

1—View of French encampment at Besra fort, Syria, a center of the warfare against the Druses. 2—Erecting the plant electric light Liberty Bell for the Sesqui-centennial in Philadelphia. 3—View of White Pine Camp on Lake Osgood in the Adirondacks, where President and Mrs. Coolidge will spend their summer vacation.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Vare, Wet, Wins in Pennsylvania—Senate to Probe Campaign Expenditures.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM S. VARE'S victory in the Pennsylvania Republican senatorial primaries was the week's most notable event in the United States, because, as viewed by Mr. Vare himself and a great many other people, it was a victory for the cause of modification of the Volstead act rather than for Mr. Vare personally. True, the combined votes of Vare's rivals, Senator Pepper and Governor Pinchot, exceeded that of Vare by about 150,000, and both of them are pronounced drays. But Vare's election, if he wins in November means one more wet vote in the senate; and according to many political observers the Pennsylvania vote makes it certain that the beer and light wine issue will be a leading issue in the congressional elections this year. Party lines will not be closely observed in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts and some other states, it is predicted. In the Keystone state Vare's Democratic opponent will be William B. Wilson, former secretary of labor, nominated without opposition. He is a dry. Governor Pinchot may decide to lead a bolt of dry Republicans and run independently, and if he does, the Democrats think they have a chance to win in that overwhelmingly Republican state. Anyhow, the drays declare they will not support Vare, though Senator Pepper asserts he will stand by the party's choice.

PENNSYLVANIA'S primaries had something more than an echo in the senate chamber. Indeed, there was a veritable explosion there, for Senator Reed of Missouri took advantage of the published stories of vast expenditures on behalf of certain of the Republican candidates and brought forward again his resolution for investigation of primary campaign expenditures, first offered during the April contest in Illinois. He made a red hot speech in support of it, and was answered by Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, who tried to defend the fair name of his state. The affair was embarrassing especially to those senators who come up for re-election in the fall. The vote to take up the resolution for consideration was 45 to 34, the nays being all Republicans. When the vote on adoption was taken it revealed some sudden and rather panicky switching. Fourteen more Republicans joined the Democrats in voting aye, and seven G. O. P. men ducked out of the chamber to avoid being recorded. The 44 were: Butler, Cameron, Cummins, Curtis, Dale, Gooding, Harrell, Jones of Washington, McMaster, Pine, Stanfield, Weller, Williams and Willis. The seven who fled were: Capper, Deneen, Keyes, Reed of Pennsylvania, Watson, Norbeck and Robinson of Indiana. The vote was 59 to 13.

Comment by Reed of Missouri was characteristic: "The fact is that 34 of you voted against taking up this resolution, and 21 of you, and I am going to drop into the vernacular—welched inside of 74 minutes. . . . It is a remarkable exhibition of intellectual activity. . . . Yes, in that period of time 21 senators changed their minds. If we had had two or three minutes more for the other 13 would have changed also, in my judgment."

Vice President Dawes appointed this committee to carry on the investigation: Senators David A. Reed (Rep., Pa.), Charles S. Deneen (Rep., Wis.), Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog. Rep., Wis.), James A. Reed (Dem., Mo.), Thomas F. Bayard (Dem., Del.), Reed of Pennsylvania, Deneen and Bayard, resigned for good reasons and were replaced by Fernald (Rep., Maine) Goff (Rep., W. Va.) and King (Dem., Utah).

The committee is empowered to sit during the summer recess and to investigate the expenditures of money not only in primaries that already have been held but also in those yet

to come and in the impending election campaigns of the 34 senators who come up for re-election in November.

SENATOR REED of Pennsylvania, who supported Pepper, said he would advise his friends in the Pennsylvania legislature to vote for the holding of a referendum on prohibition modification, and at a conference with President Coolidge and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon he urged this course. New York state is going to have such a referendum, for the bill providing for it was signed on Wednesday by Governor Smith after he heard both sides.

MARSHAL JOSEF PILSUDSKI succeeded in his revolutionary coup in Poland, and now doesn't seem to know just what to do with his success. He installed Rataj as acting president and Charles Battel as premier, but he firmly resisted all the demands that he assume the dictatorship, asserting that he was a liberal democrat and opposed to absolute rule. Neither would he stand as a candidate for the presidency. This led the Socialists and Radicals to desert him and to denounce him for a needless shedding of blood, although the marshal apparently had done all he could to avoid this. Indeed, his supporters say he originally had no intention of overthrowing the government, desiring merely to make a demonstration before the Belvedere palace in protest against the corruption of the administration. Acting President Rataj has summoned the national assembly to meet May 28 to elect a new president. Many of the deputies demanded that the session be held outside of Warsaw.

General Haller, one of Pilsudski's leading opponents, was supposed to be organizing a counter-revolution at Posen where it was reported he had more than 10,000 troops. Pilsudski started negotiations with him to avoid further fighting.

DISPATCHES to the London Daily Express tell of another terrific bombardment of Damascus by the French in which the Midan section of that city was utterly destroyed by shells and flames and 500 civilians and 100 rebels were killed. Druse rebels had attacked French military posts and then took refuge in the Midan quarter. The French commander gave the inhabitants an hour to get out of range of his guns and then opened fire on the barricaded Druses with three-inch guns, howitzers and airplanes. The bombardment lasted 15 hours and the slaughter of the natives was terrible. In a recent interview given a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune the nationalist leaders of Syria declare they will continue the fight against the French to the death unless their demands for independence are recognized. They hope for intervention by the League of Nations, since France holds the mandate for Syria under the league.

THE Norge, which landed at Teller, Alaska, instead of Nome, after its epochal flight over the North pole, has been dismantled for shipment to the United States and Captain Amundsen says he is done with polar exploration. Since he has been to both the North and South pole, his retirement is understandable. On the other hand, Lieutenant Commander Richard Byrd, the American who was first to fly over the North pole in an airplane, is now planning an expedition to the South pole. He and his party have left Spitzbergen for London.

THOUGH Great Britain is returning to normal conditions in most respects after the general strike, the miners are still out. Thursday their delegates in conference rejected the government's proposals for settlement because they included a reduction of wages. The delegates asserted the pay does not at present provide for a decent standard of living.

The country is beginning to learn what the general strike cost it. Walter Runciman, in the house of commons, estimated the total direct loss to trade at £25,500,000 (about \$130,000,000) and indirect loss to the country's industries of more than £30,000,000. Four railway companies roughly estimated their losses at more than £5,000,000, while the National Union of Railway Men figures the strike cost to it at more than £1,000,000. The

government has announced no new taxation will be necessary to pay the strike bill.

DR. WILHELM MARK, leader of Center party, is again chancellor of Germany, having succeeded Doctor Luther. He is supported by a large majority of the reichstag, and has pledged himself to continue Luther's foreign policy and to uphold the Locarno pacts. He promised the Republicans the government would prepare a new law on the national flag that would satisfy everybody.

AMERICA and Great Britain seem to stand alone in the meeting of the preparatory disarmament commission at Geneva, the delegates of nearly all other countries opposing the view of Lord Cecil and Hugh Gibson that the popular conception of armaments only can be taken as the basis of general disarmament. The others insisted that invisible war factors also must be considered. The commission decided that only peacetime armaments could be limited by international agreement. But it accepted a reservation of Paul Boncour of France that any formula on the reduction of peacetime armaments must recognize the geographic, economic, and military conditions, as well as population, upon all of which wartime power depends.

ITALY'S new Fascist syndicalist system of government is now in full effect, having been inaugurated by a proclamation by Premier Mussolini. He said it was an experiment which the Fascists were confident would succeed where other forms of government had failed. The Duce continued:

"For the first time in the history of the world, a constructive revolution like ours, peacefully realized in the field of production and labor, gathers together all economic and intellectual forces of the nation to direct them toward a common goal. For the first time is created a potent system of 15 great associations, all placed on a basis of equality, all recognized and guaranteed in their legitimate united interests as part of the sovereign state.

"Only today the people, which labor in their varied activities, lift themselves as enlightened co-workers of their own destiny."

SERASTIAN S. KRESGE of New York, multimillionaire owner of chain stores, announced a further gift of \$23,000,000 to the Kresge Foundation to be used for charitable and public welfare purposes. He started the foundation two years ago with \$2,000,000. The foundation will first make a general survey to determine the best channels of distribution and when the program has been decided on the expenditures will be left to the discretion of the trustees. Mr. Kresge intends to make further gifts as the work proceeds. He has already made other large contributions for religious and temperance work.

ARCHBISHOP GEORGE J. CARUANA, papal nuncio to Mexico, has been expelled by the Calles government on the charge that he made false declarations when he entered Mexico regarding his birth, profession and religion. This he has absolutely denied. He is a citizen of the United States and has come to this country.

Other incidents of the week in brief: Millions of dollars of damage was done in northern Italy by floods following severe storms.

The Begum of Bhopal, only woman ruler in India, abdicated in favor of her son.

The house of representatives passed the Johnson bill making great changes in the World War veterans' act of 1924, and the Sanders bill prohibiting the transportation of pistols and revolvers through the mails.

French franc made new low record, reaching 36.17 to the dollar.

Mohammed VI, ex-sultan of Turkey; A. W. Gilchrist, former governor of Florida; A. R. Metcalfe, authority on wheat, and W. E. D. Stokes, New York hotel owner and figure in noted divorce litigation, were among those taken by death.

Clyde Limer Seneca went aground off Miami and the rescued passengers accused the crew of being intoxicated.

and file of all farmers in the two sections, the farm management department points out.

The ten most successful farmers in the group of 30 from Montgomery, Macoupin, Bond and Madison counties, realized an average labor and management wage of \$2,005, while the ten least successful farmers in the group lacked an average of \$411 of paying 5 per cent interest on their average capital even when no charge was made for their labor and management.

Hog Cholera Is Dangerous Today

For Safety Against This Ailment Certain Precautions Are Needed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A recent investigation of the hog-cholera situation by the United States Department of Agriculture reveals surprising carelessness among farmers in dealing with the disease. The effectiveness of the preventive-serum treatment has given many swine owners a feeling of security which is not real. "Yet without proper safeguards," declares Dr. U. G. Houck, in charge of hog-cholera control, "the disease is just as dangerous today as it ever was."

For safety against this disease it is necessary to observe certain precautions. Isolate all new stock, keeping it apart from other hogs for a period of at least two weeks. This precaution applies especially to hogs purchased at public sales or other sources likely to spread infection. Permit no sick hogs to roam at large. Keep hog lots properly fenced and maintain the fences in good repair. Burn or bury deeply the carcasses of animals that die on the farm. Dead animals lying above ground attract dogs. Many outbreaks have been traced to portions of diseased carcasses carried from place to place by dogs. Do not attempt to hide the existence of the disease, since every hidden center of infection is a menace to surrounding farms.

The preventive-serum treatment is a dependable insurance against hog cholera, but this treatment, it should be remembered, is a preventive and not a cure. By adopting the foregoing safeguards swine owners may largely reduce the loss from hog cholera which last year exceeded \$20,000,000.

Best Time to Purchase Different Dairy Feeds

A survey of the various feed markets indicates that wheat bran usually reaches bottom price in June, July and August; linseed oil meal in May, June and July; cottonseed meal in August, September, January and February, and gluten feed in May, June and July. By making out their feed budgets accordingly and buying what feed they need at the proper time, dairymen not only can make an important saving in feed costs but also will probably feed a better ration. It is pointed out by C. S. Rhode, dairy extension specialist of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois. Illinois dairymen should, and do, produce most of the feed that is necessary for their cows, but in most cases it is advisable to balance the home-grown grains with high protein feeds. It therefore is to the advantage of the dairymen to study the feed markets and determine when these feeds can be bought at the best price, he said.

Farm Shop as Important to Farmer as Railroad

The farm shop is just as important to the farmers as division point and terminal shops are to railroad managements. C. K. Shedd, rural engineer at the Kansas State Agricultural college, is convinced. "It looks as if higher prices for machinery have come to stay, and it will no longer be possible for farmers to follow the wasteful method of using a machine

HAS BEEN FOUND BENEFICIAL TO GIVE FARM DISTINCTIVE NAME

Movement Fostered in Tennessee for Past Four Years.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"Name your farm home" is the slogan of a movement fostered by home demonstration agents in Tennessee for the past four years. More than 3,000 homes have already been named, according to a report received by the United States Department of Agriculture. This year the idea is again being stressed, as there are still many homes which have not registered a distinctive name either with the extension service or the state department of agriculture. The state recently passed a law permitting such registry.

Farm home owners are urged to give some thought and trouble to the selection of the right name. It should be dignified, suitable, lasting, not too common, easy to say, easy to read, and easy to remember. It should appear on the mail box or over it, or on a signboard, or on the gate. It is intended that it should be used in letterheads and on the label of anything

Ventilation and Sunlight

Proper ventilation of farm buildings is necessary for profitable dairying and stock raising. Dark, ill-ventilated quarters deplete the stock, stunt their growth and make them susceptible to the different animal diseases. A good supply of oxygen is important for the production of milk, beef, pork and for growth and vitality. Sunlight is the cheapest disinfectant that you can find. Have plenty of it in the poultry house.

Propagation of Peach

The peach in America is propagated almost entirely by budding. Grafting may be practiced either as root grafting in the nursery cellar or as crown grafting in the field, but is much more laborious than budding and is far from being as uniformly successful. Since the peach is a rapidly growing plant, and continues its growth until late in the fall, it is usually difficult to secure well developed buds suitable for budding until late in August or in September.

until it is out of repair, then throwing it away," says Shedd.

If the machinery is to be kept in service longer it must be maintained, he points out. "A farmer cannot afford to go into the busy season with machinery that is just about ready to break down," he declares. "Suppose that one is using a cultivator with dull shovels and wobbly beams. If weather conditions are favorable during June and the ground stays reasonably mellow he can do good work with such a cultivator. On the other hand, if the weather is rainy for a week just when cultivating should be done, the ground is beaten down hard and has a healthy growth of weeds when it dries. Now with such a cultivator it is impossible to do good work."

"I have known a farmer to lose 25 bushels of corn per acre because of the work done by such a cultivator. Probably most farmers of several years' experience have observed similar results—in a neighbor's field, of course."

Practical Suggestions for Pruning Grapevines

Prof. Joseph Oskamp of the Cornell College of Agriculture gives the following directions for training young grapevines:

"At planting time, and the year after, young grapevines should be cut back to two buds and tied to stakes for support. The second summer each vine should send out a cane long enough to be tied to the top wire of a trellis. This trellis, if the Kniffin system of training is used, should have two wires, one at a height of five feet and the other three feet from the ground. Number 9 or 10 wire is generally used and strung on posts set 25 feet apart.

"In the summer after the third pruning, canes will develop from the one tall trunk left, and all of these should be removed in the winter pruning except two at the top wire and two at the lower wire; these four canes should be tied to the wires to the right and left at right angles to the upright trunk, and should be cut back to four buds each."

Developing Implements for Use in the Orchard

It is always a problem to avoid barking the tree trunks and tearing the branches when plowing and disking an orchard. This is especially true when the work is done with teams and the ordinary field implements. To solve this problem, some of the manufacturers have given special attention to the development of orchard implements. When these implements are used with a tractor that may be kept under perfect control when used under trees very little damage is done.

Special plows for orchard use are built very low, without levers extending above the frame, with the axle on the underside of the beams and with a very narrow truck. The entire design is to reduce the barking of the trees to a minimum and make it possible to avoid catching limbs in operation. Both moldboard and disk plows may be secured for orchard use. In localities where the soil becomes extremely hard or in localities where there is a sticky gumbo type of soil the disk type of plow will give better results than the moldboard type.

FARM NOTES

Does your farm have a name?

Pure-bred sires should be judged by their progeny rather than by their ancestors.

Feeds are low, and farmers who have money or plenty of credit may profit by laying in a supply of feed for fall use.

Kansas now has more than 3,000,000 head of cattle and ranks fourth in the United States in beef cattle production.

Tuberculosis of fowls should be watched for at all times, as its influence in the control of fowl cholera is not to be ignored.

Baby chicks need no feed for the first 24 hours of their life. And after that time they must be carefully fed and tended if a large percentage of the chick crop is to be saved.

Do not feed brood sows for 24 hours after they farrow. They should have plenty of fresh, clean water all the time, but should not be back on full feed for at least eight or ten days.

Antiques cost money, but many farm houses contain furniture worth as much as antiques sold for fabulous sums. All this furniture needs is refinishing to make it beautiful and "faddy."

Farmers who use dynamite for ditching or blasting stumps should buy it in small quantities for immediate use, unless they are at a great distance from dealers. Never store blasting caps with dynamite.

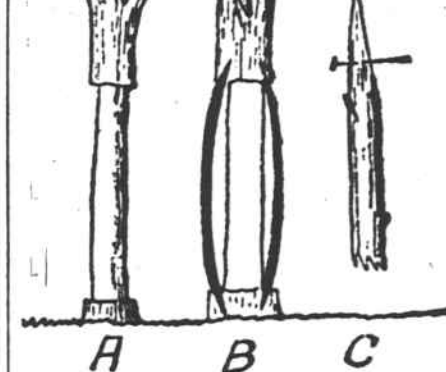
Horticultural NEWS

GRAFTING BIG AID TO GIRDLED TREES

Questions are asked in relation to the treatment of trees that have been girdled by mice or rabbits. When the damage is done we must do the best we can to repair it. If the tree is vigorous and a good variety, it may be saved by bridge grafting. This means that twigs from the terminal branches are cut longer than the wound and then slipped under the living bark above and below the wound. These will connect the two parts again and the tree will live. The twigs should be wood that is one year old, that is, the wood that grew last year.

The ends are cut tapering on the side that is to be next to the tree. The taper should be an inch or more in length. The bark is lifted at top and bottom and the scion (twig properly cut) slipped under the top and bottom and held in place with a small brad. The scions should be a little longer so the bend will assist in holding them in place. This is shown in the figure.

From three to seven of these should be put in at different places around the



Bridge Grafting—A, wound scraped clean to healthy bark at top and bottom. B, two scions in place. C, method of cutting bevel on top (same for bottom) of scion, and a small brad to hold scion in place.

tree. After a few weeks they will become fast and the channel for the elaborated food from the leaves can pass down to the roots. The graft should be put in place before buds start. The wounded area should be cleaned off and covered with grafting wax to keep outside material from getting into the wood and to keep it from drying too much.

If a tree is only partially girdled, it may not be necessary to put in so many scions. It is better, however, to put them in where the bark is entirely gone. Grafting wax may be made at home by melting together four parts resin, two parts beeswax, and one part tallow. This may be spread over the wounds with a brush while hot.

Protect Young Trees in Orchard When Harrowing

Young trees can be greatly damaged by chain traces and singletree ends when plowing or harrowing a young orchard. There will be no danger of such injuries if a piece of old inner tube about three feet long is slipped over each outside trace. When the trace chain is hitched to the singletree the tube should be slipped over the end of the singletree and tied, then the tube should be slightly stretched and tied securely to the trace with binding twine. If inner tubes are not handy, the traces may be wrapped with burlap or other cloth. It takes but a few moments to do this, and the team can then work right up to the trees without even scratching them.

Further protection may be given the trees when harrowing if a piece of old automobile tire is bound onto the corner of each outside runner of the harrow.

Horticultural Hints

Mature grape vines should be pruned back to about forty buds.

Plenty of barnyard manure is the most satisfactory manure for raspberries.

Spraying, to be effective, must be done with the right materials, at the right time, and in the right way.

Forestry is a problem of today. It means life and prosperity to the children of tomorrow and those of many tomorrows.

To spray a tree properly, a man must understand why he is spraying it, what constitutes good work, and the work of insects and other pests.

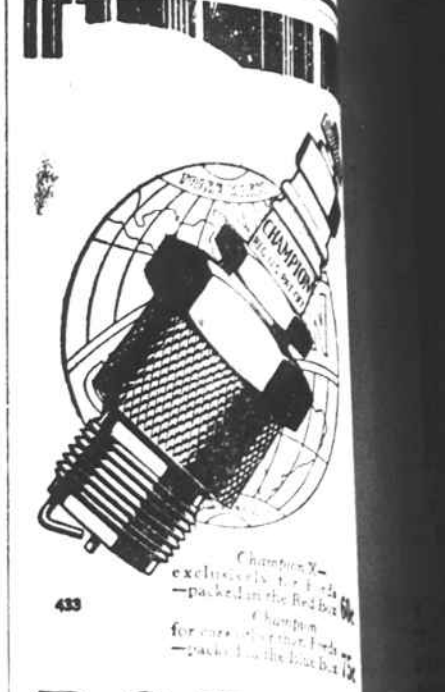
When you burn the brush from the spring pruning, spread the ashes on the garden—great potash fertilizer and it also adds lime.

The peach should always be fertilized after it reaches the bearing age at the rate of one-third pound to each year of the tree's age.

A few fruit tree diseases require a strong spray, best applied when the trees are dormant during the winter. It will soon be too late to use this spray method.

The weakest spot in 95 per cent of all pruning done is the cutting off of limbs. It is more irksome to cut a limb off where the injury will heal quickly than out two or three inches from the trunk.

Hat-rack stubs never heal over, the sun checks the stub, water follows the check back to the heart, and decay is the inevitable result and in a comparatively short time some one drags that limb or tree to the brush pile.



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Small Farm Profits in Southern Illinois

Urbana, Ill.—Farmers in two different sections of southern Illinois last year got less than an average of \$1,000 each for their labor, risk and management after they had met expenses and allowed 5 per cent interest on their average capital investment in land, buildings, live stock, equipment and crops, according to University of Illinois.

The report for the section covered

by Cumberland, Clark and Crawford counties shows that the labor and management wage of 19 farmers in those three counties who kept accounts in connection with the college's farm account project averaged \$623, while 30 account-keeping farmers in the second section, which takes in Montgomery, Macoupin, Bond and Madison counties, realized an average of only \$313 for their labor and management.

These earnings undoubtedly are above the general average for the rank