Coffin's residence on Sapelo Island, Georgia, where President and Mrs. Coolidge went for a winter holiday. 3—Special committee of the Pan-American arbitration conference that devised the conciliation plan for Bolivia and Paraguay; from right, seated: Ferrera of Cuba, Hughes of U. S., Maurtua of Peru and de Maral of Brazil.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Hoover Hurrying to Washington, Perhaps Because of Farm Relief Puzzle.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

CONFUSION in congress concerning plans for farm relief legislation has caused President-Elect Hoover to postpone his visit to Florida and hurry to Washington. His change of plans was announced from the U. S. S. "Tah," on which he was returning to the United States. The warship will bring Mr. Hoover direct to Old Point Comfort, Va., where he is due to land January 6 and whence he will go to the capital for a stop of about ten days before going to Miami Beach. Though Mr. Hoover said the change in his itinerary was due to pressure of personal affairs, and intimated he would not concern himself with pending legislation before his inauguration, it was taken for granted in Washington that he felt it advisable to survey the farm relief situation on the ground. Vice President-Elect Curtis and others are in favor of legislation in that line at this session, and on their suggestion Senators Fess and McNary called Mr. Hoover at Rio de Janeiro asking his influence in support of their position. He did not reply, so McNary talked with him by long-distance telephone, telling the President-Elect that he was confident the opposition to immediate legislation would be routed if Mr. Hoover would take a determined stand in its favor. Mr. Hoover was noncommittal, but soon after decided to come to Washington as soon as possible. Probably Mr. Hoover would be glad to avoid calling a special session of the new congress in the spring, but influential groups, including the American Farm Bureau Federation, wish to postpone farm legislation, feeling that a more satisfactory measure can be obtained from the new congress. Senators Borah and Brookhart insist on such postponement and have announced that they will filibuster legislation at this session unless Mr. Hoover definitely promises to call the special session for farm relief. A filibuster might cause the failure of appropriation bills, and this of itself would necessitate a special session. Representative Dickinson of Iowa, leader of the farm bloc in the house, and some of his associates want postponement because they do not wish President Coolidge to appoint the federal farm board that will administer relief.

MR. HOOVER has not yet given an inkling of the make-up of his cabinet, but those who would select his aids for him are getting busier every day. A rumor that the Commerce portfolio had been offered to Julius Rosenwald, the multimillionaire Chicago merchant, was flatly denied by that gentleman. For secretary of state those most frequently mentioned are Senator Borah, Charles E. Hughes, Roland W. Boyden of Boston and Ambassador Fletcher. Morrow and Houghton. W. J. Donovan, General Pershing and Hanford MacNider are suggested for secretary of war. It is generally believed the only members of the Coolidge cabinet who will be retained are Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, Postmaster General New and Secretary of the Navy Wilbur. Christmas on the Utah was a happy day for all. Captain Train and his officers gave the Hoover party an elaborate dinner on the deck, little presents were given and received and there was an exchange of radio greetings with the Presidents of the Latin American countries and with Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge. Mrs. Hoover slipped away from the feast long enough to visit a number of sailors in the sick bay and make them joyful with greetings and gifts.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE on Christmas eve lighted the great national Christmas tree near the White House and the traditional singing of old Christmas carols took place on the north lawn. Next day Mr. and Mrs.

Coolidge and several others left for Georgia to spend several days hunting and fishing at Howard E. Coffin's winter home on Sapelo Island. In the party was Frank O. Salisbury, a British artist, who has been commissioned by the New York Genealogical and Biographical society to paint a portrait of the President to be hung in the organization's new home in New York city. Mr. Salisbury recently did a portrait of King George of England. The President sat for the British painter during his stay in Georgia.

PLANS for the convocation of reparations experts have been agreed upon by the allies and Germany, and the governments of those lands have asked for participation by American experts. President Coolidge and his administration gave this proposition their approval, with the stipulation that the choice of the Americans be made and they be appointed by the foreign governments. In this way the administration avoids becoming officially involved in the settlement of reparations, a question which it holds does not concern the United States. It was announced in Paris that the allied governments would submit the names of Owen D. Young and Dwight W. Morrow, with Rufus C. Dawes as alternate, as the American observers. The appointments are to be submitted to President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg for informal approval. Our government is now, as always, determined that the settlement of the reparations question shall not be entangled with the question of revision of the war debts owed to America.

THOUGH the League of Nations council assumes credit for a peaceful settlement of the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay, the plan to be followed was formulated by the Pan-American arbitration conference in Washington. It establishes an international panel of nine judges, two to be selected by each of those republics and the other five by the arbitration conference. According to the plan, the jurisdiction of the conciliation body would be restricted to the immediate controversy between Bolivia and Paraguay over the frontier clashes which occurred in the month of December. It would not deal with the larger problem of the general boundary relations between the two countries. Should conciliation prove impossible, then the commission would publish a report as to the facts found and also would fix the responsibility for the events which occurred. The Paraguayan ministry of war has ordered the demobilization of the troops that were enrolled during the crisis over the Gran Chaco boundary.

MEXICAN rebels, who are exceedingly active in several regions, burned the supports of a railway bridge across a canyon in Chihuahua, and a train on the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient line crashed to the bottom of the ravine, two trainmen being killed and 30 persons hurt. The train was carrying many notables to ceremonies at the opening of a branch line. President Portes Gil has announced that in the future all rebels or revolutionaries captured will be given the benefit of trial by jury, or at least court-martial, the policy of summarily executing them being ordered discontinued.

COMMANDER RICHARD E. BYRD on Christmas day sent the following wireless message to Secretary of the Navy Wilbur:

"We have reached today the great mysterious ice barrier. It presents to us an ice cliff higher than the mast of the ship. On this Christmas day we are thankful and proud to report that we have been able to carry the American flag several hundred miles farther south than it has ever been, and it seems fitting that an airplane, that instrument of good will, should reach its farthest south on Christmas day.

"We are 2,400 statute miles from the nearest human dwelling in the only area in the world where a ship can get so far from civilization. That we are here safely is due to Providence and my loyal and stout-hearted shipmates, who have worked together unselfishly as a unit. It will probably be some days before we get ashore, on account of ice that will be in the Bay of Whales. BYRD."

LITTLE navy propagandists may be pleased to learn that even if the United States builds the fifteen cruisers for which a bill is pending in congress, our navy would still be far below parity with that of Great Britain. Statistics showing this were made public by Secretary of the Navy Wilbur and Chairman Hale of the senate naval affairs committee, to combat the arguments of those opposing the measure. The pacifists are redoubling their efforts against the proposed naval legislation. The citizens' committee, a New York organization, has called for a nation-wide cruiser conference in Washington on January 8, under the auspices of the "Washington council on international relations." At this meeting, according to the announcement, delegates from each state will interview their senators and then report back to the conference on their position in regard to the cruiser bill. "The cruiser bill should not pass," is the watchword.

KING GEORGE suffered a relapse on Thursday that caused renewed anxiety because of his extreme weakness. He showed a disinclination to take nourishment and his physicians were plainly concerned, admitting he continued to have a narrow margin of safety. The ray therapy treatment was resumed.

CHINA'S five greatest military leaders and a large number of other army men met in Nanking under the auspices of the Nationalist government to confer on the disbanding of troops, the organization of a national army and the establishment of a military financial budget. The big five were President Chiang Kai-shek, Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, Gen. Hsi-shan, Gen. Li Chai-sun and Gen. Li Tsung-jen. Colonel Bauer, German military expert, was on hand to give them advice. The correspondent of a Shanghai paper predicts the early fall of Chiang Kai-shek's government and says Feng Yu-hsiang will be the leader of the new element in the Kuomintang party, composed of the radical younger members.

LATEST reports from Kabul declare the Afghan capital is still quiet, but the danger of the situation is shown by the fact that Amir Amanullah has sent his queen and his mother to another city and most of the foreign women have been removed by airplane. The rebels are said to have been evicted from the heights near Kabul and driven back forty miles, but volunteers are still "rushing to the defense of the government."

FORMER CONGRESSMAN JOHN F. W. LANGLEY, sent to the penitentiary at Atlanta for conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws and paroled by President Coolidge two years ago, has been pardoned and had his citizenship rights restored. But Mr. Coolidge, before he acted, received from Langley a pledge that he would not seek re-election to his old seat in congress. Mrs. Langley, who was elected to succeed her husband and re-elected last November, will not seek another term.

AMERICANS who want to go to Havana for—well, for the climate, are being favored just now by a rate war started by the Cunard line. The steamer Caronia was taken from the transatlantic route and assigned to the Cuba run, and the Ward line promptly cut its passenger rates 25 per cent. This action was followed by the United Fruit and the Munson lines last week. Cunard officials said these reductions would not affect the rates on the Caronia.

AMONG the deaths of the week was that of John Merle Coulter, dean of American botanists, who succumbed to heart failure at his home in Yonkers, N. Y., at the age of seventy-seven years. Doctor Coulter was a member of university faculties for fifty-four years, was president of Lake Forest university, and in 1918 was president of the American Association of University Professors.

T. Sufferin Tallor, social and civic leader, well-known New York banker and sports enthusiast, died suddenly in Baltimore.

Boy Breeds Champion Steer



Clarence Goecke and His Sister, Emma Goecke, With Their Prize Steer Which Won Title of Grand Champion King of Cattle.

Dick, the 1928 grand champion steer, was sold under the auctioneer's hammer for \$7 a pound on the hoof, bringing a total of \$7,504, at the Twenty-ninth International Live Stock exposition.

The grand champion, owned and raised by Clarence Goecke, a twelve-year-old club boy of State Center, Iowa, brought nearly double the highest price ever paid for a grand champion at previous shows. He was bought by James E. Dodge, manager of J. C. Penny & Co.'s farm in the East.

The premier animal weighed 1,142 pounds and it cost \$125.02 to raise and fatten him. Before coming to Chicago he won cash prizes at Iowa fairs totaling \$148. At the International he won a total of \$800 in prizes, bringing a gross total, including the sale price, of \$8,942. His owner has left a net profit of \$8,816.38.

Budgetary Curb Aids Efficiency

Any Business Can Be Brought Out of Difficulties.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Co-operatives should have efficient management, says A. V. Swarthout, of the United States Department of Agriculture. This is essential to all business, but is probably even more than usually desirable in farmers' marketing organizations because of the peculiar psychology involved and the large number of individuals directly interested.

No Comparison Made. Mr. Swarthout points out that low costs of operation, high sales prices, and similar tests of satisfactory operations which are often applied in business are valuable only when they can be compared with some standard or with the same items in other similar organizations. Co-operatives meet difficulties in trying to apply such tests. Little information is available regarding costs in comparable organizations. Privately owned organizations rarely give out their figures for the use of co-operatives, and even if they did the figures would not often be comparable, since co-operatives commonly provide services not offered by non-co-operative business.

Scientific analysis of the business operations is a great aid in checking up operating efficiency. This has frequently been described as "budgetary control." Mr. Swarthout says that one banker who has had a great deal of experience with it, probably more than any other in this country, recently made the statement that he had yet to see any business—and he believed there was none—which could not be brought out of its difficulties and into a better position through the use of budgetary control.

Five Essential Points. In brief, the following five points summarize what can be accomplished through this method, he said:

1. Budgeting substitutes definite facts and figures for guesswork and intelligent planning for blindfold fumbling.
2. It employs co-operation; and it does more—it enforces co-operation; indeed, creates it.
3. It serves to materialize contemplated actions in such a way that the results of those actions become known before the actions themselves are set in motion.
4. It helps to restrain unwise expansion.
5. It provides a unified plan of operation—a financial working plan that, as every executive knows, is of the utmost value and importance to any enterprise.

Medium Producing Cows Like Alfalfa and Corn

Since there is seldom a deficiency in carbohydrates and fat when the dairy cow has all the roughage that she can eat, a roughly balanced ration may be obtained by balancing the protein of the grain mixture to go with the roughage and regarding the carbohydrates and fat. For low to medium-producing cows good alfalfa hay and corn meal make up a reasonably good ration. To go with alfalfa hay, some grain mixtures are as follows: Mixture 1—200 pounds corn, 100 pounds oats, 100 pounds wheat bran, and 100 pounds linseed oil meal. Mixture 2—100 pounds barley, 100 pounds oats, 100 pounds wheat bran, and 300 pounds corn oil meal. Mixture 3—200 pounds corn-and-cob meal, 200 pounds oats, 100 pounds wheat bran, and 100 pounds cottonseed meal.

If prairie hay is used as roughage the ration may be as follows: Mixture 1—100 pounds corn, 100 pounds oats, 100 pounds wheat bran, and 250 pounds linseed oil meal. Mixture 2—100 pounds barley, 100 pounds alfalfa meal, 100 pounds corn oil meal, and 300 pounds linseed oil meal.

Liming for Legumes Essential for Soil

Needed on Sandy Land for Alfalfa and Clover.

Lime should be applied to the soil for the successful production of alfalfa and the various clovers on the sandy soil of the Mississippi valley in Minnesota; on most of the soils of southwestern Minnesota (in general east of a line drawn directly south from the Twin Cities to the Iowa border); and to most of the soils of western Wisconsin except a strip bordering Lake Superior in Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland and Iron counties. The soils of western Minnesota and the Dakotas are well provided with lime and none needs to be added to these soils when alfalfa is sown, except perhaps in a few localities of North Dakota.

The way to find out whether your soil needs lime, and how much, is to send a half-pound sample of soil to the soils division of your state experiment station, which in Minnesota is located at University farm, St. Paul, and in Wisconsin, at Madison. On most soils in the lime-deficient sections above mentioned, from two to three tons of ground limestone, limestone screenings, or marl should be applied per acre. Marl beds may be found in many localities of eastern Minnesota and western Wisconsin, and the product, when considered on the dry basis, is as valuable as ground limestone. Soil-testing outfits are now on the market with which a farmer can test his soil for lime.

Southwestern Minnesota and adjacent sections of Wisconsin are well provided with deposits of limestone and numerous quarries from which agricultural lime can be purchased. Some farmers find it profitable to hire owners of portable limestone grinders to pulverize limestone from outcroppings on their own farms. The purchase of such grinders is scarcely economical for one farmer or even a group of farmers, as it is likely to stand idle too much of the time. It is more profitable for one man to own such a machine and devote all of his time to its operation.—The Farmer.

Life of Weed Seeds

"How long do weed seeds live?" is frequently asked by the farmer when he sees a fine growth of weeds in the spring on land that was left clean the year before. Such a sight is discouraging to him, and often is quite unexplainable.

The life of a seed in the soil depends upon many things: the amount of moisture in the soil, the temperature, the depth to which the seed is buried, and the nature of the soil itself. There are other quite important factors.

Agricultural Hints

For the land's sake lime your soil!

The inoculation of the seed should be done shortly before seeding.

Potatoes require cool climate. Washington and Maine excel in this crop.

Use the big-team hitch if you want to get results and save the horses and driver.

Sweet clover has no equal as a combined soil-building, weed-fighting pasture and hay crop.

The farms of the thrifty have many conveniences; but the gardens of the idle are rather weedy.

It's a wise farmer who encourages his boy to take up club work—and he'll be wiser still afterwards.

Limestone should be applied at least six months and preferably a year before sweet clover, red clover or alfalfa is to be sown, they say.



When Food Sours

Lots of folks who think they have "indigestion" have only an acid condition which could be corrected in five or ten minutes. An effective anti-acid like Phillips Milk of Magnesia soon restores digestion to normal.

Phillips does away with all that sourness and gas right after meals. It prevents the distress so apt to occur two hours after eating. What a pleasant preparation to take! And how good it is for the system! Unlike a burning dose of soda—which is but temporary relief at best—Phillips Milk of Magnesia neutralizes many times its volume in acid.

Next time a hearty meal, or too rich a diet has brought on the least discomfort, try—

PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia

To Cool a Burn Use HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

CHERRY-GLYCERINE COMPOUND FOR COUGHS, COLDS

Simple Beauty Aids A dressing table at the Cumberland (Maine) county farm bureau attracted much attention with its aids for preserving beauty. Toilet water is plain cow's milk; skin food, lettuce and beets; a powder puff, a baked potato, with the suggestion to use daily and not destroy the wrapper; a vanity case, cabbage leaves; bath salts, nuts, raisins and dates; face powder, whole grain cereal (most effective when used with cow's vanishing cream); perfume, orange juice and cherries, and hand lotion is plain water, mixed with lots of soap.

Must Have Been Tired Three tired young men parked their car by the side of the road near Sylvia, N. C., and went to sleep. They awakened to find their car in a creek bed, where it had stopped after rolling down a 50-foot embankment and they did not know how or when the event happened.

No Wonder "Yes, poor Percy may have had his faults, but his heart was on the right side." "Is that so? No wonder he died!"

Don't Fuss With Mustard Plasters

Don't mix a mess of mustard, flour and water when you can relieve pain, soreness or stiffness with a little clean, white Musterole.

Musterole is made of oil of mustard and other helpful ingredients, and takes the place of mustard plasters. Musterole usually gives prompt relief from sore throat, bronchitis, tonsillitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, headache, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds of the chest (it may prevent pneumonia).

Jars & Tubes MUSTEROLE WILL NOT BLISTER Better than a mustard plaster

When you have decided to get rid of worms, use "Dead Shot," Dr. Peery's Vermifuge. One dose will expel them. All druggists.

Rheumacide

Have you RHEUMATISM Lumbago or Gout? Take RHEUMACIDE to remove the cause and drive the poison from the system. -GRUBBING OF THE URIC ACID. FIVE DROPS AFTER THE OTHERS. At All Druggists. Jas. Daily & Son, Wholesale Distributors Baltimore, Md.