WORLD'S EVENTS IN SHORT FORM

BEST OF THE NEWS BOILED DOWN TO LIMIT.

ARRANGED FOR BUSY PEOPLE

Notes Covering Most Important Happenings of the World Compiled in Briefest and Most Succinct Form for Quick Consumption.

Washington

"Keep the American flag waving over Coblenz" was Premier Briand's parting advice to the administration at Washington.

• • •

Japan won a victory at Washington in the attitude of approach to the Manchurian question. An amendment to the Root resolutions of principles, offered by Baron Kato, was adopted that directs the status quo in Manchuria will be maintained.

• • •

The name of Destroyer 228, heretofore the "Ford," has been changed to "John W. Ford," in memory of the rear admiral who during the Spanish war was Dewey's fleet engineer, says a Washington dispatch.

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Porto Rico has asked President Harding at Washington to remove Gov. E. Mont Reily at once, charging "prejudice and incompetency."

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It was revealed at Washington officially that a common agreement setting forth a policy for Eastern questions had been unanimously adopted by the eight powers attending the conference.

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A request that an American warship be sent to Turkish waters to protect Americans and Christian Armenians from Turk outrages in Cilicia was made to President Harding at Washington.

• • •

Acting in unison again, spokesmen of four of the great powers at the arms conference at Washington pledged themselves to reduction in land armaments, but according to varying conditions.

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A positive order was issued by the interstate commerce commission at Washington requiring railroads to put the approximately 16 per cent decrease in hay and grain rates into effect on or before December 27 next.

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The Supreme court of the United States at Washington recessed for Thanksgiving holiday until Monday, December 5.

• • •

Opposition at Washington to various features of revenue bill threatens to prevent speedy action on the conference report.

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Senate judiciary committee at Washington will postpone until next session action on legislation approved by house closing mails to newspapers containing information on racing results.

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The nomination of John W. Riddle of Connecticut as American ambassador to Argentina was confirmed by the senate at Washington.

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Peace between the United States and Austria was declared formally in a proclamation signed by President Harding at Washington.

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The nomination of Robert R. Levy to be United States marshal for the northern district of Illinois was sent to the senate at Washington by President Harding.

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Domestic

C. L. Hinkle, general manager of the Chicago Great Western railway, at Minneapolis announced a cut of 10 per cent in the wage of shopcraft, maintenance of way employees, clerks, freight handlers and telegraphers.

• • •

Jose St. Marie, his wife and three small children were killed and another injured when a Union Pacific train struck the automobile in which they were riding, at a crossing at Brighton, Colo.

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Encased in solid blocks of ice and swept by congealing blasts of wind, six passenger trains stood in the Columbia gorge on the lines of the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation company and Spokane, Portland & Seattle railway near Portland, Ore.

• • •

Francis Fee, twenty-eight years old, an electrician, was found murdered near a roadway in the country, just west of St. Louis. His hands were bound behind his back.

• • •

Charges of radicalism, preferred by Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's union, resulted in dismissal of 18 persons from membership in the San Francisco local.

• • •

Claude Ross, a farmer, killed his brother, Ralph, in a garage at Marshfield, Ind. Ross fired without warning and has since refused to talk. Relatives can give no reason.

• • •

Thirty thousand men, veterans of the World war and members of Italian-American societies, paraded at Chicago, in honor of Generalissimo Armando Vittorio Diaz, Italy's greatest war hero.

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Thirteen persons were killed—eleven of them members of a funeral party on the way to a cemetery—and three others were injured, in two grade-crossing accidents in Chicago suburbs.

• • •

William Eiftman, Leavenworth county (Kan.) farmer, charged with the murder of his wife, was found guilty of murder in the second degree by a jury, including two women.

• • •

Two holdup men stopped Joseph Gertier, a foreman for Nathan Rubenstein & Co., wholesale clothiers at Chicago, as he was on his way to the company's establishment and robbed him of a $2,000 pay roll.

• • •

After passing through the most severe November weather in years, heavy snow, followed by a cold wave, central and western Montana is in the grip of a still heavier storm, with a wave of zero weather, says a Butte dispatch.

• • •

An east-bound Chicago-New York mail plane, piloted by Daniel Kiser of Chicago, struck a tree three miles west of Hobart, Ind. Kiser was severely bruised and shaken, and the plane demolished.

• • •

Herbert M. Pierce, paying teller of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) National City bank, is under arrest here on a federal warrant charging embezzlement and false entries.

• • •

Two New York taxicabs twice swung near a mail truck in a suspicious manner, but were frightened away by armed marines guarding the truck with threats to shoot, it was said by post office inspectors.

• • •

Personal

Mrs. James J. Hill, widow of the late James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, died at her home at St. Paul, following a long illness.

• • •

Mrs. Cynthia Ann Alexander Walton, one hundred and three, widow of Ira D. Walton, is dead at Bloomfield, Ia. She was born October 30, 1818, in Fleming county, Kentucky, and came to Iowa in 1851.

• • •

M. C. Eppenstein, president of the Illinois Watch Case company, died at his home at Elgin, Ill. He had been in failing health for several months.

• • •

Foreign

The prince of Wales, who is paying a visit to Bombay of empire importance, was endangered when a club, hurled at him as he entered the building where the ball in his honor was held, narrowly missed him.

• • •

Seventeen prisoners in the Waterford (Ireland) jail have begun a hunger strike owing to the refusal of the government to grant them increased time for recreation.

• • •

The betrothal of Princess Mary, only daughter of King George and Queen Mary, to Viscount Lascelles was announced at London by the king.

• • •

A dispatch from Bombay stated that William Francis Dogherty, an American engineer, was killed during rioting in that city. The coroner's verdict was that he died of injuries from clubs.

• • •

Alfred Le Blanc, noted balloonist and aviator, died at Paris after a long illness. In 1897 he finished second in the James Gordon Bennett cup balloon race at St. Louis, Mo., landing at Herbertsville, N. J.

• • •

Iron and steel workers of the Dusseldorf (Germany) area, to the number of 60,000, have struck for an increase in wages amounting to 100 per cent. The masters have declared a lockout.

• • •

The most prominent financiers in Paris are unanimously of the opinion that American proposals at the Washington conference are against France's interests, it is shown by a careful canvass.

• • •

Thirteen Mexican revolutionists were killed in a battle and four more executed after a summary court-martial near Algadones, 20 miles west of Mexicali, capital of Lower California.

• • •

Horse Racing and Starvation in Soviet Russia

Here is an example of the sharp contrasts in soviet Russia. One photograph shows a trotting race on the track at Moscow reopened by the Bolshevik government. The other shows a starving family in the Samara district waiting for food or death.

Lessons of War in New Defense

Plan Provides for an Efficient Staff Trained in Peace Time.

BARS CENTRALIZED CAMPS

Foundation Work on Great National Scheme of Mobilization Already Done—Regular Army to Train Men for War.

Washington.—Two lessons of the World war, learned at heavy cost, are sharply emphasized in a War department bulletin, giving the first official picture of the new national defense structure projected in the reorganized army of the United States.

One lesson comes direct from the battlefields of France. It is that efficient staff work is vital to modern military operations, and with it goes the corollary that staff functions cannot be learned over night.

The other comes from the wartime din and confusion of the centralized training camps at home. It is that efficient mobilization of the nation's fighting strength can be carried out only as a decentralized process through agencies set up in times of peace.

Realization that these lessons must be worked into the new military policy if perilous delay and costly confusion which preceded past mobilizations were to be avoided has marked the effort of the War department. The bulletin shows that it has attempted to write regulations under the revised national defense act that would furnish a clean-cut scheme for war mobilization without violating national traditions against militarism or creating machinery that would impose heavy burdens in peace times upon the taxpayers.

To Profit by Experience.

The project undertaken probably is the most far-reaching military effort the nation has ever attempted in peace times.

The foundation work has been done. All over the country decentralized machinery is being set up capable, its designers believe, of getting the nation on a war footing with little delay and confusion. Yet it is felt that the nation at large and even the most important links in the new defense chain, the regular army, the National Guard and the Officers' Reserve corps ... Guard and the organized reserves into the army of the United States in peace times is defined by Colonel Palmer as follows:

"It is primarily the object of our new law to perpetuate the framework of the organization developed in the World war, so that its tremendous cost can be funded as a permanent investment for all time."

Had such a system as is now well advanced toward establishment been erected after the Civil war, the officer adds, "in 1898 more divisions than were needed for the war with Spain could have begun their expansion within 24 hours after the declaration of hostilities."

Centralized Process Demoralizing.

"Mobilization in 1917," Colonel Palmer continues, "would have proceeded as a decentralization process and not as a great centralized process, upsetting the economic life of the nation. It would not have been necessary to spend millions for great concentrated training camps or to overburden the railroads with unclassified personnel and material in order to organize and train and equip and provide officers all at the same time. Such a national organization must have saved months in time and millions in money."

Colonel Palmer points out that Stonewall Jackson alone of leaders on either side of the Civil war entered the contest with knowledge of what staff work meant. He had studied Napoleon's troop orders, and in the first battle of the war, Colonel Palmer says, "showed that even raw troops can stand like a stone wall if the prevalent rawness does not extend to the craftsmanship of the commander."

To meet such a situation, the new military policy imposes on the regular army the duty of training in peace times the men on whom must of necessity fall the burden of command and direction of great forces in war. From this arises the present distribution of the regulars into divisional areas which underlay the corps and army area structure. It is not expected, officers say, that more than a division ever will be brought together in peace times, but through practice in handling a divisional unit of 20,000 or so men, training can be imparted, it is felt, to fit future leaders to handle corps of armies in battle.

From its role as staff college, also, comes the demand of the army for a larger proportion of officers than the actual enlisted strength of any probable regular force would require. These extra officers would play little part in the actual peace time employment of the army as such or even in small emergency that required only the regulars to meet the nation's needs. They would be under training in staff functions, and in turn be passing on their knowledge to the National Guardsmen and reserve officers and the whole scheme of keeping the country up to date in a military sense without keeping any substantial force under arms at any time rests on this provision, it is asserted.

Supposed Suicide Gets Up and Runs

Baltimore.—Several hundred persons gathered on President street to await the arrival of the police to move the body of a reported suicide lying under a railroad car. They were startled when the man got up and ran. William N. Houck, conductor of a Baltimore & Ohio railroad train, grabbed the man and held him for the police.

The "suicide" gave his name as Angelo Scapano, thirty-two, and an address on President street. He was found lying between two freight cars, with his head across one of the rails. A pistol with two discharged chambers was nearby.

A watchman at a nearby plant fired several shots to attract the police. Scapano told Lieutenant Mooney he had crawled under the car to sleep and knew nothing of the pistol or pistol shots.

Corn for Fuel.

Le Sueur, Minn.—Declaring that corn at 21 cents a bushel is cheaper fuel than coal, Dr. F. A. Dodge, a resident of Le Sueur and a farm owner, has commenced burning corn as a fuel to heat his residence. Al Schlegel, a farmer living near here also says he intends to use corn as a fuel, because of the low price and labor at $3 a day.

Tagging Chicks as They Are Hatched

JUST GUESS

By ARIA E. CUTTING.

"There! That settles his hash!" With a look ... Mason, teacher ... crushed ... "Earl! Are ..." "Nope." ...

Kentucky News Cullings

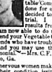
PARIS DISLIKES PAPER MONEY

Keep Your Head Up.

Woman Slavery in China.

SO WEAK SO NERVOUS

How Miserable This Woman Was Until She Took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Toomsboro, Ga.—"I suffered terribly with backache and headache all the time, was so weak and nervous I didn't know what to do, and could not do my work. My trouble was deficient and irregular periods. I read in the papers what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for others and decided to give it a trial. I got good results from its use so that I am now able to do my work. I recommend your Vegetable Compound to my friends who have troubles similar to mine and you may use these facts as a testimonial."—Mrs. C. F. PHILLIPS, Toomsboro, Ga.

Weak, nervous women make unhappy homes, their condition irritates both husband and children. It has been said that nine-tenths of the nervous prostration, nervous despondency, "the blues," irritability and backache arise from some displacement or derangement of a woman's system. Mrs. Phillips' letter clearly shows that no other remedy is so successful in overcoming this condition as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

MAN'S BEST AGE

A man is as old as his organs; he can be as vigorous and healthy at 70 as at 35 if he aids his organs in performing their functions. Keep your vital organs healthy with

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles since 1696; corrects disorders; stimulates vital organs. All druggists, three sizes.

Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

ITCH!

Money back without question if HUNT'S GUARANTEED SKIN DISEASE REMEDIES (Hunt's Salve and Soap), fail in the treatment of Itch, Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter or other itching skin diseases. Try this treatment at our risk. Sold by all reliable druggists. A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Texas

Liggett & Myers KING PIN PLUG TOBACCO Known as "that good kind" Try it—and you will know why

ASTHMA Dr. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY

CURES COLDS in 24 HOURS CASCARA QUININE LA GRIPPE in 3 DAYS

Limestone Pulverizers Sold direct from Factory to Farmer

Drive 100 Tacks and Save $25.00

Make Big Money

Cuticura Soap Imparts The Velvet Touch

Murine Night Morning Keep Your Eyes Clean Clear and Healthy

Man in the Moon A Truck Gardener?

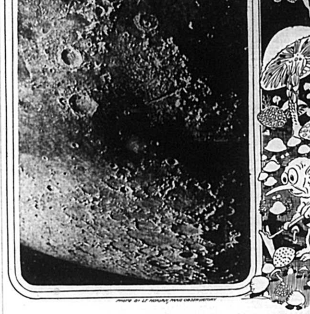


PHOTO BY LT. MOUNT PARIS OBSERVATORY

We have all seen the Man in the Moon. So we know there is a man. But is he alive? And is he a truck gardener? That's something different again.

Well, Prof. William H. Pickering of Harvard says there is vegetable life on the moon. He doesn't say there are cultivated crops, but he insists on the lunar vegetation. And he takes particular pains not to say that there is intelligent animal life on the moon. One thing is sure—Professor Pickering is one of the greatest living astronomers and has been studying the moon pretty steadily for two years.

What's more, Camille Flammarion, the famous French astronomer, says Professor Pickering is probably right, as he himself has photographed phenomena on the moon which indicate the existence of vegetation.

Professor Pickering is now in Europe. His colleague, Professor S. I. Bailey of Harvard, says:

"Professor Pickering has not as yet been able to convince many astronomers that he is right in his discovery of life on the moon. He has made a prolonged study of the subject with a telescope at Jamaica and is convinced that the markings which he finds on the moon are caused by vegetation, but some others think the markings are shadows. My own attitude is one of doubt.

"No scientific man has advanced the theory that there is intelligent life on the moon. If there is life, it is believed to be a low form. Of course, no one can say positively that intelligent life does not exist there."

"Professor Pickering is perfectly right in assuming that a perfected optical science will enable astronomers to make invaluable research bearing on life on the moon, which until now has been regarded as a glacial world," declared Camille Flammarion, in Paris.

"Like Professor Pickering, I have photographed phenomena on the moon which indicate the existence of vegetation. I have been able to observe that five or six spots—each hundreds of miles in diameter—grow darker when exposed to prolonged sunlight.

"We are thus entitled to believe that the moon has gigantic forests, even though the chemical composition thereof may differ from those of the earth, so as to permit life in an atmosphere which is six-tenths less dense than ours.

"While it is probable that animal life does not exist on the moon, such a fact is by no means proven, for there is nothing to prevent the existence of individuals who live and breathe differently and have different senses from ours.

"The most rational hypothesis is that the moon is a world in decline. Her zenith doubtless coincided with the date when the earth, now cooled, was herself a little sun, capable of warming the moon.

"In this case the moon will have retained semblances of vegetation life only in certain deep craters, which are probably what Pickering and myself have observed."

In his report on this phase of his study of the moon, which has just been published in Popular Astronomy, a scientific publication issued at Northfield, Minn., Prof. Pickering criticises astronomers in severe terms for neglecting the study of the moon, because of an unproved hypothesis that it was lifeless. He emphasized the fact that Mars is 200 times further away from the earth than the moon is, so that other things being equal, 200 times as much detail can be seen on the moon as on Mars. Prof. Pickering is one of the chief living authorities on Mars, where he believes that life exists.

When the moon emerges from its two weeks of darkness and a degree of cold probably unknown on earth, the sun's light quickly warms up the fields in the great moon craters, some of which are many miles across, and starts a mushroomlike growth of life there, according to the Pickering theory. This flourishes during the long moon day.

Professor Pickering found "canals" or "runs" of vegetation on the moon, as on Mars, and was able, because of the nearness of the moon, to trace the intricate patterns of growing fields, as he regarded them.

He did this with an inferior telescope at the Harvard Observatory at Mandeville, Jamaica, which location is of special advantage in examining the moon. His instrument, a small one, is more than fifty years old. His researches are expected to result in bringing powerful telescopes to bear on the moon for the special study of living things alleged to be found in the craters.

Fifty-six hours of sunlight in the crater of Erastosthenes II, which Dr. Pickering made a particular object of study, evoked plant life. Nothing in Dr. Pickering's report indicated that these were cultivated crops. After describing the appearance of dark patches, which sprung into existence and then faded out, he continued:

"Expressing the matter otherwise, we may say that the vegetation requires two and a half days to appear, it lasts for only two days, and then rests for three days, and then produces the second crop, lasting for four days more, which then gradually disappears in the evening shades. We thus have evidence of a variety of lunar vegetation. The wings of the northern spot begin to develop as soon as the sunlight strikes them."

These periods vary, however, in different forms of vegetation observed. Crops with different exposures vary in duration from two to eleven days, and the average is about a week.

"In quickness of development," says Professor Pickering, "some of it even vies with our mushrooms and toadstools. The crop has to be brief in order to ripen at all, and it is doubtful if any of it in the region we have described lasts through the lunar night."

Telling how dark patches and lines varied in their positions he continued:

"It thus appears that the runs on the moon, like the canals on Mars, shift their positions over the surface. In both cases the surface discoloration has changed its place. This cannot be due to mineral or inorganic forces. Life therefore, exists on both these planets."

After describing how fields of vegetation darken, spread, grow pale and shrink, Dr. Pickering continued:

"This description typifies the changes constantly occurring in many well-defined lunar fields in the course of their development, changes much more marked than any occurring on Mars."

Discussing one area of apparent vegetation, which he calls the Southeastern Field, Professor Pickering continues:

"We now come to one of the most interesting of all the fields of this crater, because its changes are not only very marked, but also because they occur chiefly near the time of the full moon, so that they can be studied for several hours continuously."

After describing how the vegetation varies with different amounts of sunlight, the astronomer says that the field finally acquires the pattern of a "lobster or a crab, with sharply curved claws."

Professor Pickering concluded his article by saying that "We do not clearly understand the nature of life that is here described and laid before our eyes upon the moon, yet that very fact only adds to the interest that it inspires in our minds.

"We find there, a living world at our very doors, where life in some respects resembles that on Mars, but is entirely unlike anything on our own planet—a world which the astronomical profession in general, for the past fifty years, has utterly and systematically neglected and ignored."

World's Tallest Yews.

Cleaning Paint.

World's Finest Diamond.

POISONOUS FLOWERS

Poetry and Patches

By JESSIE DOUGLAS.

© 1921, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

As Sue swept the kitchen and held open the screen door to brush off the stone step she stopped for a moment in breathless delight.

A round, glistening moon slid into her vision against a bank of violet clouds. The commonplace of everyday was shut out. The little maple tree was shadowed like a bamboo on the edge of the whispering stream, the faint breath of lilacs drifted to her with a sudden overwhelming sweetness.

Sue, the incurably romantic, left the broom leaning against the door, went hurriedly into the kitchen and found the stump of pencil behind the wooden clock and the piece of paper on which she kept the butter list, and crept out again to the moonlit step.

In the silvery light she wrote the first line:

"You taught me what it meant to love."

And when several hours later she had written the last:

"In lilac-scented nights of spring," she gave a sigh of relief and went softly up the back stairs to her bedroom under the eaves.

Before she could repent she sent the little poem to one of the daily newspapers, addressed in her own odd, vertical hand.

As the days went by Sue completely forgot her moment of madness. For there was much to do—bread-making, cleaning, the spring painting, the tiny patch of garden that Sue always devoted to her bachelor buttons and pink poppies and old-fashioned white pinks. Besides, Rosamond was going to graduate in June and a dress that Rosamond had decreed should have innumerable tucks was being made by Sue.

Sue was bending over the last tuck with a queer little pain shooting across her shoulder blade when Rosamond fluttered into the room. Rosamond was the family beauty. She was fair and lithe and just eighteen, with clear blue eyes that she knew how to use and a dimple in her smooth peachy cheek.

"I'm dying to try it on; do hurry, Sue!" she cried impatiently.

Sue straightened her shoulders, slipped the frock over Rosamond's fluffy hair, and as she caught the tiny loops into their places she heard a sigh of pleasure.

"I do look rather nice, don't I, Sue?" Rosamond asked, smiling ecstatically. "You're a dear, Sue, if you're not pretty. Oh, I forgot, this came for you today."

She held out a letter that she had ...

She lifted startled eyes but Robert Herndon smiled understandingly, touching the latch of the gate.

A glint of humor showed in his brown eyes.

"That's the way it always is in life," he smiled, "you have to go from poetry to patches!"

She watched him down the walk; suddenly the day was golden and the air was laden with flower sweetness.

The next afternoon Sue, crossing the hall to Rosie's pink and white room, saw the frothy white frock that she had just finished that morning for Rosie's graduation. An impulse made her slip off her own plain dress and step into the white daintiness of the commencement frock and surveyed herself for a startled moment as she heard steps on the stairs.

"Sue," Rosie said at the doorway. "Sue, where are you? That—that musician person wants to see you——"

She cried out in dismay at the Sue she saw all in white, slender, flushed, exultant. Then Sue had turned and slipped down the stairs. Before her courage left her she crossed the cool shadowy living room and faced a tall man, who stood moodily staring at a bowl of pansies.

"Well," he said with evident relief in his voice.

The something that leaped to his eyes brought a delicious terror to Sue, the gentle; Sue, the unprepared.

He caught her hand a moment and said slowly: "Now I'm going to play the music for your poem, and you must stand beside me——"

"But—but——" Sue began desperately.

"You can't look me in the eye and tell me that you didn't write that poem!" he demanded, swinging around to her.

She could not.

When he had played the wistful appealing notes of her song he turned about once more.

"I know I've stayed too long, but may I come tomorrow?" he begged. "And—" he went on, faltering a moment, "won't you wear that soft gray thing that made you look like a cloud in a white sky?"

He crushed her hand suddenly in his and Sue, watching him, as he went down the path a few minutes later, wondered if this were she, this girl with a heart that beat so rapturously.

But Rosie entering at that moment assured her of realities.

"Conceited old thing!" Rosie pouted, "Just because he's organist of St. Paul's he thinks he is something. And Sue Moore," she turned in a hot sudden anger, "if you wouldn't wear my clothes then people might see what you are."

But Sue, leaning over the faint fragrance of brown pansies smiled faintly, tenderly, as she answered: "Your frocks are too pretty for me. I'm more at home in patches."

"Cinderella!" Rosamond flung over her shoulder as she left the room.

Sue lifted dreamy eyes to the familiar room ...

PICRIC ACID MADE FOR WAR IS USEFUL FOR BLASTING STUMPS

To Blast a Stump Successfully Requires Experience and Judgment.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Distribution by the United States Department of Agriculture of 12,500,000 pounds of picric acid salvaged from the war stores and designed to be used for farm explosives will arouse interest in the desirability and practicability of blasting stumps to clear off old wood lots for crop purposes.

The picric acid for distribution has been allotted to the states according to areas of cut-over lands. It is planned to establish an agency in each state to co-operate with the department, and the agricultural college in each state has been asked to act in that capacity.

Not Commercially Available.

Picric acid is rather higher in explosive power than ordinary commercial dynamite as used in agriculture, but for manufacturing reasons is not likely to be on the market after the government's supply is disposed of. For stump and rock blasting work it is used in practically the same way, being exploded by a detonating cap, either with a fuse or an electric detonator.

In blasting stumps, the proper location and size of the charge depend upon the kind, size and age of the stump; the kind of soil and the amount of moisture in it; and the method of firing the charge which is to be used.

For tap-rooted stumps a good method is to dig away enough earth at the side to permit boring an inclined hole well down past the center at the depth where it is desired to cut the root off. The hole should be at least eight inches deeper than the length of ... tamping. Never use iron. Moist clay, moist loam, and moist sand, following one another in the order named, make the best tamping material. The material should be packed lightly for four or six inches, and then rammed as hard as the surrounding soil.

Before firing see that everybody is out of the way. In firing a safety fuse it is best to split it, exposing the powder for an inch, apply a match until the powder spits, and then run to safety. If the charge fails, let it alone until next day. For large jobs it will often be found advisable to buy an electric blasting outfit, which will fire several charges at once.

The bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture will give information about the distribution of picric acid and the use of this and other explosives. The distribution, however, will be made only through state agencies.

USE GREEN MANURIAL CROPS

Gradually Taking Place of Stable Manures to Keep Up Supply of Organic Matter.

Prof. R. L. Watts, writing in the Market Growers' Journal, sums up the fertility problem of the market grower in the following:

"While we have pinned our faith to the use of stable manure in producing good crops, green manurial crops are gradually taking the place of stable manures. It is fortunate that we are able to maintain in this manner the supply of soil organic matter. Let us remember some essentials in the successful use of green manures. They ...

FEEDING MINERALS TO HOGS

CONVICT DREW PRISON PLANS

Lightning Rod Points.

COVER FOR FARM MACHINERY