COOLIDGES WILL HOLD RECEPTION

Annual White House Affair Is the New Year Feature at Capital

WASHINGTON (AP)—A tradition since the time of George Washington, the White House reception on New Year's Day, will be eagerly welcomed by the people of the capital.

The receptions still retain the formality and magnificence insisted upon by the punctilious Virginia aristocrat.

Before luncheon cabinet members, diplomats, members of the judiciary and congress, army, navy and marine corps officers, heads of various government bureaus, members of patriotic and civic organizations, with their wives, file down the receiving line.

Early in the afternoon the doors of the executive mansion are thrown open to the public and the President and Mrs. Coolidge shake hands and exchange greetings with all comers.

Last year 2,186 men, women and children were received during the day. The largest crowd ever to attend such a function was in 1922 when President and Mrs. Harding greeted more than 6,000 persons.

Marine corps trumpeters in vivid scarlet and blue dress uniforms, sound a flourish at 11 o'clock to announce that President and Mrs. Coolidge are about to descend the state stairway and enter the Blue Room. The marine band orchestra, stationed in the foyer, plays "Hail to the Chief" as they come downstairs accompanied by members of the cabinet and their wives whom they have greeted in the library on the second floor.

Representatives of foreign governments appear in full diplomatic uniforms, some embroidered in gold upon black cloth, with swords at the side, some with colorful coats and astrakhan collars and Russian boots; others in still different habits traditional in the countries which they represent here.

Last year President and Mrs. Coolidge deviated from custom and stayed up to see the New Year born, and provided a celebration unique in the history of the White House.

The innovation, conceived by Mrs. Coolidge, began with the posting of five marines, a cornetist and four trombone players—on the roof of the mansion. Standing on the highest point, a floodlight encompassing them and the flag, the cornetist sounded "taps" just before the stroke of twelve. He followed with "reveille" at midnight, and then the others played Beethoven's "Creation" and Abt's "Over the Stars."

Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge, their son John, and Mrs. Frank W. Stearns of Boston, their guest, witnessed the picturesque ceremony from a window on the second floor. Mrs. Coolidge appeared at the window five minutes before midnight and bowed to several hundred applauding persons who gathered on the north lawn.

HE COULD WEAR THAT HEADDRESS

At the left, President Coolidge in the headdress the South Dakota Indians gave him; right, Senator Charles Curtis, who could wear the feathers with perfect propriety if he should enter the White House

By NEA Service

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—Is a descendant of the American Indians to take his place in the White House as president of the United States?

The only answer to that question, of course, is "wait and see." Yes it is a perfectly sensible question, and it is entirely possible that it may sooner or later be answered "yes"; for Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, descendant of Chief White Plume of the Kaw Indian tribe, has become a candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency.

This is not the place to discuss Curtis' candidacy and its prospects; it is, however, an excellent place for discussing Curtis himself, and he is well worth discussing.

He Could Wear 'Em

In addition, there is the gorgeous thought that, if Curtis were elected president, he could fall heir to President Coolidge's magnificent headdress of eagle feathers, presented to the chief executive by the redmen of South Dakota, with perfect propriety.

For Curtis is not a tribesman by adoption. He is a Kaw Indian in good standing, shares in the tribal funds and frequently participates in tribal customs on his visits to Oklahoma. Furthermore, he is proud of his lineage.

Curtis grew up with the Indians. He shared their life on the western plains in the days shortly after the Civil War; and in those days, be it remembered, Indian life was not a sheltered affair on peaceful reservations. In proof thereof, consider this story:

When Curtis was a boy of 16, a roving band of Cheyennes made a sudden raid on the Kaw encampment, where Curtis was living, near Council Grove, Kas. The Kaw tribesmen withstood the first rush; then the contest settled down to something like a siege, with the Cheyennes galloping around the encampment and the Kaws taking pot shots at them from behind wagons and mounds of earth.

Curtis was chosen to slip through the lines and get help. Under cover of night he crawled out, made his way past the painted riders who would have scalped him if they had caught him, got a horse and rode 60 miles to the nearest military post, where he got a cavalry detachment to come and settle the affair.

At the age of 12 the boy was known throughout Kansas as a jockey, riding at the county fairs. He was now living with his father's people—his Indian inheritance, it should be explained, came from his mother's side of the family—in Topeka. Apparently he preferred Indian life, for when the government sent the Kaw tribe from Kansas to Oklahoma, young Curtis packed up and went along.

But his grandmother, a sturdy Indian woman, could see that the boy brought up as a white man had more advantages than the young Indian. So, at the end of the first day's march, she led him out from the camp and explained that he must go back to his father's people. He did so, walking all the way.

For a time he continued as a jockey. Then he decided to study law, driving a hack in Topeka to pay his expenses. At the age of 21 he was admitted to the bar. He was a handsome youth, with his mixture of Indian and white blood, and he had an ingratiating voice; so presently he entered politics, and at the age of 24 he was elected prosecuting attorney.

Now Kansas had gone dry just four years before; but Topeka had taken little cognizance of that fact, and saloons were open as freely as in the old days. Furthermore, Curtis had been elected by the aid of the wet vote; it was felt that any man who had been a jockey and a livery stable hand would be "safe" on the liquor question. But his first official act was to close Topeka's saloons! And he kept them closed throughout his term of office.

At 28 Curtis retired from office and became a criminal lawyer; but a few years later he returned to politics and won an election to Congress.

G. O. P. Senate Leader

That was in 1892; with the exception of two short intervals he has been representing Kansas in Washington ever since, first as congressman and later as senator.

As a senator he has made a sound record. Eminently conservative and very skillful at the game of politics, he has been Republican leader of the Senate of recent years, and wields a good deal of influence in party and national affairs.

It would take the seventh son of a seventh son to forecast accurately the chances of anyone's candidacy at the convention next year, so nothing much can be said about how Curtis may or may not fare.

But his candidacy opens an interesting possibility.

An Indian in the White House!

Weevil working in beans and peas cause great losses to growers in the United States. The loss is both in destruction of crops already grown and in limiting the planting of desirable legumes, particularly cowpeas. Weevil damage often becomes evident in stored seeds, either by heating or by emergence of weevil. All infested seed peas and beans should be thoroughly fumigated with carbon disulphide.

The ability of hens to lay eggs is inherited. What is most needed in a poultry flock is the development of winter layers. The average farm hen not only could lay at least 144 eggs in a year, but most of them should be laid from October to March. This, or even a better record, should be the aim in management of the flock.

The man who follows the crowd always stays behind.

FLIES TO HIS WEDDING

Using an airplane on the last lap of his 9000-mile journey from Peking, China, Forsythe Sherfesee arrived in Chicago to take as his bride Mrs. Emily Borie Ryerson, whom he met in China. The bride, shown above with the bridegroom, is the widow of Arthur Ryerson, who lost his life in the Titanic disaster.

Wool Men Will Meet At Ogden On Jan. 19 and 21

OGDEN, Utah, Dec. 27. (AP)—Directors of the National Wool Marketing council which developed from a conference of wool growers called by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine last winter, will meet here at the time of the National Wool Growers' association convention, Jan. 19-21.

Reports will be made on the condition of the market and plans for distributing information on the wool market of this country as well as other wool producing countries.

The officers of the council created at a meeting held in Chicago, Dec. 1 and 2 included: L. B. Palmer, Columbus, Ohio, president; J. A. Hooper, Salt Lake City, secretary. The directors in addition to these officers, include: R. A. Wer, Portland, Ore.; E. L. Moody, Rushville, N. Y.; and J. B. Wilson, McKinley, Wyo. These men are expected to report on the formation of a plan for the intelligent co-operative marketing of the national wool clip, under the provisions of the Capper-Volstead act.

Frank J. Hagenbarth, Spencer, Idaho, president of the National Wool Growers' association, will make an exhaustive report at the convention on the progress which the marketing council has made since its organization. He will also report on the lamb marketing activities of the past year.

Farm Pointers

A good scratch ration for laying fowls is made up of two parts by weight of corn and one part each of wheat and oats. For a mash ration to be fed dry in hoppers and always available, or as a wet mash moistened with water or skim milk, mix 30 parts by weight of corn meal and 10 parts each of wheat and oats. For a middlings, bran, and meat scraps.

This year's record barley crop may lead to use of part of the grain as a feed substitute for corn. After a test of barley against corn, the department of agriculture concludes the former has from 90 to 95 per cent as high feed value as corn. It is suitable for all stock, but it should be crushed or rolled for sheep, hogs and all young animals. It should not be the only grain in the ration for young pigs. It is slightly richer than corn in digestible protein, but it should be supplemented with some protein concentrate of legume roughage. Use as a feed should be determined by comparative prices and availability.

Pruning of apple trees in the south may be carried on during the winter. In colder climates pruning usually is done in the spring before growth starts. Proper pruning is a matter of knowledge and good judgment. Inexperienced pruners will do well to get available literature for study and then, if possible, to profit by watching the work of a trained horticulturist.

THE "MOGAS" and the "Mokos" (modern boys and modern girls) are causing a furore in Japan. Police have closed the public dance halls that have been patronized by up-to-the-minute little Japanese flappers such as the one pictured here.

WHO WOULDN'T BE PROUD? Dorothy Louise Hoover and her English pouter pigeon are both a little puffed up over the fact that the bird is a blue ribbon winner.

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