



1—"The Beeches," in Northampton, Mass., purchased by ex-President Coolidge for his residence. 2—U. S. S. California, flagship of the battle fleet, passing through the Panama canal on the way to maneuvers at Guantanamo. 3—Ras Tafari, who has proclaimed himself emperor of Abyssinia, following the defeat of the rebels and the death of Empress Zauditu.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Illinois Republicans Name Ruth Hanna McCormick For U. S. Senator.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
RUTH HANNA MCCORMICK, daughter of one former United States senator and widow of another, may be the first woman to be elected a member of highest deliberative body in the land. Her nomination for this high office by the Republicans of Illinois was an event of national importance, and it also has international implications for the chief issue she raised in her primary campaign was American adherence to the World Court, which she unreservedly opposed. Senator Charles S. Deneen, whose seat was the prize in the contest, favors such adherence with the reservations now pending, and his decisive defeat must be taken to indicate that the Republican voters of Illinois stand with Mrs. McCormick in this matter. This may not be true of Chicago, where the fight was complicated and probably decided by party factional strife.

If Mrs. McCormick is to be elected she must defeat at the polls that former Illinois senator and seasoned political campaigner, Col. James Hamilton Lewis, who easily won the Democratic nomination. The colonel is an avowed wet and says he will make his campaign largely upon the liquor issue, with attacks on the Hoover administration and the Hoover policies thrown in for good measure. Mrs. McCormick has supported the Eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act and may expect the hearty support of the various dry organizations.

Aside from personalities and issues, the victory of Mark Hanna's daughter is notable as "the first conspicuous and unequivocal acknowledgment of the full implication of the Nineteenth amendment," in the words of the Chicago Tribune. As such it aroused the enthusiasm of the nation's women and the interest of every one. Mrs. McCormick is now a congresswoman at large, and among the first to congratulate her were the other six women who are members of the lower house. No woman ever has been elected to the senate though Mrs. Felton of Georgia served for two days in 1922 by gubernatorial appointment.

Reports that unduly large sums were spent in the Illinois Republican senatorial primary campaign may be investigated by the senate. Some weeks ago Senator Norris of Nebraska introduced a resolution for the creation of a special campaign fund inquiry committee for this year, and it was unanimously approved last week by the committee on privileges.

Lobbying activities of the Methodist board of temperance, prohibition and public morals were the subject of a warm interchange of opinions before the senate committee on lobbies. Congressman Tinkham of Massachusetts appeared before the committee to ask that the political doings of the board be investigated, and he supported his case with much documentary evidence as well as with vigorous argument. Senator Walsh of Montana, although a Catholic, came to the defense of the Methodist organization. Tinkham, it may be unnecessary to say, is a wet and Walsh is a dry.

Tinkham next day presented a similar case against the Federal Council of Churches and the Anti-Saloon league, and the committee decided to call for the books and records of the three organizations.

The lobby committee, which had heard John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic national committee, defend his liberal gifts of money to the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, also heard Josephus Daniels and other dry Democrats attack the motives of Mr. Raskob and condemn him for "giving money to elect wet Republicans and defeat dry Democrats." Many of Raskob's assailants demand that he resign his

chairmanship, but he has shown no sign of intending to do so.

FINDING the adoption of a complete five-power treaty impossible at this time, the naval parity delegates in London decided to quit after signing a pact, the outlines of which were stated as follows:

1. Postponement for five years of replacement of capital ships scheduled by the Washington treaty in 1922.
2. Extension of the aircraft carrier category to include carriers not exceeding 10,000 tons, the armament of which shall be limited to six inch guns.
3. Definition of coast guard and other small ships exempt from limitation.
4. Classification of warships and methods for permanent limitation by global and category tonnage.

A five-power agreement prohibiting the destruction of merchant ships by submarines, unless the passengers and crew of the captured craft are placed in safety.

A three-power agreement between America, Great Britain and Japan on the lines previously given in these columns, providing for reduction of battleship fleets and limitation of cruisers, destroyers and submarines as in the Reed-Matsudaira plan.

This entire program was announced by Secretary Stimson with the full approval of the other delegates and was announced in parliament by Prime Minister MacDonald. Meanwhile Briand, French foreign minister, and Dino Grandi, chief of the Italian delegation, had had a conference and agreed that their nations could not yet reach an accord in the matter of navies, but that further discussions should take place in Geneva when the League of Nations meets in May.

M. Briand later explained that France is ready to pledge not to construct any capital ships during the interim until 1936, unless Germany, through building additional units of the Ersatz Preussen type, forces her to do so.

It was understood the proposed treaty and instruments could be ready for signing by April 17 and that the American delegation would sail for home April 22 on the Leviathan.

DRY law violations and prosecutions are increasing the population of the federal prisons at the rate of one every 68 minutes, according to statistics issued by the Department of Justice. Between June 30, 1929, and April 1, 1930, the number of federal prisoners both in federal penal institutions and local jails, mounted from 19,340 to 25,626, an increase of 6,277 in nine months.

Approximately 75 per cent of the increase, according to the Department of Justice estimates, was due to convictions under the Volstead and Jones laws.

Attorney General Mitchell has filed in the Supreme court a brief, to be used when the case of James E. Farrer of Boston is reached, which is designed to bring a decision as to whether the liquor buyer is equally guilty with the seller. The Federal District court for Massachusetts held that the purchaser of liquor from a bootlegger was not "prohibited by the Volstead act" and dismissed the indictment against Farrer. The attorney general argues that the failure of congress to specify that purchases from a bootlegger should be an offense should not be construed by the courts as meaning that congress did not intend to make such purchases an offense.

THE administration of the \$20,000,000 Farmers' National Grain corporation, the first national co-operative set up by the federal farm board, was turned over at a meeting in Chicago to stockholders representing 21 regional farmers' grain marketing associations.

Nineteen farmer stockholders were named on the new board of directors of the grain sales co-operative, which takes the place of the original board which incorporated the organization. Two of these original directors were dropped—P. A. Lee, Grand Forks, N. D., and H. G. Keeney, Omaha, Neb. The five new directors added are:

E. E. Kennedy, Kankakee, Ill., Farmers' Union; C. B. Steward, Omaha, Neb., Farmers' West Central Grain cooperative; Oscar Slosser, Astoria, Ohio, Ohio Farmers' Grain and Supply association; F. J. Wilmer, Rosalia, Wash., president North Pacific Grain Growers' association, and W. J. Kuhrt, Minneapolis, Northwest Grain association.

C. E. Huff, Salina, Kan., was elected president; John Manley, Enid, Okla., vice president, and Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, Ill., secretary.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S campaign against the British government in India was not going quite to his liking, although the movement was spreading in various districts. The trouble is that the English refrained from martyring him personally. Two of the ascetic leaders' sons and numerous others were arrested for violating the government salt monopoly laws, and one of the sons was promptly sentenced to prison. But Gandhi, up the time of writing, had not been taken into custody. Annoyed by the tactics of the British authorities, who were seizing the illicit salt the Nationalists were making from sea water, Gandhi so far abandoned his non-resistance policy as to advise his followers to hang onto the salt if possible. The Indian women are taking an increasingly prominent part in the passive resistance campaign.

TROUBLES for the Chinese Nationalist government are multiplying. Not only is there open warfare between it and Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, ruler of Shansi province, but now the rapid growth of Communism in the southern provinces is causing great alarm. Wealthy Cantonese merchants and bankers are co-operating with the government of Canton in raising a fund and equipping a "Chinese Anti-Red army" which is to be trained by foreign military tacticians.

RAS TAFFARI, who became co-ruler of Abyssinia in 1928, has proclaimed himself emperor. This action is the sequel of the crushing defeat of revolting tribes, the killing in battle of Ras Gugus Wall and the death next day of the Empress Zauditu, wife of Ras Gugus.

CALVIN COOLIDGE has completed two sections of the 500-word history of the United States which is to be inscribed on Mount Rushmore in the Black Hills, and they have been made public. They are as follows:

"In the year of our Lord, 1776, the people declared the eternal right to seek happiness, self-government, and the Divine duty to defend that right at any sacrifice.

"In 1787, assembled in convention, they made a charter of perpetual union of free people of sovereign states, establishing a government of limited powers, under an independent President, congress, and court, charged to provide securities for all citizens in their enjoyment of liberty, equality, and justice."

The other sections will deal with expansion of American territorial dominion westward, the Louisiana purchase, the admission of Texas, the admission of California, the settlement of boundary questions with England and Oregon and the cutting of the Panama canal.

ONE hundred years ago, on April 10, 1830, eighty-one frontiersmen with a train of covered wagons set out from St. Louis to blaze a trail to and across the Rockies. So, on Thursday of last week, another band of men with ten covered wagons borrowed from historical societies and collectors started from the same place on the route to Oregon. This was the beginning of a series of events arranged to celebrate the Covered Wagon centennial. There will be festive gatherings all along the Oregon trail and the whole affair will last until December 29 in accordance with a proclamation by President Hoover.

HOG ISLAND, which during the war was the biggest ship yard in the world, has been sold by the government to Philadelphia and is to be transformed into the largest air-marine-rail terminus in the country. The Quaker city pays Uncle Sam \$3,000,000 for a total area of 946 acres.

Roadside Market Is Real Business

Principles of Salesmanship and Advertising Can Add to Profits.

The principles of psychology and salesmanship can be used profitably in running a roadside stand, said Mrs. Nancy Masterman of the New York state college of home economics at farm and home week.

Roadside trade is carried on to attract the motorist, so the problem is to attract his eye and attention in time to permit him to become interested and stop his car. A sign which is brief, easily read, and striking, should be placed 300 to 500 feet away from the stand.

Draws Attention.
 The stand itself may also draw the motorist's attention and interest. It should be both attractive and practical, fitting into the landscape, and interesting in design. The stand need not be expensive. A wheelbarrow painted green and filled with sweet corn and tomatoes may attract more interest than a more elaborate stand. Simple arrangements of fruit and vegetables with regard to color and mass make effective displays.

Fair prices and good quality products keep good will for the roadside marketing business, and bring return customers. Roadside stands can afford to charge less than retail prices because of the low selling expense, and by so doing, build a large volume of business.

Market Convenient.
 The successful market is convenient for customers. Parking space on both sides of the road and space for cars to turn around is helpful. The most favorable location is on a level stretch of road or at the apex of a slight curve, where the stand can be seen at a distance from both directions.

Mrs. Masterman also discussed the advantages of neighborhood co-operation in roadside marketing. Co-operation in prices and advertising often aids all the markets in one district. Price wars have a bad effect on everyone's business. A co-operative stand offers many opportunities to a group because it saves the time and energy of many people formerly engaged in operating individual stands, and it is an outlet for farms off the road.

Sweet Clover Makes an Excellent Hog Pasture

Sweet clover makes a very excellent hog pasture while the plants are young and sappy. If it is allowed to get coarse, rank and dry it would not be a very good pasture. A mixture of sweet clover with rape and medium red clover would furnish a better quality of pasture, if it must be sown in the spring for hog pasture in the same season. A mixture of barley a half bushel, sweet clover ten pounds, dwarf Essex rape two pounds, and medium red or alsike clover two pounds per acre would give you a very good quality of hog pasture. This mixture should be sown on well prepared corn land late in March or early in April and make a good pasture by the 20th of May to the first of June.

When well established, such a pasture, if a good stand is secured, should furnish a large amount of forage. An acre should support four brood sows and their litters throughout the balance of the season. Under favorable growing conditions, as many as five or six brood sows with litters may be supported per acre. An acre of sweet clover alone could be depended upon to support four brood sows per acre with their litters.

Agricultural Squibs

Rape, either sown alone or with oats and a mixture of clovers, is a good crop.

Cows that freshen in the fall produce more milk than those that freshen at any other time.

The best sweet potato soil is usually considered a fertile soil that is light and can be easily worked.

The sanitary phases involved in the production of milk and cream are not given the attention they deserve.

Milk production and dairy profits are always in close relationship with the kinds and amounts of feeds consumed by cows. Much feed and labor are wasted through wrong methods of feeding.

Sweet clover has no place in mixtures seeded for hay, but the enthusiasm of its many users for its value in pasture mixtures justifies consideration for the use of two to five pounds per acre of it in pasture seedings.

Alfalfa should not be pastured too heavily. It may be pastured a limited amount and a crop of hay taken off the same season. It will furnish pasture about five or six months of the year and will carry 10 to 15 hogs per acre.

In sowing oats and sweet clover they may be sown together, or if the oats are sown with a drill that does not have a seeder attachment, they can be sown following the seeding of the oats and covered with a light drag or harrow.

Cultivate Often to Reduce Water Loss

Permits Air to Enter Soil for Direct Benefit of Roots.

Use the hoe or the cultivator more and there will be less need for sprinkling the garden, is the advice of C. H. Connors, floriculturist at the college of agriculture, Rutgers university.

The objects of hoeing or similar cultivation are, he explains: to destroy weeds before they are up; to break the surface crust and loosen the soil so that air can enter and assist the bacteria and fungi to convert mineral and organic matter into plant nutrients; to permit the entrance of air to the soil for the direct benefit of the roots; to keep the soil loose so that excess water soon soaks away; and to form a dust mulch which reduces the loss of water from the soil by evaporation.

It is best, when possible, to grow plants without the addition of water, in the opinion of Mr. Connors. This can be done, except in periods of prolonged drought, by frequent cultivation, he asserts. The garden, according to the floriculturist, should be cultivated once every week or ten days. After a rain, the mulch should be formed as soon as the soil can be worked. If it should be necessary to apply water, the sprinkling should be done thoroughly so that the soil is soaked to a depth of six to eight inches. Cultivation should follow as soon as the surface soil dries sufficiently.

The hoe is a good implement to use, but some of the finger-shaped hand cultivators work as effectively and with less labor.

Thoroughness Essential in Spraying and Dusting

Thoroughness means a lot of things—that's why so few succeed in spraying and dusting thoroughly. It means having adequate equipment; a thorough application is impossible without proper equipment. Nothing is more likely to result in a poor job than the use of equipment out of date or needing repairs, that fails to give even distribution and complete coverage. High pressure is important, but more important are even distribution and plenty of spray or dust. After all, the amount of pressure depends on the type of machine used, and whether a blower, rod, single gun or double gun is used.

Lack of thoroughness means failure to reach the top of every tree; failure to cover every branch; failure to get the spray material in the form of a fine mist that will go clear through the tree from one side to the other; failure to get the dust in fine particles even distributed throughout the tree. Thoroughness does not necessarily mean having two men, or three men, to an outfit. One man may do as thorough a job as two.

Another thing, too, often not counted in as a part of the spraying and dusting program, is the matter of sanitation in the orchard. The neglect of clean-up practices, such as burning trash and rubbish along fence rows, explains why a spraying program, otherwise o. k., fails to control pests. Destruction of cull fruits and burning of prunings lend a strong arm in the fight against insects and diseases.

Nitrogen as Fertilizer Fine in Apple Orchards

Horticulturist G. F. Potter of the New Hampshire station considers straight nitrogen the most valuable fertilizer for apple orchards, at least for the first 100 years. A crop of 100 bushels to the acre, he says, takes away from the soil 3.2 pounds of phosphorus, while an acre of soil to the depth of four feet contains 21,000 pounds of this material. Potash, on the other hand, is used ten to twelve times as fast as phosphorus, but the available supply in the average soil is two to ten times as great.

Basing his conclusions on experiments in progress for 20 years, Professor Potter recommended the use of only nitrogen carrying fertilizers for orchards. Complete fertilizers may have some value, he thinks, in stimulating the growth of grass in an orchard for mulching purposes, but experiments in New Hampshire indicate that such a method of producing a mulch is relatively expensive.

The only fertilizer treatments in the test plots which obviously benefited the trees were applications of nitrogen carrying fertilizers. The foliage of the trees not given nitrogen was yellow, the bark had a reddish cast, blossoms failed to set fruit satisfactorily, fruit production was poor, and the apples were small, although of good color.

Many Farmers Kept From Growing Coveted Spuds

There are many farmers who are kept from growing potatoes because they do not have the facilities with which to spray them, since the general recommendation is that potato sprays be effective against leaf hopper, to which tip burn, leaf roll, and other similar troubles are traced, must carry a pressure of at least 150 pounds. On many farms it is impossible to get enough water. On others the potatoes are some distance from the buildings, necessitating the hauling of heavy supplies of water and machinery. And still on others the soil is too rough to haul a sprayer around with any degree of satisfaction.



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