

U. S. Naval Forces Landing at Bluefields

First photographs of the landing of American marines and sailors at Bluefields, Nicaragua. A detachment of the men is seen going ashore in a barge, and at the right is Commander Lewis superintending the landing.



Mexican Names Sprinkle News

Average American Knows Little of the 28 States of Southern Neighbor.

Names of Mexican states most difficult for Americans and their approximate pronunciations are: Chihuahua, che-wah-wah; Coahuila, ko-a-wee-la; Zacatecas, sa-ka-tay-kas; Jalisco, ha-lees-ko; Michoacan, me-cho-a-kan; Guerrero, gay-ray-ro; Oaxaca, wa-ha-kah; Guanajuato, gwa-na-hwa-to; Queretaro, kay-ray-tah-ro; Tlaxcala, tals-kah-lah.

Washington—Dispatches from Mexico have been sprinkled with names of the United States of Mexico: Jalisco, Durango, Tabasco and others.

Mexico has 28 states. Does the average American know whether Chiapas is on the Pacific or Atlantic coast; whether Nayarit is in the north, central or south in Mexico; if Aguascalientes is a large state or a small one; or if Campeche is in the east or west in Mexico?

"Name the two territories of Mexico," is a question on which many Americans, who can name the 48 American state capitals and the Canadian provinces, would fail," says a bulletin of the National Geographic society from its headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Lower California, dry, arid, mountainous and sparsely populated, is one Mexican territory not yet granted status of a state. Fifteen hundred miles away from Lower California lies Mexico's other territory, Quintana Roo, farthest south and farthest east.

As Wide as It Is Long.

"It is common to think of Mexico as a great horn sprouting south from southwest United States. The position of the two Mexican territories punctures this geographic myth. Mexico is not a thin nation. It is just as wide as it is long. While its westernmost city is Tijuana, over the international line from San Diego, Calif., the outermost point of the Yucatan peninsula lies as far east as Indianapolls.

"The United States has one smaller state than Mexico's smallest, Rhode Island is 300 square miles smaller than Tlaxcala, which lies 50 miles east of Mexico City. Colima, a state on the Pacific coast of Mexico directly west of the capital, measures less than Delaware. But the largest state of Mexico, Chihuahua, across the border from New Mexico, is much smaller than the American giant, Texas. It approximates Oregon or Illinois and Indiana taken together.

"The states of Mexico were originally laid out to coincide roughly with the areas occupied by the Indian tribes which the Spaniards conquered. Then the conquerors apportioned the districts among themselves. Thus Hernando Cortes was 'Marques del Valle' of Oaxaca. As 'Marques' he laid waste the Zapotec Indians' chief town, built a new city on the same site and named it Antequera, after a town of Spain near Malaga. When Mexico won its independence from

Spain, the city resumed its old Zapotec name, Huastlacac (modified in Spanish to Oaxaca) and the state took the same title. This is a story repeated with variations many times in Mexico. Practically all the states have resumed their Indian names. There are exceptions, such as the states of Vera Cruz, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato and Nuevo Leon.

Although the ancient Aztecs, Zapotecs, and Mayas are responsible for the boundaries of modern states of Mexico, the borders often outline definite geographic units. There is a classification handy for Mexican states which our republic cannot use to advantage. In Mexico there are low states, high states and higher states. The low states are the eastern seaboard units from north to south, Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Vera Cruz and Tabasco. The Yucatan peninsula group of Campeche, Yucatan and Quintana Roo also hugs sea level. Pacific coastal states are, for the most part, low states, too; but not so low as east-coast states, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Colima, Michoacan, Guerrero, Oaxaca and Chiapas. Then come the high states, that is, those which are 3,000 feet above sea level, Chihuahua, Coahuila and Durango, all of which lie in the Rio Grande basin between the wide open arms of the mountain ranges that border the famous valley of Mexico.

Most Populous and Richest.

"South of Durango are the higher states, and it may be added, the smaller, and the most populous and the richest states of Mexico. The average elevation of 11 states and the federal district is more than a mile above sea level. Orizaba peak, 125 miles southeast of Mexico City, is the key pin of a gigantic pair of dividers opened to a 60-degree angle. Each arm of the dividers is a mountain range, the left arm connecting with the Rocky mountains and the right losing itself at Monterey.

"Between the arms spreads the fertile mile-high or higher region of blue lakes and fruitful valleys, elevated enough to have an equable climate. Just as the mountain ranges converge on Orizaba, so the trade routes converge on Mexico City. Like Washington, the Mexican capital has been isolated within a small 'Distrito Federal,' administered by the national congress. But there is this difference, Mexico City is the New York as well as the Washington of Mexico. Its population of 900,000 nearly equals that of the most populous of the nation's provinces.

"Just as the United States has, in the state of Washington, a commonwealth named for the hero of its revolution, so Mexico has honored the father of its freedom from Spain. Padre Hidalgo was a parish priest in Dolores, in the state of Guanajuato, until he led the revolution in 1810. Dolores has now become Dolores Hidalgo. A nearby area of 8,000 square miles of the valley of Mexico has been carved out to make the state of Hidalgo. South of Mexico City another relatively small state, Morelos, honors another hero of Mexico's revolution.

"Difficulties of pronunciation are a barrier to a development of American

interest in Mexico. A man confronted with the name 'Oaxaca' is inclined to let the whole subject drop!

"Mexican names are difficult. In Mexico there are far more names in honor of the Indian than in the United States. Aztecs and Mayas loved 'r' and 'c' and 'x.' Of course they had no written language intelligible today. So the crackling Indian names must be expressed in soft Spanish. In the United States we have anglicized the Spanish-Indian names. The name of Mexico and its capital serves as a good example. The central shrine of the Aztec capital was dedicated to Mexitli, the war god. Spaniards revamped the name to Mexico, pronounced meh-he-ko. As far north as central Texas is a town Mexia, pronounced 'ma-he-n,' but Mexico, Mo., has the hard Anglo-Saxon 'x.'"

Germany Millions Ahead by Ditching Royalty

Berlin.—German taxpayers are finding that a republican form of government pays in cold cash. Where they used to be assessed \$10,000,000 annually to maintain the royal heads of state, the presidency this year is to cost only \$226,000.

President von Hindenburg's nominal salary is only \$15,000, but various personal allowances bring his real salary up to \$76,000. To this is added another \$150,000 for the executive staff expenses.

Under the monarchy the State of Prussia alone paid the Hohenzollerns \$4,500,000 a year, in addition to keeping up nearly 70 castles, palaces, hunting lodges, yachts, riding horses and motor cars. President von Hindenburg gets only two limousines, one chauffeur and a hunting lodge, in addition to the executive mansion. The late Socialist President, Fritz Ebert, had a combined salary and personal expense account of only \$17,000.

He Won't Quit

New York.—"Pop" Herbst vows that he's going to stay right on the job till fired. He's eighty-three years old and has been working in a flour mill for 72 years.

Virginia Recovers Rare Colonial Book

Elizabeth, N. J.—A book of records, said to contain wills of relatives of George Washington and proceedings of the Stafford County Orphans' court of Virginia during Revolutionary days, was turned over to H. R. McIlwaine, librarian of Virginia, by the Union County Historical society.

The book was taken from the Stafford county courthouse in 1862 by I. S. Haskins, a member of the Union forces, which occupied the building during a Civil war battle there. It reached the society after passing through the hands of several persons.

Communication with Governor Byrd of Virginia, after the society decided to return the relic, caused Mr. McIlwaine to make the trip because he was "afraid the book might be lost if sent by mail or express."

Among the wills in the book were those of John and Henry Washington, the degree of whose relationship to the first President was not learned.

EARN WAY THROUGH SCHOOL BY RAISING PIGS, COWS AND HENS

Three in Kentucky Family Work to Pay Expenses of Their College Education.

London, Ky.—This is the story of a boy whom a hog "rooted" to college. The youth is a brother of a lad who owned a calf which is "horning him through high school," and both have a sister who says she will blive a chicken to "scratch her through both high school and college."

The three live on a small farm in the mountains of this county, and are the children of J. M. Felner. Eight years ago the older brother joined an agricultural club fostered by the University of Kentucky. Before he entered high school he borrowed money and bought a pure-bred pig. By caring for the pig along scientific lines, as he was taught while a member of the Junior Farm club, he reaped profit. Some time ago he had sold \$1,800

worth of swine, the beginning of which was the pig, bought with borrowed money. With this money he has paid his way through high school and is now in college, going "on his own."

The mountain youth declared the pig had rooted him through school. Then his younger brother asserted he would raise a calf that would prod him to an education. He joined a pig club, and with his pig and some chickens bought a pure-bred calf. Now he has a herd of six fine cattle and has enough money left to carry him through high school.

The sister is preparing to start a chicken to setting and when chicks appear, the girl is starting out to make her own way also.

Not only in the University of Kentucky but in various other schools in the state, students working their own way are numerous. They wait on tables in restaurants, deliver papers,

carry laundry, clean off snow in winter and cut grass in summer, operate pressing clubs and carry on various other lines of activity. So far as known there is not a case on record in which one of these students has been tardy at a class unless because of illness or for some equally good reason.

Study "Voltmeter" Is Applied to Pupils

Philadelphia.—Public school efficiency is now tested in Philadelphia just as a radio battery is tested with a voltmeter.

The voltmeter of the public schools is a division of educational research, headed by Philip A. Boyer.

It has just completed a survey of the arithmetic course and found that, as Mr. Boyer words it, "a lesson which concerns the measurements of a dress on which a girl is working, the measurements of the ingredients in a cake, or something else concrete and familiar, loses the monotony of one which deals in textbook figures and unfamiliar situations."

ORCHARD GLEANINGS

MICE LIKELY TO HARM ORCHARDS

Field mice, which sometimes destroy large numbers of fruit trees by girdling the trunks and the roots, are likely to be worse this winter than in the past, according to the observations of G. C. Oederkirk of the United States biological survey, who is co-operating with the college of agriculture, University of Illinois and the Illinois state natural history survey in the control of rodents.

An examination of orchards near Vincennes, Ind., by Oederkirk shows a greater infestation than last year. This will undoubtedly result in serious injury this winter if unchecked. The heavy rains and floods in low land have caused mice to leave fields and seek shelter on high ground in grass and sod between rows and under the roots of trees. A very heavy infestation of house mice is also apparent in orchards this fall. This species seldom causes injury, although the burrows which they dig near the trees make homes for migrating pine mice.

Meadow and pine mice usually cause the most injury. Pine mice live in underground burrows and feed on roots and bulbs, while meadow mice live largely on the surface under matted vegetation and feed on stems of grass and other available food above ground. Meadow mice attack and girdle at the base of the trees to a height of four or five inches. This injury is often thought to be caused by rabbits. Pine mice attack the roots, often girdling the entire root system. This injury is most serious as it passes unnoticed. In most cases, until too late to benefit the tree by bridge grafting or other means.

Wooden mouse traps baited with a pinch of rolled oats is a means of determining the species infesting the orchard. Trapping is also an effective method to use in ridding a slight infestation in small orchards.

In large areas control measures consist in proper cultivation, use of non-legume cover crops, and systematic poisoning during the fall and winter. Full information may be obtained by writing the Illinois State Natural History Survey at Urbana.

Resetting Old Orchards With Strong New Trees

It has been customary among orchardists to take out undesirable trees and set in new young trees in their places, and to set in new trees where others have died. While it seems to work out very well in many cases it is not a very desirable practice when the old trees are quite thick and very old. It has not been proven that the decaying roots of an old tree will seriously interfere with the growth of roots of a new tree but in some cases this may be true.

If the old trees which stand are large and rather close together the roots of the old trees will interfere with the feeding roots of the new trees, and they may not thrive well. The roots of most trees have about the same spread of roots as they have of branches, and unless there is a good sized opening between the branches of the standing trees it would probably not be satisfactory to expect newly set trees to thrive well. If old trees are far apart it would probably be satisfactory to set in new trees.

Soy Bean Inoculation

Is of Much Importance

The importance of inoculating soy beans cannot too strongly be emphasized. Some farmers have the idea that a little inoculation in one part of the field will quickly inoculate the entire farm, and this might accidentally be true in some instances, but usually it will not be true. Inoculation spreads very slowly and by far the best plan even for the grower who has this crop on some field every year, is to inoculate all seed that is planted every year. The cost is very slight, and the advantage is marked. Commercial cultures that are entirely successful for such inoculation are now on the market at very reasonable cost.

Dormant Spray Needed

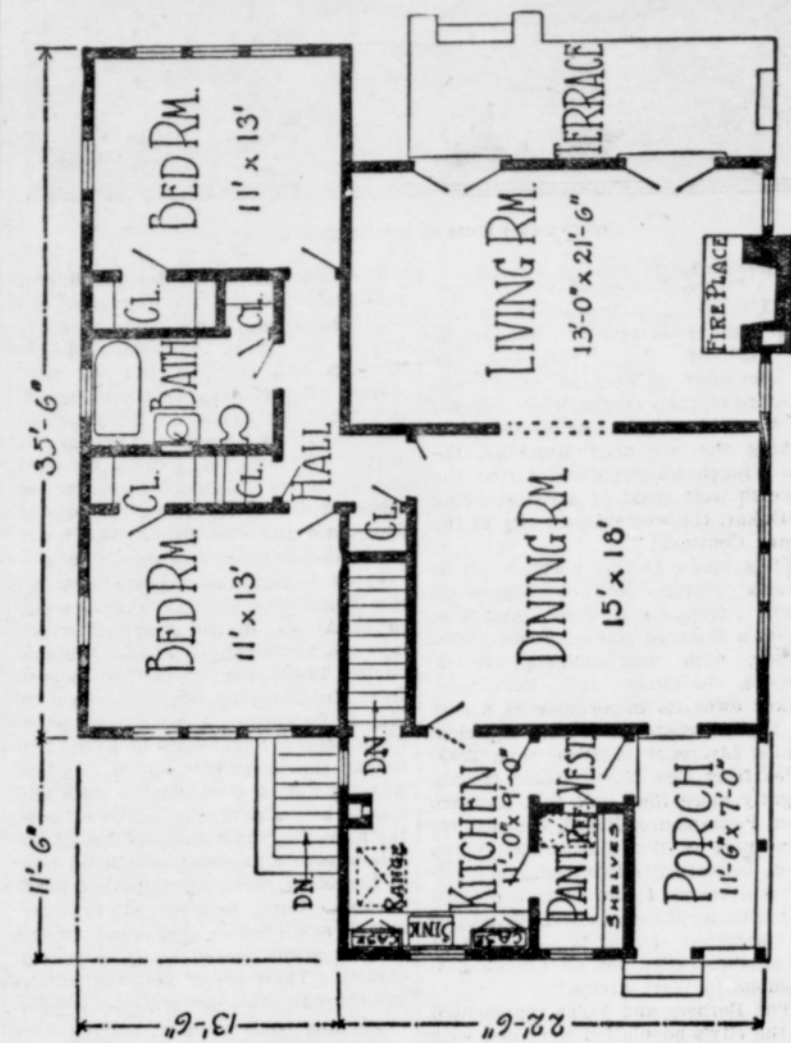
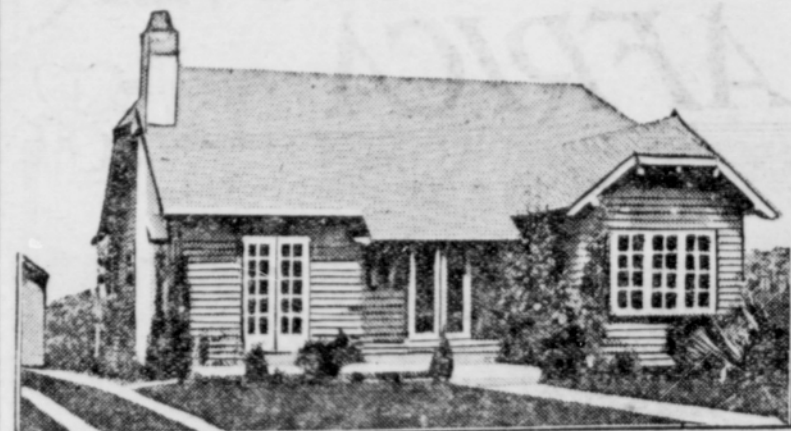
The dormant or rest period for fruits is from the time the leaves fall in October or November until the sap rises and the buds start rapid development the next spring. Experiment has shown that pruning done at any time during this whole period is of equal value except in the case of fruit plants that are partially tender. The dormant pruning of these should be delayed until near the end of the rest period. This delayed dormant pruning applies particularly to brambles and the hybrid varieties of grapes.

Horticultural Notes

If peach trees have not been treated with Paradichlorobenzene, remove the worms from the roots.

Of the different raspberry diseases, anthracnose is the only one for which spraying is effective. Every other disease is only controlled through selection and care in handling nursery stock.

Substantial and Spacious Five-Room Bungalow Looks Well in Any Place



Floor Plan.

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, for reply.

This is a bungalow which would look as well on any first-class residential street as it would on the farm or ranch. The reason for this is that it meets with certain elemental requirements any good house should have; it looks well, there are no gew-gaws or fancy trimmings. It is substantially built, and its interior is very conveniently laid out.

To begin with, the overhanging roof shelters and shades at the same time. Perhaps this would make it appeal to those living in the warmer sections of the country. The snubbed gables give a cozy look, but are excellent in the places where winds become more strong than agreeable. The framing could be stained brown, weathered finish, reducing upkeep in this respect to a minimum.

The porch is really an extension of the roof to a short distance above the front door. This is like the window at the left, really a French window. We enter from the terrace into the living room, 13 feet by 21 feet 6 inches, and with a fireplace and windows at one end, which, together with the windows on the same wall as the entrance door, leave a good expanse of wall space elsewhere for the proper hanging of pictures and the convenient placing of furniture.

From the living room we enter the dining room. It is 15 feet by 18 feet and has three windows. The kitchen is right off the dining room and has a sink by the windows, with ample shelving on both sides of it, a pantry with outside icing and a rear porch off the entrance vestibule which makes a good place for the housewife to do her light kitchen chores on a hot day.

There are two bedrooms off the dining room, reached through a short hall, which also forms the connecting link to the bathroom. Both bedrooms are 11 feet by 13 feet and have light on two sides, and ample closet room.

The family in this house would, we feel, take proper pride in it. See how the proper landscaping of the lot, accomplished with very little effort, has produced a pleasing front yard. We like those tall hollyhocks especially, and the junipers.

One thing that should not be forgotten in building this house, or any other house, is that it will be the center of the family life for many years. Will it be the kind of a place where friends will feel proud to come for a call? Will the neighbor children by preference favor your children's yard more than their own? These are things which will add to the pleasure of life, and it will be insuring their presence in their best aspects if you build so that the house will become a home as soon as you move in and get settled. All the fancy trimmings of the usual house built for show becomes nothing if we do not have a comfort-

able place, with rooms not too cramped or too large, and with a little garden at the side or the back supplying the table, while one in the front supplies flower beauty for the senses of sight and smell.

In building, it is usually best to let the contractor out to a single contractor of good reputation for the entire job. This way the owner knows at the start where he is at. Often separate contracts are made for the lighting, heating and plumbing, but on most small houses this can all be taken care of on the one contract.

It does not pay to supervise the building of your house yourself, unless you are a builder by trade. The time is gone and you find you have nothing to show for your trouble. A good contractor or builder is worth looking for, and leaving alone when you give him the contract.

Small House Offers

Big Chances for Beauty

The small house, while attractive to the majority of homeseekers, is apt to minimize its charm and desirability by its poorly conceived decoration. Why the small house should be slighted in this regard is hard to understand. Much time and effort are given to the decoration of large and imposing houses whose market is, in a sense, waiting for them, but the little house must limp along with indifferent decoration.

As a matter of fact, the little house offers far more opportunity for original and attractive decoration than the big house and at smaller cost. Whatever one saves in skipping on exterior and interior decoration is lost in the desirability and attractiveness of the house. After all, if a house is not quickly sold, if it does not intrigue and delight its buyers, and if it does not add to the reputation of the builder, whatever money is saved in perfunctory decoration does not meet the ultimate loss.

Insulation Saves From

Annoyances of Dampness

The constantly changing temperatures of all seasons will work no hardship on you or your family if you live in a well-insulated home. When the driving rain comes your home will be free from dampness and the annoyance and expense of moisture-stained walls. Insulating lumber in walls and roofs makes the home uniformly comfortable from the ground floor to the attic in all seasons of the year.

"Clinker" Brick Now

Used in Building

Ten years ago the clinker brick, so-called because it frequently came out of the kiln with the fused appearance of a real furnace clinker, was a total loss to the manufacturer and usually was chucked into the rubbish heap or the dump. Today clinker brick are used in the construction of the most attractive brick houses and sell at a higher price than the run of kiln brick. The percentage in any kiln is small.