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HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Mexican Catholics Ask a Truce and Reform of the Constitution.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

MEXICAN Catholics are now seeking a compromise of their controversy with the government. The episcopal committee, made up of archbishops and bishops, last week presented to President Calles a petition for suspension of the religious laws pending constitutional reform "so that worship, education and charity may from now on enjoy due guarantees."

The committee denies that the priests were rebellious in suspending public worship in the churches, and says they have given proof of their respect for the law as far as their consciences permit. The petition continues: "We answer the charge of not having petitioned for reform of the constitution by stating that the governors, for one reason or another, did not enforce the objectionable clauses, so we are not called upon to demand a repeal of the clauses, which were a dead letter. Similar action with regard to the constitution of 1917 we considered less called for since President Carranza himself qualified them (the religious clauses) as unjust and unequal and proposed the reform of certain articles that are contrary to liberties claimed by the Mexican Catholic people.

These were not effected because of events known. Nor did General Obregon urge compliance with the objectionable laws. So we had no reason to object.

"Now, animated by a most sincere patriotism, desirous of a true and lasting peace, we ask you to use your influence to reform said articles, effectively, and also the penal prescriptions lately sanctioned.

"As a basis for this reform, we request full independence of church and state, so that the constitution and organic laws and regulations be faithfully interpreted; that the state dictate no laws prescribing any religious or legislative matters, as, for example, the fixing of the number of priests, or imposing conditions on the exercise of the ministry, etc.

"This is the true conception of civil law as observed among people faithfully respecting the independence of spiritual and temporal power. Accordingly, we ask the following liberties, to which we are entitled as Christians and citizens of a cultured nation and as men: Liberty of conscience, of thought, of worship, of instruction, of association, of press—all without onerous restrictions destroying the substance of the constitutional principles."

Though the Catholic authorities have repeatedly asserted that they do not countenance any revolutionary attempts, the government agents say they have uncovered extensive plans for rebellion, and scores of arrests were made. The one actual attempt at revolution so far was scotched by agents of the Department of Justice of the United States when they nabbed Gen. Enrique Estrada and more than 150 of his followers near San Diego, Calif., on charges of violating the neutrality laws. The band of insurgents had an armored truck, machine guns, rifles and lots of ammunition and was on its way to cross the border.

Secretary of State Kellogg, calling on the President at White Pine camp, told him of his discussion with the leaders of the Knights of Columbus who had presented that order's demand for intervention in the Mexican dispute. Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Kellogg were in complete agreement that no grounds exist for such intervention or for any variation of the administration's policy of dealing with the Calles government.

There has been but one specific complaint of infringement of American property rights in the church embargo, and not any complaints of bodily injuries to American citizens. The administration, it appears, has not felt warranted in interceding to prevent the expulsion of American

clericals from Mexico, inasmuch as these expulsion measures have applied to all foreign clericals alike.

In the controversy over confiscatory oil lands the President is satisfied that the Mexican government has made large concessions.

SECRETARY KELLOGG took occasion, in a speech at Plattsburg, N. Y., to state the administration's attitude toward the Geneva preliminary arms limitation conference, and the government cabled the full text to American diplomatic missions in all major capitals. Dealing with published reports that the United States might withdraw from the Geneva de- liberations, which have been complicated by efforts of the French and other delegations to have a limitation formula which would cover land and sea forces, aircraft and even national economic resources and possibly man power, Mr. Kellogg declared that "we are now working to make the Geneva meeting a success," and expressed hope that "progress towards naval limitation, as well as toward limitation of land armament, will result."

He made it clear that "what we desire is results," but left the door open, if the Geneva meeting should adjourn without constructive action looking toward reduction of military burdens, for the Washington government to initiate a conference among great naval powers with a view to extending the scope of the Washington limitation agreements.

YET another result of Mr. Kellogg's conference with the President was the decision to ask the Canadian government to receive American officials for discussion of a plan whereby the supply of bootleg liquor from Canadian sources can be completely shut off. The proposed agreement would permit American prohibition forces to arrest liquor smugglers wherever smuggling was attempted. It was given out that the President was determined that national prohibition, being the law, should be enforced to the limit of the government's power. Gen. L. C. Andrews has been persuaded to continue in office at least until the present congress ends. He believes the agreement he negotiated with the British will stop the smuggling of liquor from British possessions, and he expects congress to amend the Volstead act so the diversion of industrial alcohol to beverage purposes can be prevented.

WITHOUT waiting for the return of Carmel Thompson, his personal investigator in the Philippines, President Coolidge has made it known that he still does not regard the Filipinos as capable of independence at this time. He believes that they should make further political advancement before being trusted to govern themselves. But that the United States will be justified in granting them independence eventually, he has no doubt.

POINCARE'S government in France, of which Ambassador Herrick, home on vacation, speaks most optimistically, is putting into effect its retrenchment program, the first step being to cut down the wheat importations to the extent of 28,000,000 bushels the ensuing year. Dr. Andre Queuille, minister of agriculture, told the cabinet that by increasing the percentage of whole wheat in flour the country could dispense with 5,000,000 bushels this coming year. A further saving of 23,000,000 bushels will be effected by the obligatory use of 10 per cent of other cereals in bread-making.

WHEN Julius Rosenwald, Chicago capitalist, was in Europe recently he was immensely interested in the famous Deutsches Industrial museum in Munich, and determined that his city should have a similar institution. Accordingly, last week he gathered together a number of Chicago's leading men and announced that he would give \$3,000,000 to equip such a museum, to be located in the Fine Arts building in Jackson park, a World's fair structure whose reconstruction has been provided for at a cost of \$5,000,000. Mr. Rosenwald's guests were enthusiastic over the project and gave assurance of financial and moral support that makes its carrying out a certainty. The museum with all its industrial exhibits in-

values of food products normally would result in increasing intensification and a higher level of soil productivity through the wide use of better cultivation methods.

Victory over a multitude of invulnerable plant parasites would also be a tremendous factor in increasing the food supply. Insects are estimated to wreak damage annually to the extent of more than \$1,000,000,000. It is the opinion that progress in combating pests will go hand in hand with other improved farm methods.

stalled will represent an investment of \$20,000,000.

Another Chicago institution that will be of national interest, the Shedd aquarium, soon to be built in Grant park, was given an additional \$1,000,000 by Mr. Shedd last week, making his total gift \$3,000,000. It is planned to make this aquarium the greatest, from a scientific standpoint, in the world.

UNITED Spanish War Veterans held their annual encampment in Des Moines, Iowa, and elected United States Senator Rice W. Means of Colorado their commander in chief. He served in the Philippines during the war with Spain. Mrs. Jennie R. Dix was chosen president of the Spanish War Nurses. Detroit was selected for the 1927 meeting, and Havana, Cuba, for 1928.

PROSPECTS for peaceful settlement of the British coal strike are good, for the miners voted in favor of resumption of unrestricted negotiations with the mine owners, and conferences between the latter and the miners' executive committee were begun. It was presumed the government would name a neutral chairman. Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, said the government's good offices were available to both sides but that whatever happened, there could be no more subsidy. He added that the strike had already cost the taxpayers of the country \$23,000,000, and asserted that if all the miners returned to work at once additional taxation could be avoided only with the greatest exertion, for funds needed for cultural and economic development had been consumed in the internal warfare.

TROUBLE is brewing in Tangier and British and French warships are there to meet the situation. The population is in a state of great excitement, due partly to the torturing of native prisoners by the international police and partly to the statement of Gen. Primo de Rivera, Spanish dictator, that Tangier should be included in the Spanish zone in Morocco. This is Spain's price for the relinquishment of her claim to a permanent seat in the League of Nations council, and if it is not conceded there is a chance that she may veto the admission of Germany to the league or more likely follow the example of Brazil and withdraw from the league. An Italian cabinet member says any solution of the Tangier question which does not include consideration of Italy's rights as a signer of the treaty of Algiers and as a Mediterranean power will be protested to the League of Nations.

JACK DEMPSEY and Gene Tunney will fight for the heavyweight title in Philadelphia on September 23, instead of in Chicago or New York. Tex Rickard has made arrangements with the Sesqui-centennial authorities for the use of the stadium and the contest has received the O. K. of the Pennsylvania boxing commission, Governor Pinchot and Mayor Kendrick. That's the status of this momentous affair at this writing. There may be a change any day.

ALLIED armies of Marshal Chang and General Feng, after a siege lasting 112 days, drove the Kouminchun or national forces out of their strategic position in Nankow pass. The losers, however, retreated in good order while their heavy guns slaughtered the Manchurians. Foreign military observers say that in this campaign the Chinese employed modern war methods with notable skill.

The Kouminchun are said to have received bolshevik support from Russia. The same influence is said to be animating the march of the Cantonese government troops in southern China against the central provinces controlled by Wu Pei-Fu.

DR. HENRY WADE ROGERS, former president of Northwestern university and also former dean of the Yale law school, and since 1913 a judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York, died in Trenton, N. J., at the age of seventy-three years. During his ten years at Northwestern he raised that institution from the status of a suburban college to that of a metropolitan university.

Mangy Hogs Not in Much Demand

To Obtain Top Price Feeders Must Have Animals Free of Disease.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The raising and marketing of hogs is now a more profitable enterprise than it has been for a number of years. On June 25 the price of hogs in the Chicago market ranged from \$13.55 to \$15.00 a hundred pounds. Swine growers and feeders are interested in getting the top price. It is important, then, that the animals reach the buyer in good condition, well-finished, and, especially, free of disease.

Depreciation in Value. The United States Department of Agriculture calls attention to the depreciation in market value of animals affected with skin disorders. It frequently happens that hogs with mange are allowed to reach the market. This condition often affects growth and fattening and makes the animals less desirable. The carcasses of such hogs have an unsightly appearance, the cuts of pork are reduced in value, and in some cases it is necessary to remove the entire skin in order to make the meat salable. Hogs affected with mange in the advanced stage are condemned as unfit for food under the federal meat inspection regulations. It is only reasonable for the packer to pay less than market quotation for mangy hogs, or refuse to buy them at any price.

Hog mange is caused by insect-like parasites called mites. The sores in the early stage are found on the head around the eyes, nose, and ears, and from these parts they spread, according to the activities of the mites, until the entire skin is involved.

Prevent Mange. Mange may be prevented by keeping the hogs in clean pens or pastures, away from fifty wallow holes and by the use of oilers or rubbing posts. Crude oil (petroleum) is effective in keeping the animals free of parasites, including mange mites. While there are various types of hog oilers on the market, a simple home-made one may be arranged by driving a post firmly in the ground and wrapping it securely with gunny sack. Oil is poured over the post from time to time to keep the cloth saturated. If a clean cement wallow is provided, the oil may be poured on the water and in this way reach the skins of the animals. A sand wallow may be utilized also in sections where hog lots are sandy. A space about 20 feet square is provided with side boards 8 to 10 inches high, the space filled with clean sand and

the oil spread over the sand. The hogs will get the benefit of the oil in the sand bath. The sand should be changed from time to time, otherwise some of it may become hard.

If the herd has become affected with mange, dipping will be found effective in destroying the mites. Full information concerning mange, its prevention and treatment, is given in Farmers' Bulletin 1085-F, a copy of which will be furnished, as long as the supply lasts, upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Scientists Join Battle on European Corn Borer

Andrew Boss, vice director of the Minnesota experiment station, attended one session of the meeting of the corn belt committee on European corn borer control held in Chicago recently. Entomologists, agricultural engineers and agronomists joined in studying and discussing the corn borer situation. The entomologists predicted that the pest would reach Indiana this year and that ultimate invasion of the heart of the corn belt is certain. Ohio experiment station men are co-operating with the European corn borer committee, manufacturers, land owners and farmers in carrying on experiments for destroying with mechanical devices corn stalks and other refuse which shelter the borer. Several parasites of the corn borer have been imported from Europe and, according to United States department entomologists, four varieties are becoming established in this country.

Grow Sweet Clover for Pasture and Help Soil

Growing sweet clover for pasture and soil improvement purposes is very risky business where alfalfa seed is produced. Properly managed, however, one ought to be able to keep them apart. Intentional production of sweet clover seed is the practice which is so damaging.

Some alfalfa growers plant sweet clover on land to prepare it for alfalfa. This is a good, practical method where the alfalfa will be used for hay and hog pasture. Alfalfa fields started this way, however, should not be allowed to produce seed for several seasons, not until the clover plants are all killed out. If good scarified sweet clover seed is planted, two years of hay making, following the year of planting, should be enough to get most of the clover plants. This is mainly true in those regions which receive sufficient rainfall to start all the clover seed to germinating.

VALUES OF OATS AND CORN IN FEED OF AVERAGE FARM HORSE

Concentrates and Carbohydrates for Horses.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Oats are one of the best concentrates for feeding horses. The protein and carbohydrate contents of this grain are better proportioned for this purpose than in the case of corn, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The hull in which the oat kernel is incased, though of small nutritive value, greatly improves the physical character of the feed by adding bulk. Oats should be rolled or ground for very young horses, but may be fed to the mature animals either whole or ground. In order to prevent ravenous feeders from choking it is advisable to place a little chopped clover hay, wheat bran or a few whole corn cobs in the feed box with the oats. While oats may form the entire grain ration for horses the substitution of two or three pounds of wheat bran will improve the daily ration, provided it does not produce a too laxative effect.

Corn is more generally grown than oats in many horse-producing sections and for this reason and because it is usually more economical to feed it is often given preference over oats. Because of the high carbohydrate content more energy per pound is derived from corn than from any other grain suitable for horse feed. Since corn is somewhat low in protein it is well to supplement it with a leguminous hay. The combination of corn and alfalfa hay as a ration for horses is growing in favor. Equal parts by weight of these feeds very nearly make a balanced ration. In the absence of legumes a little linseed meal or some other protein concentrate may be fed with the corn. Corn is not only fattening and heat-producing but also very palatable. Horses un-

accustomed to corn must not be changed to it suddenly because of danger from colic or other digestive disturbances.

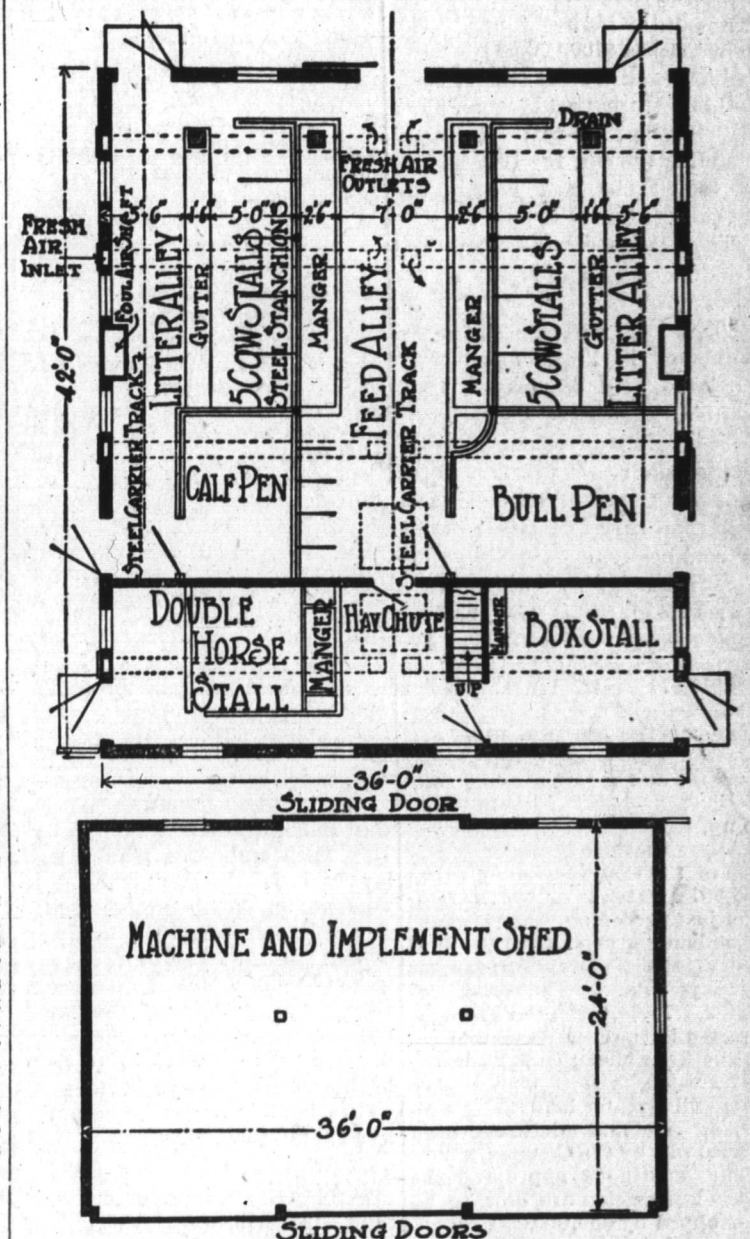
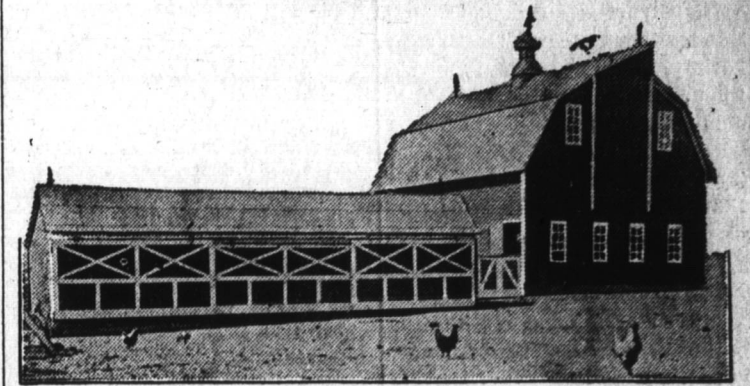
Corn is generally fed on the cob or shelled, but sometimes is used in the form of corn-and-cob meal. This feed, which is particularly suitable for horses which lack the necessary time or teeth to chew unground corn thoroughly, is of about the same feeding value pound for pound as shelled corn. Certain precautions must be taken in feeding it, however, as when stored for a time it has a tendency to generate heat with the consequent formation of mold. For this reason it is best to grind the grain only as needed.

Several Advantages in Fall Freshening of Cow

There are several advantages in having the cows freshen in the fall provided there is a sufficient supply of labor available during the winter months. Cows freshening in the fall may be fed so that they will produce a good flow of milk during the winter months. During the latter part of this period the flow tends to decrease, but it will be increased with the stimulus of spring pasture. The period of smallest flow will be during the latter part of the summer, when conditions are not favorable for high milk production and labor can be used to advantage in other farm work. This tends to equalize labor to a greater extent than when the majority of the cows freshen in the spring.

Calves born in the fall make good growth during the winter and are able to make some use of the pasture in the spring. Calves born in the spring are not sufficiently mature to make much use of pasture even in the latter part of the same season, on account of the annoyance of heat and flies.

Dairy Barn and Implement House That Saves Labor and Expense



By WILLIAM A. RADFORD
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all problems pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as editor, author and manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on the subject. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only include two-cent stamp for reply.

Arranging the various units of a farm building group so that time and labor are saved is an interesting as well as a profitable study, one which farm engineers and practical farmers are constantly at work on to cut down time and labor in farm operation.

In the farm building designs presented here, an interesting arrangement of two important farm buildings has been made. The barn is a combination dairy and horse barn. Adjoining it is the implement house, wherein are housed the farm tractor and the farm implements the horses are expected to pull. It is obvious that getting out the teams, hitching them to the implements and starting out for the day, is quickly and easily accomplished. It is just as apparent that the teams are put away with considerable less labor and a great saving in time.

The barn is the gambrel-type structure, 36 feet wide and 42 feet long. At the rear end are the horse stalls, while back are two rows of stanchions for ten cows. Besides there are a calf pen and a bull pen. The interior arrangement of the barn is shown by the floor plan.

The implement shed is of the gable type, 36 feet long and 24 feet wide. The front is closed by a series of three sliding doors, while a fourth sliding door at the back enables the owner to get out implements stored in the rear portion of the building.

The arrangement of the barn is according to the modern ideas of barn planning. The section for horses is separated from the cow stable by a solid wall broken with a single door leading into the feed alley. There are two single horse stalls and a box stall. The stanchions for the cows

are ranged on two sides of the center feed alley, while at the back of the stalls is the litter alley. An overhead track carrier takes the feed to the mangers, and the carrier over the litter alleys is used for removing manure. The barn is well ventilated by a suction ventilating system.

The extension of the gable over the hay door takes care of the hay-carrier track so that the hay is put away by a sling. The hay is removed through the hay chute in the center of the barn at the front and opposite the door and carrier track leading into the cow stable.

The convenient arrangement of the barn and the placing of the two buildings, make this grouping one that will appeal to the farmers who are interested in cutting their labor costs and in saving time in the various farm operations.

Make Roadside Between Homes More Attractive

One of the most valuable uses for our roadsides, but one that is almost everywhere neglected in this country, is that of roadside planting. As the people come to realize the full value of this wayside planting our highway systems will take upon themselves an entirely different appearance. Since the public is now coming to see the advantage of roadside planting and the necessity for it, it is fair to believe that we are on the threshold of new and extensive developments along this line. We are coming to realize that roads possessing roadsides intelligently planted will be more effectively protected against erosion than roads lacking such planting.

Decorations

The large pattern material should be selected only for large rooms, and then sparingly, as one is apt to grow restless from seeing too much of it. This does not mean that large designs are bad, but that they require extreme care and skill in their selection, whereas a small pattern is always safe.

American Farms Are Not Losing Fertility

Washington.—A widely held belief that crop yields per acre have been decreasing, due to lessened soil fertility and bad handling of land by farmers, is exploded by economists of the Department of Agriculture. An examination of the records of production extending back over the last half century discloses that yields have been rising in Illinois during the past forty years. This also is true