# HAPPENNINGS OF THE WEEK

# **NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS**

Rumanian Queen Having a Lively Time in Her Tour of America.

BY EDWARD W. PICKARD Marie, the beautiful queen of Rumania, grabbed the front page ast week, and it is a fair guess that the men of America as well as the women followed her doings with great Interest. For three days after her arrival in New York she, with her son and daughter, was the official guest of the nation. Hurrying directly to Washington, her majesty made a formal call on President and Mrs. Coolidge at the White House late Tuesday afternoon, which call was promptly returned, according to official etiquette, at the Rumanian legation, where the neen was lodged. A few hours later Marie was given a state dinner at the White House.

Before these official doings. Queen Marie motored to Arlington and paid graceful tribute at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and then was driven to Mount Vernon. On Wednesday she visited the Naval academy at Annapolis and reviewed the 17,500 middles there, and also went to Baltimore, where she was given a great reception and a lot of Maryland fried chicken and beaten biscuits. Thence back to New York, where, still enthusiastic and untired, she attended a great levee given for her at the Ritz-Carlton by William Nelson Cromwell, president of the Society of Friends of Rumania. Thursday she went to Philadelphia to see the Sesquicentennial exposition.

Beginning now her real tour of America, the queen was in the hands of Samuel Hill, son-in-law of the late James J Hill. The itinerary, as revised by him, takes the party, after a visit to Niagara, through Canada to Minneapolis and St. Paul; to Mary Hill, Wash., for the dedication of a fine arts museum; to Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, and eastward again to the Glacier National park; and through Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and Springfield to Chicago, where there will be a stop of several days. On the way thence to the Atlantic seaboard Marie will see Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh. California was eliminated from the list of states to be visited because the railroads there refused to carry the queen's train over their lines for a nominal charge, as had all other

Of course, the snobs, notoriety seekers and such like folk took advantage of Queen Marie's visit to the utmost, but she is not to be blamed for that. Her majesty seems to be a "regular people and things she sees and certainly no more pretentious than a queen should be.

INTERNATIONAL bankers and industrialists of fifteen nations, including the United States, issued a manifesto in New York and all the European capitals, urging the removal of tariff barriers and other restrictions upon European trade in order to place the continent upon an equal footing, both in living standards and commercial competition, with the United States. John J. Mitchell of Chicago, one of the signers, said: "It should be distinctly understood that the manifesto in no way refers to American tariffs, either by allusion or by infer-It involves only post-war European trade agreements and immigration and industrial restrictions.

The council of the International Chamber of Commerce, in Paris, adopted a report substantially following the recommendations of the bankers' manifesto. The American representatives in the council did not vote on the question. This report urges free movement of raw materials and the abolition of export duties and restrictions. It also proposes abolishment of compulsory visas, as hampering business as well as tourist trade, and condemns all laws discriminating against foreigners, demanding that they be given the same right as nationals everywhere, "with complete

freedom of movement, right to domicile, liberty to establish any business or industry, and generally enjoy the same legal and social rights as na-

SENATOR REED of Missouri, sole representative of his senatorial investigation committee, resumed the inquiry into the Illinois primary and campaign funds, and also took up certain features of the Indiana political scandal. Sitting in Chicago, he called before him witnesses who told the support the Illinois Anti-Saloon league is giving Frank L. Smith, regular Republican candidate for the senate, and the reasons why that dry organization had refused to back Hugh S. Magill, independent Republican candidate. George B. Safford, league superintendent for Illinois, was heard first, and the caustic Missourian had a fine time with him, making him virtually admit that the league was ignoring the slush fund charges against Smith because he is a dry and had a better chance to defeat Brennan, the wet Democrat, than has Magill. Then Safford told a long story of his dealings with Rev. Robert O'Brien, one of the originators of the Magill candidacy, which story later reacted greatly to his disadvantage. The minister, he said, told him the Magill committee had raised between three and four hundred thousand dollars and would spend it in the campaign, and he added a lot of detail of this conversation. Next day Mr. O'Brien went before Senator Reed and branded Safford's story as "an absolute falsehood," and Harold L. Ickes, Magill's campaign manager, testified that it was "not even a clever lie." The young minister substantiated his denial by a complete relation of his meetings and conversations with Safford and Scott McBride, national superintendent of the league. A full list of contributors to the Magill campaign fund was given Mr. Reed, showing the contributions to be \$17,375.

When Senator Reed took up the Indiana affair he was told by a former Klansman, Hugh Pat Emmons of South Bend, that \$10,000 was offered Emmons if he would lead his fellow members of the klan to the support of Senator James E. Watson, Republican candidate for re-election. The offer, Emmons said, was made by W. Liee Smith of Evansville, then grand dragon of Indiana, who told him the klan proposed to make Watson President of the United States in 1928. Emmons also gave descriptions of the klan's organization and ritual which kept the audience in a gale of laughter. In Indianapolis Senator Watson issued a state nent characterizing Emmons' testimony as "preposterous" and declaring he never had any understanding with the klan by which he was to receive its support in exchange for votes on pending legislation or other consideration. Being confined to a hospital, he asked that the committee go to Indianapolis to take his testimony, and

S OUTHERN Florida was thrown into panic by prospects of being swept by another Caribbean hurricane, but escaped when the storm veered off to the northeast. Cuba was not so fortunate, for the hurricane passed over Matanzas, Pinar del Rio and Havana provinces, doing immense damage and aking a toll of several hundred lives. The city of Havana was the greatest sufferer and many of the eaths occurred there. The material losses in the capital were estimated at \$30,000,000. In the harbor scores of vessels, including two steamers, were sunk. The lower parts of the city were inundated. The monument erected by Cuba to the Americans killed in the blowing up of the battleship Maine in 1898 was razed, only the base and two guns from the Maine re-

Senator Reed at once complied.

DRESIDENT CALLES and the Mexican government have decided that the never conquered Yaquis of Sonora must be destroyed as a tribe and peo ple, and the grand council of war, headed by General Obregon, has laid plans to carry out the decision. An army of 18,000 is being prepared and it is to be equipped with machine guns, mountain artillery, gas, bombing and photographing planes of the latest types and every other modern device of warfare that can be needed.

the self-governing British dominions and delegates from India gathered in London last week for an imperial conference, the purpose of which

was to adjust more smoothly the relations between the British central government and the component parts of the huge empire. Though several of the premiers, notably Hertzog of South Africa, were insistent, in their opening addresses, on "free nation-hood," "equality" and international recognition of independence, it was believed there would be no exciting debates and few if any radical changes. One matter caused a lot of interest. Canada, Ireland and South Africa were determined to bring about the abolition of appeal to the privy council on matters of domestic concern

THERE is small prospect for an early reduction in land armaments in Europe, for seven nations notified the preliminary disarmament confereace in Geneva that they would not limit their trained reservists until a system of security is organized which will compensate for the present inequality of their war resources. These nations are Italy, Belgium, France, Poland, Rumania, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia. Premier Pilsudski has increased Poland's armed strength by incorporating the nation's police force in the army.

LEON TROTZKY and his associates of the opposition in Russia have saved themselves from probable exile to Siberia by publicly repudiating their opposition in a statement in the press. They declare they still disagree with the majority of the central committee on a number of principal problems but have "definitely given up fractional methods of defense of our views because of the danger of such methods for the unity of the party."

NORWAY, in a national plebiscite, hit prohibition a heavy blow, the people deciding by a big majority that the existing law prohibiting the use of liquor exceeding 21/2 per cent of alcohol was unsuitable to conditions in Norway, the general opinion being that there is more drunkenness and the people are poorer. It is believed the law will speedily be repealed.

Premier Ferguson of Ontario, in dissolving the provincial legislature, declared his government would go to the people on a policy of government control and sale of liquors and would stand or fall by the result. He holds the efforts of Ontario to enforce its dry law during ten years have been

GOV. ROLAND H. HARTLEY of Washington is charged with malfeasance and misfeasance in office in petitions for his recall. The charges are divided into three counts: That he prevented, through the boards of regents of the University of Washington and Washington State college, penditure of funds appropriated by the last legislature for educational buildings and equipment; that he "maliclously and without cause" removed four regents, "falsely charging each of them with misconduct and malfeasance in office"; and that he appointed six members of the state legislature to lucrative state positions in order to obtain their support for his legislative policies.

A legislative committee investigating the Texas highway commission was told that James E. Ferguson, husband of the governor, had offered to obtain road maintenance contracts for L D. Winder of Belleville if Winder would pay him \$7,500, which was approximately 10 per cent of the contract price. Ferguson said the accusation was an infamous falsehood and that he did not even know Winder.

E UGENE V. DEBS, for many years the leader of Socialists in the United States and five times their candidate for President, died in a sanitarium near Chicago at the age of seventy-one years. During the war he was sent to the federal penitentiary at Atlanta for trying to obstruct the draft, and was pardoned by President Harding late in 1921. His health was broken and since then he had not been active in politics.

Thomas Mott Osborne, noted prison reform advocate, dropped dead in the street in Auburn, N. Y.

# Winter Feed for Farmer's Horse

Idle Animals Do Well on is required for other types of floors, Roughages Supplemented With Grain.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The ideal method of wintering idle

or light working farm horses to one that will bring them through to spring with normal weight, renewed vitality, and increased energy. Obviously the winter ration should be different from that for the other seasons.

The liberal use of roughage, supple mented with the right amounts and kinds of other nutritious feeds, will maintain a horse properly during the winter. Idle farm horses, except brood mares and growing stock, ordinarily do well on a ration composed largely of the coarser hays, straws and corn fodder. Cornstalk fields, grainstubble fields, or pastures which have not been closely grazed during the summer are very desirable sources of a large part of the winter maintenance feed for such stock. It is often advisable to supplement the coarser roughage with a moderate supply of legume such as alfalfa, clover, vetch, sorghum, soy-bean, or cowpea hay. These hays are not only rich in protein and mineral matter, but, being somewhat laxative in effect, they also help to keep the digestive tract in good condition. They are especially valuable when fed with straw and similar feeds, for when so used a supple mental ration of grain is unnecessary. The drinking of an abundance of pure water by the horse will tend to increase the utilization of dry roughage. If impracticable to feed a legume hay a small quantity of grain, preferably oats, or, if more economical, corn or barley, will serve to maintain the horse in thrifty condition. One or two bran mashes a week or a little linseed meal each day will help to keep the system in good condition and prevent impaction resulting from consumption of large amounts of coarse roughage improperly supplemented.

Salt for Horses.

An average of about three-fourth ounce of salt daily is sufficient for most horses, except those doing heavy work or when on dry feed. The condition of the horse that has been properly cared for in the open through the winter is usually better than that of the stable horse. In some sections of the country, however, weather conditions do not permit wintering horses outdoors. Where the animals must be kept in stables, these should be made as sanitary and comfortable as pos sible. An abundance of light and proper ventilation of the stable throughout the entire year are essen tial for complete sanitation and the health of the horse. A system of ventilation with floor-outlet ventilators ulate the temperature, especially in colder climates. It is important that the horse be protected from direct Where windows are relied upon for both light and ventilation they should be high up from the floor, and open inwardly from the top. Stalls must be bedded, and cleaned daily, in order to keep them dry and sanitary. correctly built and properly attended to. They must be kept smooth, with slightly more slope for drainage than always feasible.

Grass Paddock Helps. In connection wth the stable, a large

paddock or inclosure, especially a sodded one, helps considerably to keep horses that are worked irregularly in fit condition. The exercise and grass thus made available are both beneficial. This exercise in the open will help to guard against filled hocks, azoturia (so-called Monday morning sickness) and other troubles. A further aid to the health consists in thorough grooming.

As spring approaches the horse must be put into condition for the heavy work ahead. This fitting period varies with the condition of the animal, ordinarily lasting from two to four weeks. A young horse, especially one just broken, requires longer than the mature animal. At this time the winter ration, consisting largely of coarse roughages, should gradually give way to a smaller feed of finer-quality hay and a small quantity of grain three times daily. This ration should be This ration should be slowly increased until, with the beginning of light work, a 1,400-pound horse will receive daily about fourteen or fifteen pounds of fine-quality hay. This gradual change from coars roughage to good quality feed will have prepared the digestive tract for handling eighteen to nineteen pounds of grain and sixteen to eighteen pounds of hay, which the horse will need when doing heavy work. Along with the more nourishing ration the work of the horse must be increased by degrees until he can, without overexertion, do a full day's work.

Nursery Stock Requires Very Best of Attention

Immediately upon arrival of the nursery stock care should be taken in heeling it in until planting time or until the soil has been prepared. By allowing the stock to lie around for several days before unpacking and heeling-in, one very materially weakens the plants if not killing them completely through loss of moisture. When unpacking the stock soak the roots in a tub of water for several hours before heeling-in. Large bundles should be untied, the packing removed and the bundle somewhat loosened so that when heeled-in the moist soil will come in contact with all roots. Plants are heeled-in by digging a shallow, sloping trench in a cool situation and placing the loosened bundle of stock in it so that the plants lie nearly horizontal, yet with a portion of the tops sticking out of the trench, then covering the roots with soil.

#### Waste of Plant Food by

Management of Manure

food in manure is wasted by careless methods of handling. Not every farm can afford a covered manure shed, but it takes little additional labor to place manure from the barns in compact piles where the losses from leaching are minimized, than it does to allow it to spread in a shallow open pile all over the barnyard. The most efficient way to handle manure is to haul it out to the field in a spreader as fast as produced, but this practice is not

## WATER BEFORE DAIRY COWS AT ALL TIMES HELPS MILK YIELD

Result of Experiments Conducted at Beltsville.

(Prepared by the United States Depo Experiments conducted at the federal dairy farm at Beltsville, Md., on the drinking habits of dairy cows indicate that a greater quantity of water will be utilized when available at all times than when offered but once Cows watered but once a day not only drank less but also produce less milk than when watered at will from watering cups. Cows watered twice a day drank as much as when

watered at will, but did not produce so much milk. The cows used in the tests were av erage producers, and the maximum difference found in production be tween watering once a day and at will, was only about 5 per cent. The higher the production, however, the greater the benefit to be derived

from frequent watering. Some low-producing cows fed silage hay, and grain refused to drink more than once a day in cold weather. With cows of similar production and receiving the same kind of feed, water consumption was 80 per cent greater hot summer than in cold winter greatest after eating hay. In cold weather cows prefer water that has been warmed, and will drink more of it, though experiments at several stations show that the amount of production is influenced but little by warming the drinking water.

Less water is required when large quantities, of such feeds as beets or mangels are fed.

Quite Important Matter When honey in the hive is not of the best quality, it is unsafe for winter stores in any place where the bees do not have frequent flights during the winter, viz., almost every week. In the North, about ten or twelve pounds of sirup made from two parts granu lated sugar to one part water should be fed as soon as the bees have ceased brood rearing, as an insurance against the danger of poor honey. It is wiser, however, to have an upper story or "food chamber" already filled with the finest honey of the season, ready to place just above the brood chamber when the section supers or other sur plus arrangements are removed. This will do away with the need of fall or

One-Story Dairy Stable Design Follows Approved Modern Ideas



tary.

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 Wilsubject. Address all inquiries to Wil-liam A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie ave-nue, Chicago, Ili., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Owners of dairy herds of consider able size have changed their ideas somewhat of what a stable should be during recent years. Instead of the two-story barn, with the stable on the ground level and a mow floor above, a one-story stable, such as is shown in the accompanying illustration, is popular.

This type of dairy building design is recommended only to those who already have buildings for the storage of hay and other roughage. In that case a considerable part of the cost of a building may be saved. By the addition of silos of sufficient size to house the silage the herd will need, the animals may be housed at less cost than when the usual barn is

The design shown is 100 feet long and 36 feet wide, and has single stanchions for 50 cows, 25 on either side. It will be noted that the interior layout of the barn is for the cows to face out. This arrangement may be reversed, if desired. The little alley runs through the center of the stable, which is a convenient arrangement if it is desired to load the manure directly into the spreader. The design shows overhead tracks, however, for both manure removal and distribution of feed to the man-

A system of suction ventilation to provide the animals with fresh air without drafts and for the removal of foul air, is included in the design. The floor is of concrete and the stall partitions of sanitary steel type. Drinking fountains are at the stallheads to supply the animals with a continuous flow of fresh water.

The building is of frame construc-

tion, of good materials so that it will

be weathertight. Continuous windows flood the interior with sunshine and

light, helping to keep the stable sani-

the building that there is a milkhouse

adjoining. The carrier track runs

from the stable to the milkhouse to

make easy the transportation of cans

It will be noted by the floor plan of

trucks or wagons. The milkhouse is entirely separate from the stable, a requirement in munities.

While this building is larger than most farmers will need to house additions to their herds it may be shortened to meet their needs. proportions, however, should be main-

Some Timely Hints

for House Owners

The time is at hand when the man of the house can well afford to devote his evenings to make minor repairs needed before the winter season sets in. If the home owner does not have the time, skill or inclination to perform the work himself, he should cal in the necessary artisans to do the work for him. For example, he

Have the furnaces examined and cleaned and necessary renairs made Have all smoke flues swept clean and defective parts replaced. Have chimney tops examined above

roof and brick work repainted and metal caps repaired. Have all roofs examined, repaired and repainted if necessary.

Have all exterior painting done now while the weather is good and the paint will have a chance to dry properly.

Have all interior painting and decorating undertaken at once.

Plumbing carefully checked for hidden flaws that may cause serious trouble when the weather becomes cold. Have all general repairs and alter-

ations undertaken at once. By doing such work in the fall it can be carried out without resor to overtime and will be done by the mechanics regularly employed by your contractors whom they know to be

Wood Will Rot Away

competent.

Unless It Is Painted It is a well-known fact that all wood surfaces that are exposed to the weather soon will deteriorate unless they receive some sort of protection Paint is the accepted medium for this protection and when we consider that the film of paint that covers the framework of a house really is only about as thick as a piece of ordinary writing paper we can see that paint

is a wonderful thing.

Because of the service that painting gives, and the decorative value it affords, one understands why the paint must be the best. To have a good job, it is necessary first of all to use only the best ingredients in the paint itself, secondly, the workmen chosen to apply the paint must be experienced and trained in their work, conscien-

tious and painstaking in the bargain. The life of all paint is linseed oil, but it needs protection from the sun's rays, consequently pigment—coloring matter—is added to protect the film and reflect the rays of the sun; white and light colors reflect the rays of the sun more perfectly than do the dark colors, consequently they wear

Cracked Plaster Ceiling

Cured by Wall Board When renewing walls with wall board baseboards, picture moldings, etc., can often be removed and replaced to advantage over the wall board. Where this is not practical a small flat batten will be found necessary to cover nailing edges above the baseboard and around door casings and window frames.

In covering cracked plaster ceilings it is advisable to nail furring strips on the joists to provide a nailing surface for edges and centers of panels. First place the strips that cross the joists, making them run the full length of the room. When these are up fit the other strips in between them. This insures solid nailing at each joist for the long strips, while the short ones that miss the joists entirely may be fastened to the first solidly nailed strips.

Color Has Big Influence

on One's Feelings, Moods Man has apparently become careless about one of the most important items in his environment-color. As soon as ne realizes fully the inhibitive and repressive influence of drab, uninter-esting color surroundings, the vistas about will be immediately transformed. Man has always conquered or changed conditions unfavorable to his best development. There is no reason to believe that he will not rise to the present situation and reinstate into his daily life the color which is so important to his well-being.

### Electricity in Home

Fifty-five different domestic operations are accomplished by electricity in a home whose owner proudly claims that it is completely electrified. A few years ago ten or twelve operations would have been considered the max-

## Sales on Installment Reach Into Billions

Six and one-half billion dollars worth of goods are sold annually in the United States on the installment plan. Of the debt incurred by this vast purchase on the part of the public only \$2,750,000,000 is outstanding at any

These are the two outstanding fig-ures in a report on a countrywide survey recently completed by the Na-tional Association of Finance com-

panies and now being prepared for presentation to 500 financiers of America who will gather in Chicago for the third annual convention of the association November 15 and 16.

The low ratio of the outstanding debt to the total turnover, 42 per cent, constitutes safe and thoroughly sound anking risk, the report states, and eputable firms are rapidly changing their attitude of distrust toward installment buying to one of keen interest and participation in the

About 54 per cent of the outstanding installment debt at any given time is for automobiles—a total of about \$1,500,000,000.

In 1925 there were 1,000 finance ompanies actively engaged in handling installment funding. These carry on about one-third of the total business. The rest is conducted by dealers, manufacturers and banks. The finance companies confine themselves to automobiles for the most part. Most of them will be represented at the conWinter Stores for Bees