

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

VOL. LII.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1926.

NO. 22.

WHAT'S GOING ON

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Developments in Mexican Situation—Lively Doings in Geneva.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

JAMES A. FLAHERTY, supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus, accompanied by the members of the supreme council, called on President Coolidge at White Pine camp and dispelled the popular idea that his order asks that the United States intervene in the Mexican religious controversy. It does not even ask the lifting of the embargo on arms shipments to Mexico, he declared. Instead, it desires only the exercise of whatever good offices the United States can extend under international law to ameliorate conditions in the neighboring republic. He placed much blame on the policies of the last three American administrations, and Mr. Coolidge, who has pursued a policy of "hands off" in the quarrel between Calles and the church, was said to have listened "kindly and patiently" to what the delegation had to say.

Down in Mexico City the congress has assembled and it is expected that the religious situation will be taken up very soon. The President's message dealt with it at some length. There was said to be a good chance that congress, although made up of over 80 per cent of government men, would make certain concessions to the Catholics which may remove some of the objections of the church. The Catholic League for Religious Defense, however, is not dissatisfied with the present situation, its secretary asserting that the economic boycott is so successful that it has practically paralyzed the economic life of the nation. Says he:

"Commerce in Mexico, according to statements by the chamber of commerce itself, has fallen off 50 per cent since the opening of the economic boycott, and industrial organizations are complaining of a large overproduction because of lack of consumers.

"In the interior the boycott is felt terribly. Entire cities, towns and villages have subjected themselves to heroic sacrifices of abstinence. In Aguas Calientes, Arades, and Panjamo no beans are eaten this month, and the civic government in these places is on the verge of bankruptcy.

"This is only the beginning. As time goes on the lines will be drawn tighter. The final effect of the boycott will be to force capital to face the situation and take means of meeting it. It either must further the ends of the boycott or force the government to repeal the objectionable anti-Catholic legislation."

IN MORE ways than one the world court cut quite a figure in the week's news. In Geneva the conference of representatives of 37 nations began discussion of the admission of the United States with the reservations made by the senate. The first three reservations were quickly accepted, but opposition developed to the fourth, which would prevent the League of Nations from amending the court statutes without America's permission. Sir George Foster of Canada led the opposition and was warmly seconded by Markovitch of Yugoslavia. The debate grew rather hot but South American delegates intervened to smooth things over. Final action on the fourth reservation was postponed and discussion of the fifth was begun. This provides that the world court shall not, without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest. The belief prevailed in Geneva that the basis of this reservation is a desire on the part of the United States to prevent any attempt by the council of the League of Nations to seek advisory opinions either on immigration problems or questions affecting the Monroe doctrine and Latin America. It was

thought likely the reservation would be turned over to a commission for study and advice.

MEANWHILE California was holding a primary election in which the world court was prominent. Senator Shortridge, pro-court, was running for renomination by the Republicans and was opposed by Robert M. Clarke, backed by Senator Johnson and other anti-court leaders. At this writing incomplete returns indicate that Shortridge was victorious by a considerable plurality. Lineberger, anti-court and wet, was trailing far behind. Lieut. Gov. C. C. Young, also supported by Johnson, was leading Gov. Friend W. Richardson and the four other candidates for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Congressman Florence P. Kahn, who is decidedly wet, was renominated, and the wets were leading in several other congressional districts.

On the Democratic side John B. Elliott, who was endorsed for senator by William Gibbs McAdoo, was leading Isador Dockweller, whom he accused of complicity in a Tammany Hall plot to capture California democracy. But Carl Alexander Johnson, San Diego, dry, also bearing the McAdoo endorsement, was trailing Justus S. Wardell in the gubernatorial race. Wardell also was accused by the McAdoo candidates of trafficking with Tammany.

SENATORS TRAMMELL of Florida and Gooding of Idaho, both of whom voted for American entry into the world court, have changed their minds and are now ready to vote for withdrawal of the ratification. Mr. Trammell said he would offer a resolution for such action when the senate meets in December. The defection of these two would not materially affect the situation, and at the summer White House it was made known that President Coolidge does not anticipate a victory by the anti-court forces. It may be mentioned that Col. Theodore Roosevelt, speaking in the Middle West, declared himself against the world court, though supporting the Coolidge administration in all other respects.

"M" A. FERGUSON lost her chance to be governor of Texas for another term when she was defeated in the run-off primary by Dan Moody by nearly two to one. The attorney general, whose nomination by the Democrats is equivalent to election, said the plan was not an issue and Jim Ferguson had found it impossible to make it one.

It appears at this writing that a run-off primary will be necessary September 14 in South Carolina where neither Senator E. B. Smith, Edgar A. Brown nor N. B. Dial had a clear majority for the senatorial nomination. They were standing in the order named.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS delegates were trying hard to find some way to satisfy Spain and Poland and at the same time admit Germany to membership and a permanent seat in the council. The commission at work on plans for reorganization of the council decided that Spain could not have a permanent seat. It adopted Lord Cecil's scheme giving Spain and Poland semi-permanent seats the tenure of which is three years, with a declaration of their re-eligibility.

It seems likely, however, that Spain will quit the league entirely as a result of the refusal of Great Britain and France to attend a conference on the status of Tangier. As was recounted last week, Spain insists that the Tangier district be added to her Morocco protectorate, and the Spanish foreign minister has said flatly that Spain will withdraw from the league unless this is granted. In the house of commons Sir Austen Chamberlain, foreign minister, said Britain was willing to discuss with Spain and France the former's request for a league mandate over Tangier, but with due regard for existing treaties. He did not think Geneva was a good place for such a discussion.

Italy is now tied up with Spain by a new treaty of alliance which it is admitted is a direct threat to France in so far as the rule of the Mediterranean basin is concerned. European diplomats were wondering if Musso-

lini and De Rivera would try to sabotage the meeting of the league.

OVERRIDING the veto of Governor General Wood, the Philippine house of representatives passed the senate bill providing for a plebiscite in the islands on the question of independence. The measure is now up to President Coolidge, who will have six months in which to act after it reaches him. He will have reports from both Governor General Wood and Col. Carmel Thompson, his personal investigator there, to help him make up his mind. In Washington it is believed he will support Wood.

FAYAL, chief of the Azores Islands, was hit by a disastrous earthquake that ruined most of the homes in the town of Horta and that was followed by a tidal wave that caused great damage in the village of Feteira. Though probably not more than a score of persons were killed, the injured number several hundred and material losses were immense. Fortunately the temblor came in the daytime when most of the inhabitants of the island were out of doors. The quake was the severest ever experienced in the archipelago.

At about the same time there were earthquakes in several regions of Mexico, and a little earlier Maine had some shocks.

AMERICA has lost two more of her best aviators through airplane accidents. Commander John Rodgers of the navy, hero of the Hawaii flight, fell with his plane into shallow water and was fatally injured. Lieut. Cyrus K. Bettis of the army, who crashed into a mountain in Pennsylvania in a fog, died in a hospital in Washington from spinal meningitis which developed after it was thought he was on the way to recovery.

SERIOUS labor trouble broke out in Manville, R. I., where a mob of 1,800 striking textile mill workers fought a battle with a small force of state police and deputy sheriffs, after an attempt to set fire to a mill. The officers used tear gas bombs, revolvers and riot guns and a number of the rioters were wounded, as were three of the officers. The governor sent a detachment of state troops to maintain order.

In Chicago another open and closed shop struggle impends. A strike of structural iron workers was called on a skyscraper in course of construction as a starter, and the citizens' committee to enforce the Landis award promptly called in strikebreakers to take the places of the union men. Other artisans' unions are likely to become involved. The committee announced it would support any contractor in Chicago who desired to erect steel on the open shop basis.

The long-standing fight between President Lewis of the United Mine Workers and President Farrington of the Illinois miners' union, has resulted in the suspension of the latter by the state executive board. He was forced to admit that he had contracted to enter the employ of a big mining firm whenever he should quit office.

IF RUDOLPH VALENTINO had any sense of humor he must be laughing in his coffin over the outburst of mushy sentimentality and mawkish emotionalism that has followed his lamentable death. Enough here to say that after funeral ceremonies in New York, the remains of the screen star were transported in a special car to Hollywood for burial.

GERTRUDE EDERLE did not long maintain her supremacy as a swimmer of the English channel. Her feat was duplicated by Mrs. Clemington Corson of New York, the mother of two children; and a few days later Ernst Vierkoetter of Germany swam across from France to England in the record time of 12 hours and 42 minutes.

DURING the second year of the operation of the Dawes plan, just ended, Germany met nearly 54 per cent of its reparations payments by means of deliveries of materials. The total payments amounted to 1,220,000,000 gold marks (about \$290,890,000), and the deliveries in kind 656,800,000 gold marks (about \$156,318,000).

The upper jaw projects from the forehead to an extent exceeding that of any known skull, resembling the living anthropoid. The floor of the nose is not defined from the rest of the face, as in modern man, and the bony arches at the side of the face for the support of muscles of mastication are large and prominent. —New York Times.

In the making of attar of roses only the red rose is used, and this is gathered just before dawn.

Regularity in Feed Important

Cows Should Be Milked by Same Man at Same Hour on Each Day.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Of all dairy operations, milking on most farms takes the greatest amount of time, and to many persons is the most irksome task. It has commonly been assumed that cows should not only be milked regularly but also by the same man each time. Doubtless this has had much to do with the distaste many persons have for dairy work.

Irregular Milking.

Experiments by the United States Department of Agriculture at the experimental farm of the bureau of dairying at Beltsville, Md., show that with cows that are average to good, milking may take place at irregular hours without any marked effect upon production. Whether very high producers would show similar results has not been determined.

It was found, however, that when irregular milking was accompanied by irregular feeding the production was lessened about 5 per cent. Apparently cows are more sensitive to changes in the feeding routine than to variations in the hours of milking. The conclusion is not to be drawn from these experiments that regularity in doing the dairy work is a matter of little importance, but rather that cows can occasionally be milked earlier or later than usual if there is something else to which the dairyman desires to give his time.

Milked by Same Person.

Though it is generally believed that a cow will produce more when milked always by the same person, the practice in many large dairies where there are several milkers is to milk the cows as they come, rather than to reserve certain cows for each man.

At the bureau's experimental farm, 12 cows were divided into three groups of four cows each, and each group was milked regularly by the same man for 40 days. The 12 cows were then milked by the same three men in such a way that no cow was milked twice in succession by the same man. After 40 days the cows were changed to regular milking again for 40 days. The results show an increase of only about 0.05 per cent in the milk and butter fat through steady milking by the same man. This is so little as to be almost negligible.

Feeding Test Results Studied at "U" Farm

Six lots of Hereford baby heaves, ten animals to the lot, were on exhibition at the end of a 217-day feeding experiment before nearly 300 cattle feeders and other persons interested in cattle feeding at University farm, St. Paul, Minn., recently.

All of the calves were purchased in October, 1925, from the Schermerhorn farms in Mahanomen county. The experiment compared the value of shelled corn and corn-and-cob meal, full fed and slightly limited grain rations, and made comparisons of the feeding, finishing, selling and killing qualities of steer calves, heifer calves and a mixed lot of steers and heifers.

Ten steers which were fed a daily ration each of 10.33 pounds of shelled corn, 1.70 pounds of linseed meal, 15.06 pounds of corn silage and 2.21 pounds of alfalfa hay—a ration which cost \$8.74 for every 100 pounds of gain—made the best record. Including the pork credit, the market per calf was \$14.81, or a return per bushel for ear corn of 97 cents.

A full report of the different rations, methods of feeding, costs, selling prices etc., can be obtained by writing the animal husbandry division at University farm.

SCHOOLGIRL FINDS BIG BARBERRY BUSH OVERLOOKED IN A SURVEY

Method of Preventing the Spread of Stem Rust.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Rural school teachers in many districts of the north central grain-growing states are instructing their botany and nature study classes in the principles involved in the government's campaign against the common barberry bush, says F. E. Kempton, in charge of barberry eradication, United States Department of Agriculture. By instructing the pupils in a practical method of preventing the spread of stem rust to small grains, these teachers have not only aroused interest in the scientific study of plant life, but have materially aided in a project conducted for the benefit of agriculture.

Barberry material and literature recently displayed in a school in La Salle county, Ill., so fascinated one ten-year-old girl that she immediately became interested. The next day, while passing through a wooded area, she found a common barberry bush growing on the bank of a creek in an almost inaccessible spot at least a mile from the nearest road. It was a bush 12 feet high and moderately infested with rust. There also were a number of seedlings close by.

The county had been surveyed in 1923 to locate all common barberry bushes and a survey had been made in 1924. In all probability this bush still would be undiscovered had this girl not become interested in the common barberry and its method of spreading rust to the grain fields.

Rust spores carried by the wind from common barberry bushes have been known to infect distant grain fields.

Plant Breeders Making Crops More Profitable

The improvement of farm crops and the discovery of better methods of crop production are essential to progress in farming.

Wisconsin agronomists were among the first to work on crop improvement and a long list of successful pure-bred varieties stands to their credit. The Wisconsin pedigreed barley, our first pure-bred grain, was produced by selecting superior plants from many thousands grown together for comparison in breeding plots.

After several years of testing the different selections, the best were multiplied and distributed to pedigreed seed growers, and through them to the farmers. The success of this

work is shown by the fact that almost all the barley now grown in our state is of the pedigree strain, and our seed growers each year send thousands of bushels to other states.—E. D. Holden, Wisconsin.

Spread of Tuberculosis Among Swine Not Common

Owing to the comparatively short life of swine the spread of tuberculosis from hog to hog is not common, because the disease, being slow in its development, often fails to cause the breaking down of the affected tissues before the animal is slaughtered, writes Dr. L. Van Es in Capper's Swine. Only in older tuberculous swine, such as breeding animals, may there be bacilli given off by the mouth or body discharges. More commonly is the infection acquired from other animals and more particularly from affected cattle and poultry. The germs scattered about in yards by the droppings of tuberculous animals are readily taken up by swine in the pursuit of food. The bacilli contained in the carcasses of affected animals and in the various types of slaughterhouse offal, often fed to swine, can bring about their infection. Milk and dairy products derived from tuberculous cows always have played an important part in the transmission of the disease to swine. Those are the principal facts that must be given consideration in the protection of swine against tuberculosis.

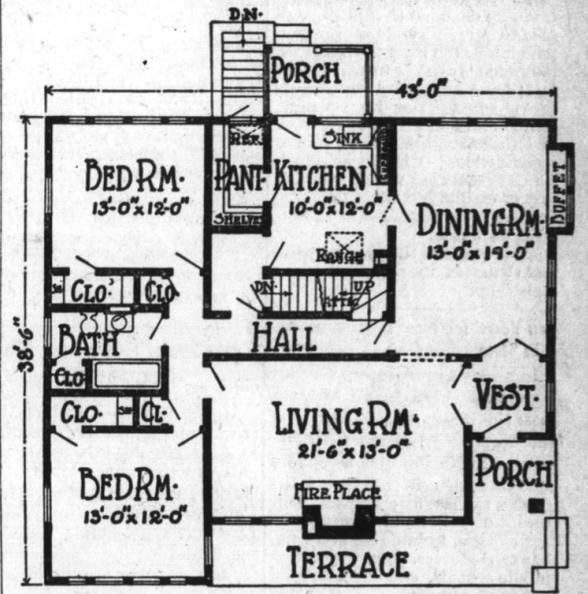
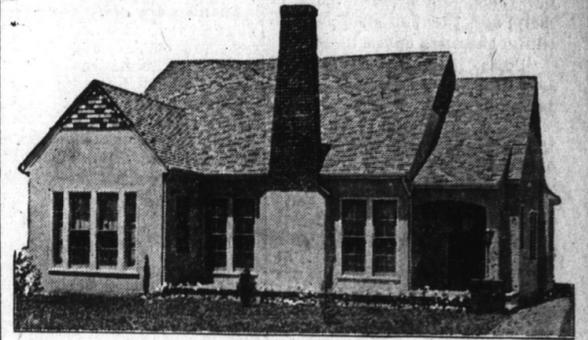
Brood Sow Ration

A good standard ration for brood sows is ½ pound of middlings or ground oats, ½ pound of bran, and ½ pound of tankage per day per head. Besides this feed them from one to two pounds of corn for each hundred pounds of live weight, depending upon the condition of the sows. The amount may be decreased to one pound if the sows are too fat, or increased to two pounds or slightly over if they are too thin. It is well to have the sows in good flesh but not fat.

Standardization of Eggs

A better standardization of eggs produced in and shipped from Missouri will result from an agreement completed between the federal bureau of agricultural economics and the Missouri state marketing bureau for federal-state inspection service on butter, cream and eggs. The Missouri Farmers' association and the state marketing bureau already have an arrangement for the inspection of eggs for the association. The association will bear a part of the expense.

Neat and Attractive Little House Having Many Appealing Features



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, 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 inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Probably everyone of us has in mind a dream home which he some day hopes to build and which, to his mind, is very real. However, when it actually comes to building these dream homes we very frequently find that what we have thought so clearly developed in our minds is all too vague to form into a plan and, still worse, that to obtain all the features, which go to make the dream home what it is, will cost far more than we can afford to spend.

It is right here that expert planning comes in to help us realize most nearly our dreams. And expert planning again is essential for those of us who have less definite ideas in mind and only conceive of certain features which we desire in the new house. Expert planning, as represented in ready-made plans which permit of slight alteration to meet special requirements, is always available.

Such a ready-made plan is shown in the accompanying illustrations. Looking at these there will be some of us who will feel that the plan as it stands could hardly be improved upon. It offers a large number of those especially desirable features which we have intended to insist upon. One of these is a sheltered entrance porch and a vestibule which permits entrance without passing through the living room. Entrances directly into the living room are very common these days, but many of us object to them, especially the men of the family who would like to be able to enter unobtrusively when we happen to come home during a session of the wife's bridge club.

From this vestibule it is possible to pass into the living room or into the dining room, and from there into the hallway and the more private portions of the house. This central hallway leads us to the two bedrooms at one end of the house, each provided with a large closet, designed for good cross ventilation and with the bathroom placed conveniently between. From the hall there is also a stairway leading to the attic space above and a door which gives access to the basement stairs and to the kitchen.

The kitchen is placed in the central rear portion of the building and there is a large, connecting pantry where, with built-in shelves, the housekeeper may find ample storage space for the household necessities. Here, too, the refrigerator is placed

with an opening for icing it from the outside. The kitchen itself is compactly arranged and has a door opening onto the rear porch beside which are the outside basement stairs.

The dining room is large, 13 by 19 feet, something not often found in the modern small home. There is a tendency today toward small dining rooms, breakfast nooks in place of dining rooms, and even the elimination of a separate place for dining, an end of the living room being used for the purpose. For a family which prefers this modern plan of dining, the space utilized in the plan for a dining room may be converted to some other purpose. An extra bedroom may be desired, a study or recreation room for the billiard table, radio and other entertainment equipment.

In exterior appearance this home is fully equal to the floor plan arrangement. Its stucco-covered walls rise from a solid concrete foundation and are topped by a roof of the popular variegated shingles which are so often seen nowadays. The chimney, a feature of the front elevation, is also in stucco to the line of the eaves, above which an attractive brick is exposed. The irregular roof effectively relieves the flat effect which is often a fault of the bungalow-type home and the entire effect is most charming.

"Rock" Garden Coming Back Into Popularity

A large amount of energy is being expended these summer days on making the environment of the home more beautiful.

Rock gardens, with the increasing interest being shown in them and the results comprising a form of nature beautiful, with unequalled effect, are one of the most interesting types of gardening possible. They are a topography miniature that places no limit on the designer's artistic ingenuity. They are a delightful diversion from the formal type of gardens, as one can on a comparatively small space of ground display a far greater range of effects than in formal type gardens.

Plants for the rock garden can be divided into two kinds; alpine, which come from a high altitude and prefer a rocky environment, and low-growing border plants, whose dwarf habits also fit them in the rockery. The alpine require a cool, moist, well-drained soil, a good mixture being composed of one part of good garden loam, one-third leaf mold, one-third sand, and some lime rock or broken mortar, special soil mixtures being required for some of the more tender rock plants.

In construction the most desirable site is a spot where rocks are found exposed, preferably a slope with a southeastern exposure. If possible, study a rock hillside and see how the stones lie in the ground.

New Place Selected as Cradle of Race

The cradle of the human race may now be transferred, this time to Australia, where what is declared to be the most archaic known skull was unearthed more than a year ago. Australian scientists say it antedates by unknown ages all other human remains, including the Rhodesian, Pithecanthropus and Tagal skulls, and the Neanderthal relics, which are said to be comparatively modern when put beside

the Cohuna skull, so called because it was found near Cohuna. This prehistoric skull was found in red surface loam and the interior was filled with fine reddish sand resembling that of arid regions where there are sand drifts. On the surface of the skull was a thin iron-stained incrustation similar to the drift within, but containing carbonate of lime. Prof. Colin Mackenzie, director of the National Museum of Australian Zoology, now in possession of the skull, believes it belongs to a direct line of the human