



1. Dr. James Doran (right), the new prohibition commissioner, and Maj. H. H. White, new assistant prohibition commissioner, hold their first conference with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews (left). 2. Anti-British agitators picket British embassy in Washington. 3. William Phillips, first American minister to Canada.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Capt. Lindbergh Is Recipient of Unprecedented Honors in France.

THE notable event of the week ending May 27 was the completion of Capt. Charles Lindbergh's successful crossing by airplane from New York to Paris at 10:21, Paris time, Saturday night, May 21, after 33 hours 29 minutes in the air.

Paris gave the intrepid American flyer a wildly enthusiastic reception, in which there was no evidence of the reported enmity for American contestants in this transoceanic air race that had resulted in the loss of two French flyers, Captains Nungesser and Goll. From the moment his plane came to a stop on Le Bourget flying field, just outside the French capital, he became the acclaimed hero of the civilized world. In Paris no such tumultuous scenes have been witnessed since the signing of the armistice at the close of the World War, and for the week following the landing he has been sought for and feted by all classes. The king of Belgium wired him an invitation to be his guest at Brussels, King George of England extended him an invitation to visit him in London, organizations of many kinds contended for the honor of being host to him; the French government conferred upon him the medal of the Legion of Honor. From Captain Lindbergh's own countrymen came hundreds of offers of employment at fabulous salaries. Motion picture producers, vaudeville theater managers, managers of lecture courses, offered large sums for his services, and if he wishes, it is estimated that he could within the next twelve months easily make a million dollars as a result of his heroic exploit. So far he has refused to consider any of the offers, asserting that he had no idea of commercializing the flight which he made solely for the purpose of advancing the science of aviation.

It is not known at this writing when he will return to America. Before doing so he will accept the invitation from the kings of Belgium and England and will visit Stockholm and other European cities. The United States government has offered to bring him back on board a battleship as the guest of the American people and it is probable that he will accept this invitation.

Captain Lindbergh covered the distance from San Diego, Calif., to Paris—8,725 miles—in actual flying time of 56 hours and 46 minutes. He left San Diego, Calif., on the afternoon of May 10 and arrived in St. Louis—1,600 miles—the next day. After a rest there he hopped to New York—900 miles—crossing the American continent in an actual flying time of 23 hours and 15 minutes. After a few days' rest he started from New York to Paris—3,600 miles. This is a new world's record for nonstop straight line distance, the previous record being 3,400 miles.

ANOTHER event of importance in the field of aviation was the attempted flight of the Italian aviator, Francesco de Pinedo, from Newfoundland to the Azores Islands, a distance of 1,200 miles. He left Trepassy Bay, N. F., Monday morning, May 23, but became lost in the fog and landed on the ocean some 300 miles from his objective point and his plane was towed into port by a sailing vessel that had picked him up.

A MOVE of unusual importance in the field of international relations was the break between Great Britain and Soviet Russia following the revelations resulting from the raiding by the British government of Arcos, Ltd., the Russian trading company operating in England, and the official Soviet trade delegation. In the house of commons Prime Minister Baldwin announced that on the basis of Sir Windham Child's findings in documents seized in the raid on May 12 the British government had decided to break off diplomatic relations with Russia.

In his address the prime minister referred at length to the documentary evidence of the Soviet international network of Bolshevik plots, in England, the United States, Canada, New Zealand, and said:

"In the face of these breaches of the trade agreement and international comity, his majesty's government has shown patience and forbearance which is probably without parallel.

"Diplomatic relations when thus deliberately and systematically abused are in themselves a danger to peace, and his majesty's government therefore has decided that unless the house expresses disapproval on Thursday, the government will terminate the trade agreement, require the withdrawal of the trade delegation and Soviet mission from London, and recall the British mission from Moscow."

"The Soviet government itself cannot escape the responsibility for the action of the trade delegation and the abuse of the facilities afforded it," the prime minister continued, "but the matter does not rest there, because it is difficult to believe that, while one organ of the Soviet government was breaking its solemn undertaking, the Soviet mission and Soviet government did not pass on these proceedings."

The prime minister explained that the police for months had been watching the activities of the Soviet secret agents who had arranged for photographing secret documents in the Soviet house. Their suspicions were confirmed early this year when two British subjects employed by the air force were discovered stealing two documents for the Reds, he said.

Mr. Baldwin then referred to a "further document of an official and highly confidential character," which turned up missing and which was discovered by the police to have been photographed on the Arcos premises. Armed with this knowledge, the police staged a raid, going straight to the subterranean photostat room, where they found a cipher clerk known to be connected with the secret agents.

Documents found in another room showed that this clerk's chief function was the carrying out of secret communications abroad. In his possession were found codes in envelopes addressed to well-known Communist individuals and organizations in England and the United States. The envelopes contained directions from the Red Internationale to Communists and organizations in both countries.

"The investigation shows," said Mr. Baldwin, "that both Arcos and the trade delegation habitually used subversive propaganda. The correspondence dealt with the Communist seamen's club, the 'hands off China' movement, the anti-trade union bill, the distribution of Communist propaganda and industrial affairs in America."

This action on the part of the British government means again outlawing Russia in the family of nations, and the lining up of England with the United States in its attitude toward the Soviet government. The American government has consistently refused to recognize in any way the Soviet government of Russia on the basis that that government was engaging in propaganda with the purpose of undermining other governments with which friendly relations had been perfected. This government has refused to permit any official representative of the Soviets to land in the United States, and this investigation on the part of England has demonstrated the wisdom of the officials at Washington.

SECRETARY of the Treasury Mellon has announced the resignation of Assistant Secretary L. C. Andrews, effective August 1. At the same time announcement was made of the appointment of Dr. James M. Doran as prohibition commissioner to succeed Roy A. Haynes. The resignation of Mr. Andrews was unexpected. Secretary Mellon announced that he has recommended to President Coolidge the appointment of Seymour Lowman, former lieutenant governor of New York, to succeed him.

It was indicated by Mr. Mellon that while the new assistant secretary of the treasury will have supervisory authority over the bureau of prohibition, as well as over the bureau of customs and the coast guard, he will not have such broad powers as Mr. Andrews.

Doctor Doran, it was stated, will have full authority as prohibition com-

missioner, although general determination of policies will remain in the hands of the secretary of the treasury. The date of Haynes' retirement was not indicated.

GERMANY claims that with the recent blowing up of the 25 concrete dugouts on its frontier at Koenigsberg it has completed the disarmament provided for by the Versailles treaty, and is now demanding that the allied troops evacuate the Rhineland provinces. The allies are insisting that the interallied military commission must inspect the work of dismantling the fortresses, but Germany holds that the interallied military control commission expired on February 1, as promised by the allies, and that for reasons of prestige, Germany cannot permit a renewal of the interallied control. There the matter stands with nothing definite as to when the remaining French troops will march out of Germany.

FLOODS continue to ravage Louisiana parishes. Five additional parishes, with an area of 1,100,000 acres, and the homes of 80,000 people were thrown open to invasion by the inland sea when the river tore aside the protection barriers at McCrea and spread over the low lands of Pointe Coupee parish. Before the flood waters have vanished into the Gulf of Mexico they will have cut a path 50 miles wide and 200 miles long from the Arkansas border to the gulf.

AT WASHINGTON Justice William Hitz sentenced Harry F. Sinclair, millionaire oil operator, to serve three months in jail and to pay a fine of \$500 for contempt of the United States senate in refusing to answer questions in connection with the investigation of the Teapot Dome lease scandal in 1924. The sentence was more severe than had been generally expected by those who have followed the case and who did not believe that the term of imprisonment would exceed the minimum of one month which had been imposed. In an earlier case, on Eiver-ton R. Chapman, a New York stock broker, in 1896. In sentencing Sinclair, Justice Hitz declared that he believed the decision of the United States Supreme court in the Mal Daugherty case was binding on him.

Pending an appeal to the United States Supreme court Sinclair was released on \$5,000 bail.

PAYNE WHITNEY, prominent sportsman, one of the richest of Americans, son of the late William C. Whitney and brother of Harry Payne Whitney, died suddenly May 26 on the tennis court of his country home at Manhasset, L. I., of acute indigestion.

Payne Whitney was born in New York 51 years ago, the second son of William C. Whitney. Like his father and elder brother, he went to Yale, where he was graduated in 1898. While there he achieved fame as an oarsman and was captain of his college crew.

After leaving Yale he took a law course at Harvard, and in 1902 he married Miss Helen Hay, daughter of the late John Hay, secretary of state and at one time ambassador to Great Britain.

Mr. Whitney was for many years a power in financial circles, although comparatively little was heard of him in that field. He was an active philanthropist in a generous but unostentatious way, so that almost nothing was known of his benefactions.

Wall street estimates his wealth as more than \$300,000,000, basing the estimate on the income-tax payments that Mr. Whitney made for the years 1924 and 1925.

SOME progress was made at Philadelphia in the efforts of the union miners and operators to negotiate a new wage agreement.

After two days of discussion of conditions in the Pennsylvania soft coal fields and in the bituminous territory generally a sub select committee of six members each was appointed to get down to work and attempt to arrive at a basis for negotiations.

It was made clear by both sides, however, that no concrete proposition had yet been advanced. The miners said the joint conference was called by the operators and any proposition must come from them.

## December Eggs Are Desirable

Possible to Increase Profits by Developing Better Laying Strain.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The average farm hen lays less than 60 eggs a year and she lays them during the season of lowest prices. It is quite possible to increase the egg profits from the farm flock, says Dr. M. A. Jull, poultry husbandman of the United States Department of Agriculture, by developing a flock that will not only produce more eggs in a year but will produce them in the fall and winter. Ten eggs laid in December, he says, are worth 20 laid in April or May.

### Lowest Egg Prices.

A study of the trend in the average monthly farm prices from 1910 to 1924 shows that the lowest wholesale egg prices prevail in April, and that there is a slight increase in July and August, with a more perceptible increase beginning in September. The highest price is reached in December. The important point for farm flock owners to realize is that it takes fewer eggs from October to January to pay for a given quantity of feed than during any other time of the year. Although the price of grain or of eggs cannot be controlled on the farm, egg production can be regulated to a considerable extent.

### Ability to Lay Eggs.

The ability to lay eggs is inherited. To develop an egg-laying strain requires careful selection and the adoption of a consistent breeding policy. The average farm hen should not only lay at least 144 eggs in a year but most of them should be laid from October to March. This can be accomplished by building up the flock from selected females that have these characters and with males produced by such females. Four guides to improvement are the selecting each year of (1) those hens which mature early; (2) those which lay best after they begin; (3) those which seldom go broody; and (4) those which lay well throughout the late summer and fall. Furthermore it is important to hatch the chicks as early as possible.

### Increasing Demand for Capons at High Prices

As there is a growing demand for good capons at top prices, a few of the more important things to follow to produce good capons may be of some benefit.

In the first place, only stock from good vigorous breeders should be used. While most any breed may be used for producing capons, a bird of good size and plumpness makes the better carcass. The different breeds of the American class such as the Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Lavas, Rhode Island Whites, etc., make fine capons. In the English class are the White or Buff Orpington or Dorking. The Asiatic, the Brahma, White Cochin or Langshan, The Jersey Giant also makes an exceptionally fine capon. The Mediterranean, while very easily caponized, do not make top price birds.

### Important That Chicks Be Confined Near Stove

It is important that chicks be confined near the brooder stove when they are first put into the brooder. This may be done by putting a wire screen around the brooder so that the chicks cannot get out of the warmth until they have learned to go where the heat suits them best. If there is any floor draft it is advisable to make this retainer out of tin or some similar material. After such a retainer is removed, the corners of the brooder house should be rounded off with some material so as to prevent the chicks from crowding into the corners. Proper regulation of the heat will also prove an important factor in preventing chicks from crowding.

### Agricultural Items

Good machinery will cut costs.

A community without an organization is on the skids.

A month without adequate feed destroys the value of 11 months of plenty.

Production is the first consideration, but marketing is of almost equal importance.

After much experimenting the Ohio station concludes that nine pecks of seed oats to the acre is best seeding.

Farming is hard work, but the biggest waste in farming is the waste of time in an unbalanced farming plan.

Soy beans are planted at the rate of one bushel for two to three acres. If drilled in, six to seven pecks per acre are needed.

A hydraulic ram will operate if the water delivered to it has a fall of at least three feet and flows at a rate of at least two to six gallons a minute.

Ohio vegetable experts claim that dusting soil heavily with two applications of 20-80 copper lime dust reduced the "drop" or botrytis disease of lettuce from 44 to 11 per cent.

# FACTS about used car allowances

Most new car sales now involve the trading-in of a buyer's used car. More and more people are asking: "Why should my used car seem to have several values? ... Why should dealers in different makes of cars offer me allowances differing materially? ... Does the largest allowance offered mean the best deal for me?"

## Here are basic facts:

1 Your used car has seemingly different values because competitive dealers are bidding to sell you a new car.

2 Your used car has only one fundamental basis of value: what the dealer who accepts it in trade can get for it in the used car market.

3 The largest trade-in allowance which is offered on your used car is not necessarily the best deal for you. Sometimes it is; but sometimes it is not.

4 An excessive allowance may mean that you are paying an excessive price for the new car in comparison with its real value.

5 Judge the merits of the new car in comparison with its price, including all delivery and finance charges. Then weigh any difference in allowance offered on your used car.

WHEN YOU are ready to trade-in your present car, remember that after all you are making a purchase and not a sale. You are buying a new car and simply applying your present car as a credit toward the purchase price of a new car.

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