

# U. S. ARMY BEAT US! GERMAN CHIEFS SAY

## Generals Laud Doughboys as "Brave and Reckless."

Berlin.—The former heirs to the thrones of Germany, her generals and those enlisted men who opposed American troops in the world war are unanimous in their appraisal of the American soldier—"a man of superb courage and recklessness." Some add that he often lacked sufficient military training, for which America's heavy losses must be blamed, but they are practically agreed in their conviction that it was the American doughboy with his superior equipment who won the war for the allies, writes Sigrid Schultz in the Chicago Tribune.

Some of Germany's most famous generals, who stood opposite American troops, have been interviewed. Former Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria was "the real scrapper" among German princes. He shares the opinion of former Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia and Germany.

### "U. S. Troops Beat Us."

"As the war progressed I was personally worried by the thought that the United States might possibly enter the war on the side of our enemies," Rupprecht said. "American support to the allies, war material at the beginning and troops at the latter part of the struggle brought about our defeat. The American forces opposing us consisted of young, strong men trained in sports."

Another, Gen. Hans von Seeckt, for-

mer chief of staff of the Mackensen army, is also convinced that America did considerable to help win the war. General von Seeckt, commander-in-chief of the reichswehr for six years after the conflict and mentioned as Presidential candidate next spring, said:

"In the World war America created, in a relatively short time, a well-equipped army, inspired by a great spirit of attack. The fresh American troops, thrown into line at a front weakened by years of fighting, decided the fate of the war. The heavy losses suffered by the American troops were due to their great spirit of attack and their lack of war experience. As far as the American forces were able to work independently, American generalship was quite up to the mark."

**Stresses Lack of Training.**  
General von Elnem, former commander of the Third German army, stressed the lack of training which handicapped the American soldier com-

pared to men who had fought for three and one-half years. His troops fought American troops between Aisne and Meuse.

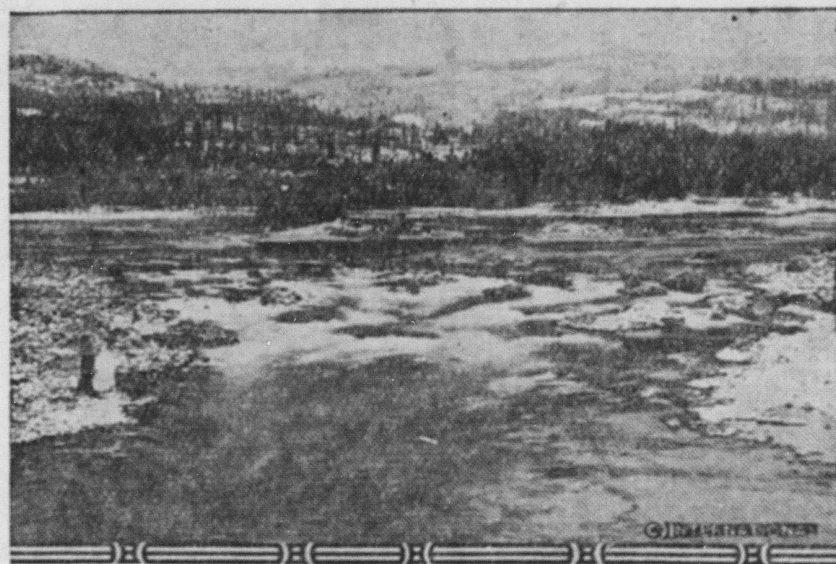
"If the war had lasted longer the Americans would have become real soldiers, and very good ones at that," he said. "Compared to our old veterans, the Americans were mere bearers of arms. What the Americans lacked in war experience they made up by great pluck and devotion to their cause."

"The Americans were great fellows, tremendously plucky—but real children in battle," said Gen. Wilhelm Heye, former commander in chief of the reichswehr.

"I saw the American infantry advancing near Dun, Moselle. Shoulder to shoulder, wave upon wave, a sea of khaki! One wave was mowed down, and a second, third, fourth successively rushed onward over the bodies of their comrades. Ruthlessly, regardless of losses, the attack was carried forward. The moral effect of the American onslaught on our depleted and spent troops was tremendous."

"Defiant of death, the American troops did their duty," said Count von Schulenburg, the former crown prince's chief of staff.

## Where the Columbia Will Be Dammed



A vast area of arid land will be put under cultivation as a result of the two dams which Uncle Sam intends to build across the wild Columbia river, harnessing the tremendous water power that is now going to waste. One of the dams will be at Cascade Rapids (above) and the other will be about 75 miles up the river. The barriers, which will cost about \$700,000,000, will be built from the mountains on the Oregon side to the mountains on the Washington side of the river.

## Draw Up Rules for Air Flights in the Orient

Washington.—New regulations governing foreign flights in Japan and China have been passed following the Herndon-Fanghorn difficulty, which led to a "minor" diplomatic issue.

The Department of Commerce has been advised that permission for flight over Japanese territory must be obtained in advance for each flight, as well as instructions outlining the route to be followed.

Instructions must also be obtained in advance for each place of landing and taking off.

In China details of proposed flights must be given to the Chinese government one month in advance, and permission of the Chinese government awaited.

Besides obtaining the Chinese government's approval one month in advance, airmen desiring to fly foreign airplanes into China must also inform the ministry of foreign affairs at Nanking five days prior to entering Chinese territory.

Permission to carry arms and munitions for self-defense may be given if reasons are stated.

## Milk and Orange Juice Aid Children's Weight

Sacramento, Calif.—The practice of serving milk to pupils in Sacramento elementary schools as a mid-forenoon "lunch" has been augmented to include a small bottle of pure orange juice. This new plan was included in the campaign against malnutrition of children, when experiments indicated that the gain in weight of a child taking both orange juice and milk is double that of the child that takes only one or the other of the liquids.

## Flying Speed of Wild Ducks Found to Vary

Amherst, Mass.—The flying speed of different types of wild ducks varies as much as 32 miles an hour, Massachusetts State college scientists have discovered. Though wild ducks ordinarily fly at about 40 miles an hour, pintails have been clocked at 55 to 60 miles per hour, and a canvasback was found to have a top speed of 72 miles per hour.

## Town Is Burned Up but Teacher Wants Her Pay

Boise, Idaho.—Here's a riddle. A school teacher signed a contract to teach school in Quartzburg, Idaho, for one year. Quartzburg was burned up, lock, stock, and barrel, by a forest fire. The teacher demanded her salary. But there were not only no Quartzburg pupils, but no Quartzburg. The Idaho attorney general is trying to find an answer.

## Boston Liquor Raiders Wield Sledges on Piano

Boston.—Members of the Boston police liquor squad, whose sledge hammers heretofore have been reserved for speakeasy doors, used them on an already battered piano in one of the police stations here. The policemen decided the piano had seen its best years and that the weird sounds which emanated from it were more than their ears could stand. The liquor squad was detailed to demolish it and now the officers have a new piano.

## New Machine Takes Fight Out of Bulls

Corvallis, Ore.—Designed to take the fight out of pugacious dairy bulls, a machine designed by J. J. Van Kleeck, Beaverton, Ore., has won the approval of the Oregon experimental station here. The machine is equipped with a long overhead sweep operated by a motor attached to a reversible gear device. The bull is led through a half circle, turned around, led back, returned, with the operation repeated until Mr. Bull becomes completely docile.

## Lost City in India Upsets Aryan Belief

London.—The old theory that civilization was brought to India by the Aryans has been upset by the accidental discovery of a lost city dating from 3000 B. C., says Sir Edward A. Gait, chairman of the Royal Society of Arts.

R. D. Banerji, of the Indian archeological department, while exploring in the lower Indus valley, found ruins built on the site of an older settlement.

A great variety of ancient remains were found, including seals with legends in an unknown pictographic script resembling those found at Susa in Persia.

## Wheat Buys Tonsorial Attention in Illinois

Marion, Ill.—Three bushels of wheat paid for a haircut, shampoo and shave for Grant Cruse at a barber shop recently. The wheat was then traded by Ed Durham, the barber, for some chickens and everybody was satisfied with the unique three-way deal. Durham has announced he is ready to give tonsorial relief to all persons having an excess amount of wheat along with an excess growth of hair or beard.

## Popcorn Raising State Boasts of Bumper Crop

Washington.—Things are popping out in Iowa. That state leads the country in producing popcorn. Sac county, Iowa, raises more popcorn than any other United States county. Average acreage in this product in Iowa from 1921 to 1930 was 25,884. Nebraska ranks second. Most popcorn is grown on contract, thus making the market as important as the growing

## How Hog Cholera Can Be Worst

### Vaccinate When Young, and Herd Will Be Immune, Says Expert.

"There is only one way to prevent hog cholera, and that is by vaccination," says George R. Henderson, county agricultural extension agent at large for the Colorado Agricultural college.

By taking proper precautions, hog cholera, although the most serious disease of hogs and the only common disease which spreads rapidly and is highly fatal, becomes one of the easiest of hog troubles to control. It is a job for well-trained men, he advises. Veterinarians should be called to handle the job, as carelessness in the use of the virus and serum is not only extravagant but dangerous.

Vaccinated pigs are immune for life, but the cost of vaccination varies with the size of the pig—the larger the pig the more costly the vaccination. Therefore, the time to vaccinate pigs is when they are small, says Mr. Henderson.

Prevent cholera from spreading, by exercising care in regard to: Importing stock from infected areas and stock yards; using feed which might contain pork products; carriers such as dogs, birds and trucks; the use of virus in vaccinations.

According to the survey on nearly 100 farms about 57 per cent of the farmers vaccinated to insure against loss. About 33 per cent did not vaccinate last season and about 10 per cent vaccinated after their pigs contracted cholera. One of these farmers marketed only 300 hogs from 100 litters. Another lost 80 sows and 13 sows—his entire herd. Still another farmer lost in two or three days 20 head from a bunch of 90 that were ready for market. In still another herd 53 out of the 59 hogs died. After these and other outbreaks, the herds were vaccinated and although some salvage was made the losses were staggering and the vaccinating expensive. "Vaccinate pigs when they are small. It is cheaper," says Henderson.

## "Woodlot Crops" Add to Farmers' Bank Accounts

New York farmers collected more than \$16,000,000 from one crop that required no seeding or cultivating or even land preparation. In 1929, according to the recent census which listed woodlot products for the first time. The total of more than 3,500,000 acres of woodlots on occupied farms returned, on the average, \$4.47 to the acre. This return is significant, foresters at the department of forestry at Cornell point out, for the only expense against this return is for harvesting.

Since most of this land is not suited for growing crops and has low value to the acre, the return is decidedly valuable, they say. In certain of the strictly agricultural counties, where many of the woodlots are on land which is good enough to be suited for farming purposes, the return is higher. In Niagara county the return was \$11.50 to the acre; in Orleans county \$11.20 to the acre.

## Meal for the Calf

The following ingredients make up a good meal for a calf: Thirty parts ground oats, 20 parts ground yellow corn, ten parts wheat bran, ten parts linseed oil meal, 10 parts blood flour, one part sterilized bone flour and one part salt. If desired, one may use the same amount of powdered skim milk to replace the blood flour. One may mix his own calf meal, but unless one is raising calves in considerable numbers, and perhaps not even then, it is doubtful if there is any economy in it, especially in view of the fact that the commercial calf meals are more scientifically prepared and balanced than the average dairyman can make his own mixture.

A calf should be provided with good, leafy hay, pasture, silage or other roughages and succulents as early as it will begin to nibble, making it possible to discontinue the calf meal when the calf is five to six months of age, prior to which time it will have been taking as high as five pounds a day.—Idaho Farmer.

## Can Control Leaf Spot

Cherry leaf spot has caused much tree loss in cherry orchards in recent years. To control this disease the most important sprays are the one at the time of the fall of the petals and the two following in two-week intervals, according to William F. Pickett, Kansas State college.

Lime-sulphur used at the rate of five pounds to 50 gallons of water or liquid lime sulphur, one gallon to 35 gallons of water gives control of the disease. Addition of lead to the spray helps control plum curculio which causes wormy cherries.

## Wax Gloves for Safety

Gloves, made slippery by rain or snow, are a menace to power machinery operators. Here's a way to treat them to prevent accidents: Melt two pounds paraffin over a slow fire. Then with a fork dip all the gloves needed, palms downward, taking care that the fingers are thoroughly immersed. The wax, when cold, becomes adhesive in moisture, and never gets slippery. Sufficient gloves for the season can be treated for a few cents, says Capper's Farmer.

## Fight Fruit Pests in Winter Months

### Oil Sprays Effective When Leaves Are Off.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service.)

Eight years of spraying of dormant fruit trees under a wide range of weather conditions indicates that there is comparatively little danger of injury to fully dormant trees from a properly prepared oil emulsion or miscible oil at the recommended strengths.

Oil sprays are particularly effective in the control of the San Jose scale, as well as of several other important fruit pests, and are now in common use for the spraying of fruit trees when the leaves are off, says a bulletin on dormant tree spraying, published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The publication, Farmers' Bulletin 1676-F, "Lubricating-Oil Sprays for Use on Dormant Fruit Trees," gives directions for preparing several oil sprays and lists nine kinds of insects and related creatures against which the oil-spray method is especially effective. These include the San Jose scale, scurfy scale, terrapin scale, cottony peach scale, European red mite and clover mite, fruit-tree leaf roller, pear psylla, and apple aphids.

Farmers' Bulletin 1676-F may be obtained free by writing to the office of information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

## Value of Concentrate in Hogs' Ration Shown

Pork costs go up when the protein concentrate in the ration runs too low, says a writer in Capper's Farmer. Eric Peterson, Pembina county, North Dakota, raised 61 pigs last summer on cracked wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa pasture and a protein concentrate. Decker to know what the shotes were doing, he weighed them each month and computed the cost of the gain. The cost ranged from \$3.50 to \$6 a hundred for the various months. The highest cost, \$6, was for the month in which harvest fell. At that time he ran short of concentrate, and thought he did not have time to get more. As a result gains were slow, and the amount of grain for each hundred pounds of gain was increased. The following month, when the pigs had plenty of concentrate, gains were speeded up, and the cost dropped to \$4.50 a hundred.

Despite the slump the pigs averaged 204 pounds each at 180 days. They brought \$1,100. Production cost was about \$600.

## Roughage for Cows

Roughage is the foundation of any dairy cow ration. Without a good home-grown roughage, a profitable dairy enterprise is almost impossible. Grain or concentrate feed is purchased more or less on nearly all farms to enable the cows to pay more for the home-grown feeds.

There is a vast difference in the value of roughages. The high-protein legume hays reduce the cost of the grain ration needed to maintain production. Alfalfa hay, oats, barley and corn make an excellent ration for cows giving up to 45 pounds of butterfat a month. Above that, some high-protein supplement, such as linseed meal, cottonseed meal or gluten meal, is necessary.

The low-protein roughages like timothy, wild hay, fodder and oat straw need a considerable percentage of the high protein feeds in addition to the cheap grains.

## Feeding for Profit

The "art" of feeding may not be entirely a misnomer. Keith Kenagy, Page county, Iowa, says it plays an important part in getting profits from a dairy herd.

Mr. Kenagy had been feeding cows a variety of feeds to maintain production through winter. In April he kept his cows off pasture and bought more hay. May 1 he turned the cows to pasture. Tests showed production increased in May from 24.1 pounds a cow to 37.5 pounds.

The extra ton or two of hay Mr. Kenagy bought in April enabled the pasture to get a good start so the cows got the full benefit of the change to green succulent feed.—Capper's Farmer.

## Around the Farm

The acreage of winter wheat sown this fall, according to estimates, is about 10.5 per cent less than in 1930 and 11 per cent under the average for the last three years.

Colony or individual hoghouses are easy and inexpensive to build. They are warmer and more sanitary than most central farrowing houses. If such houses are not available, they can be built during the winter so they will be ready for farrowing time.

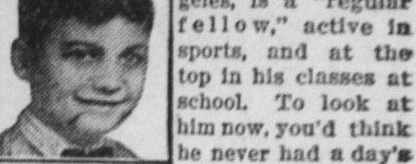
The farm well should be located on high ground, 300 feet from toilet and manure pile, and properly developed.

With fertile soil at least 20 bushels of potato seed may be used profitably to the acre, using one and one-half ounce pieces spaced 10 to 11 inches in the row.

Plump alfalfa seeds of a bright olive-green color nearly always germinate well. Shrivelled seeds or those of a brownish color usually germinate poorly.

## Los Angeles Boy Needed Help

Leroy Young, 1116 Georgia St., Los Angeles, is a "regular fellow," active in sports, and at the top in his classes at school. To look at him now, you'd think he never had a day's sickness but his mother says: "When Leroy was just a little fellow, we found his stomach and bowels were weak. He kept suffering from constipation. Nothing he ate agreed with him. He was fretful, feverish and puny."



"When we started giving him California Fig Syrup his condition improved quickly. His constipation and biliousness stopped and he has had no more trouble of that kind. I have since used California Fig Syrup with him for colds and upset spells. He likes it because it tastes so good and I like it because it helps him so wonderfully!"

California Fig Syrup has been the trusted standby of mothers for over 50 years. Leading physicians recommend it. It is purely vegetable and works with Nature to regulate, tone and strengthen the stomach and bowels of children so they get full nourishment from their food and waste is eliminated in a normal way. Four million bottles used a year shows how mothers depend on it. Always look for the word "California" on the carton to be sure of getting the genuine.

**Smarty!**  
Daddy was becoming irritated as his six-year-old son was bubbling over with Christmas cheer. Every day the boy added new items to Santa's list. Rushing into the house from his last trip to Santa's headquarters, he said: "Oh, daddy, Santa Claus promised—"  
"Listen, the next time I see Santa Claus I'm going to shoot him," daddy interrupted.  
"What are you going to do, daddy, shoot yourself?" chimed in a wise nine-year-old boy standing by.

## Relic of Old Days

A striking relic of the old Comstock days was unearthed at Virginia City by Albert Dressler, of Berkeley, a souvenir hunter, when he found an imitation glass cigar five feet long that was used to advertise a famous cigar store 50 years ago. The device, forerunner of electric signs, was lighted with gas and is constructed of 15,000 to 20,000 glass prisms.

**Fine Business**  
"War is getting worse than ever." "Huh?"  
"Now if you win a war, you have to pay for it."

## Rheumatic Pains Relieved this Quick Way

If stabbing pains shoot across your back and cripple you, rub on good old St. Jacobs Oil. Relief comes before you can count 60. Relief without burning or blistering. This famous oil simply draws out inflammation and pain. It is soothing, healing. For the aches and pains of Rheumatism, Neuritis, Lumbago, Neuralgia or Backache there's nothing so quick or sure to bring relief. Get a small bottle of St. Jacobs Oil from your druggist.

**Why Not?**  
"Mummy, why do men shoot lions and tigers?"  
"Because they eat sheep and kill the lambs. They should not do that."  
"Mummy, why don't men shoot butchers?" — Schweizer Illustrierte, Zofingen.

## Just Being Himself

Mary—I wish Bertram would stop acting the fool.  
Polly—That's the trouble—he isn't acting!

## A woman can get used to a man who has faults, but never to one who has no money.

## Britain Claims World's Fastest Combat Planes

### Naval Fighting Craft Have Elaborate Equipment.

London.—Britain's aircraft carriers, "Furious" and "Courageous," now house what are claimed to be the fastest airplane fighters of any of the world's great navies.

Known as Hawker "Nimrods" these new machines fly at 200 miles an hour and climb to great heights at rocket-like speed. They are replacing obsolete craft in the fleet equipment.

Certain components in the new planes are strengthened to withstand the shocks imposed by the use of a catapult which can send a machine from stationery to 60 miles an hour in three seconds. They are land planes with wheels and no seaplane floats, but in order to protect them against the worst results of an emergency landing on water, flotation bags fill the after portion of the fuselage and flotation boxes are placed between the ribs and spars inside the wings. They are fitted with more elaborate navigational equipment than their

## IN A TRYING POST



Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., commander of the Fourth naval district, which includes Hawaii where there has been so much disturbance owing to attacks on white women. One of his officers, Lieut. T. H. Massie, together with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Granville Fortescue, and two enlisted men, are accused of killing a Hawaiian who was charged with assaulting Mrs. Massie.

## Missouri Claims It Has Longest Little Town

Faucett, Mo.—Faucett is the "longest little town" in the country, it seems. The village is a block wide, and a mile long, a state highway being used as its main street. The business district is three blocks long, but residents, finding the highway convenient to use as a sidewalk, built their homes along the road.

## Eighty-Acre Golf Course

Muskegon, Mich.—An 80-acre golf course is laid out on a farm deeded by President Lincoln in 1860. The course has been named "The Lincoln Golf Club."