



1—Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, principal speaker at annual convention of Kiwanis International in Memphis, Tenn. 2—British delegation at celebration of the three hundred twentieth anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, Va. 3—Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, with an American girl, reviewing parade of Fourth regiment of marines at Shanghai, before the Leathernecks were sent to the Peking area.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Lindbergh Is on Way Home—Flood Control Conference in Chicago.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

CAPTAIN LINDBERGH is on his way home, due to receive a welcome that will throw into the shade even the remarkable ovations given him in Paris, Brussels and London. Sailing from Cherbourg, he is a passenger on the United States cruiser Memphis at the express invitation of President Coolidge and will go direct to Washington to be the President's guest and to receive the Distinguished Flying Cross and to be promoted, presumably to the rank of colonel. The young aviator's mother was invited to visit in the temporary White House at the same time. The President appointed Secretary of War Davis, Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, Secretary of State Kellogg, and Secretary of Commerce Hoover a cabinet committee in charge of the welcoming arrangements, but details were turned over to the District of Columbia commissioners.

One of the plans already agreed upon includes the gathering of the largest group of aircraft ever assembled to greet a distinguished visitor to Washington, which will meet the Memphis at a point about fifty miles at sea and convoy the ship to Washington. As the cruiser enters Chesapeake bay the escort will be joined by nine navy torpedo, bombing, and scouting planes, and further up the Potomac more than a score of army planes from Langley Field, Va., as well as sea-planes from Hampton Roads and the naval air station, will be added.

After a day in Washington, Lindbergh will fly to Staten Island and put himself in the hands of the New Yorkers, who have planned a tremendous reception. The international political importance attached to Lindbergh's flight was responsible in part for his speedy return. He earnestly desired to visit a lot of countries in Europe, feeling that it might be a long time before he got over there again. But it became evident that the nations he did not visit would feel slighted, and he was persuaded to give up his plans. Besides, President Coolidge was desirous of receiving the air hero before leaving for his vacation in the Black Hills of South Dakota, his departure for that place being scheduled for June 13.

Lindbergh flew from Paris to Brussels, where he was received in state by King Albert, who made him a Chevalier of the Royal Order of Leopold. Then he flew over to Croydon, England, where a mob of hundreds of thousands welcomed him so vigorously that he and his plane barely escaped serious damage. In London Ambassador Houghton presented him to King George and other notables and the king awarded him the air force cross. He attended various banquets and other functions and went to the Derby as the guest of Lord Lonsdale. Meanwhile his plane was being dismantled for shipment to America, so he borrowed a plane and flew back to Paris to say farewell to the French people and to Ambassador Herrick, whose tactful guidance meant so much to the aviator during his stay in France.

Five leading American engineering societies last week gave to Lindbergh, Orville Wright and his late brother, Wilbur Wright, the Washington award for outstanding engineering accomplishment. Lindbergh's plane was equipped with a Wright motor.

THOUSANDS of prominent men, answering the call of the mayors of Chicago, New Orleans and St. Louis, gathered in Chicago to discuss the great Mississippi valley floods and to try to devise methods of preventing the recurrence of the disaster. The participants in the conference included United States senators and congressmen, governors, mayors and other officials, business men of all varieties, engineers and labor leaders. Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi as chair-

man of the organization committee called the assemblage to order and Secretary of War Davis delivered a message from President Coolidge. Among the other speakers were Secretary of Labor J. J. Davis, Maj. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, chief of army engineers; Senator W. L. Jones and Representative Frank R. Jones, chairmen of the congressional flood control committees, and Speaker Nicholas Longworth. Before leaving Washington for Chicago, Mr. Longworth had a conference with President Coolidge and said afterward that flood control legislation, together with tax reduction would be given the right of way by the house when congress meets in December.

Conditions in the flood area improved slowly, but the "sugar bowl" parishes of Louisiana were being converted into a huge lake as the blanket of water moved gradually to the gulf outlet.

MARSHAL CHANG TSO-LIN'S northern Chinese armies met with great defeats in Honan province, through the forces of both the Han-kow and Nanking factions of the Nationalists advancing in the campaign against Peking. The northerners retreated to the north of the Yellow river and Chang prepared for desperate resistance at Paotingfu and Tschchow. The peril of foreigners in the Peking area was so imminent that nearly two thousand American marines were sent there from Shanghai and about as many more were en route there from the Philippines. This will make a force of more than 4,000 Americans in Peking and Tientsin. The British and Japanese also were sending large numbers of troops there, together with many planes to patrol the railway between the two cities. Japan also landed considerable forces at Tsingtao, which action provoked both the northern and the Nationalist authorities.

The diplomatic corps in Peking determined on plans for the defense of the legation quarter in the event of a crisis, but dispatches from Washington say President Coolidge decided that if disorders occurred Minister MacMurray and the American legation should be moved to Tientsin or possibly Shanghai, the navy believing it will be much easier to defend Americans at those points than at Peking. Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, who has been traveling in China, was caught in the disorders resulting from the rout of Chang's troops in Honan. He escaped unhurt but he and his party were robbed of all their valuables.

SOVIET RUSSIA, extremely sore over the break with Great Britain, is determined to keep the Chinese situation as bad as it can. The executive committee of the Third Internationale decided to make a more intensive campaign in support of the Chinese revolution and to appeal to the workers of the world to assist soviet Russia to sabotage other nations in the coming "inevitable war."

Alexis Rykov, president of the council of people's commissars, addressing a plenary session of the Moscow soviet, declared that the British rupture with Russia was a prelude to war. The international situation therefore, was threatened with grave complications. The British government, he asserted, wished to improve its position by provoking war, in which it hoped to play a leading part, leaving "the dirty part of the work" to other peoples, who, being thereby weakened, would be subordinated to Great Britain. To this danger the soviet union opposed a steady policy of peace.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE in his Memorial day address at Arlington told his audience that the United States must maintain armed forces sufficient to protect it from attacks, or expose itself to aggression and destruction. He added to this warning a pledge of his leadership in an effort to end war through international agreements. But while he spoke of the country's desire to discard the element of force and deal with other powers on the basis of understanding and good will, he cautioned that "we could no more dispense with our military forces than we could dispense with our police forces."

Ambassador Herrick, speaking in France, created something of a sensation by making a strong attack on

soviet Russia for its attempts to undermine other governments.

FIFTEEN balloons started from Akron, Ohio, in the annual elimination race, and the three winners all landed in Maine. W. T. Van Orman with the Goodyear entry won first place with 727 miles; E. J. Hill with the Detroit Flying club's balloon was second with 665 miles, and Capt. W. W. Kepner, pilot of the U. S. Army No. 3, took third place with 602 miles to his credit. Not an accident of any sort marred the event.

RIOTOUS mobs in Tampa, Fla., made three determined attacks on the jail with the intention of lynching a prisoner who had confessed to murdering five members of a family. The crowds were repulsed first by the police and then by members of the National Guard; the soldiers were forced to fire on the attackers and killed four persons.

GOVERNOR FULLER of Massachusetts, who is studying the Sacco-Vanzetti case, has appointed an advisory committee to aid him in determining his course in that puzzling matter. Its members are President Abbott Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, President Samuel W. Stratton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Judge Robert Grant.

CHARLES P. TAFT, publisher of the Cincinnati Times-Star, and Mrs. Taft have given their valuable art collection, their residence and \$1,000,000 to the people of Cincinnati. Announcement of the gift, made at a meeting of the Cincinnati Institute of Fine Arts, said it was given for the advancement of "the artistic and musical education and enjoyment of the people of Cincinnati."

EGYPT is in danger of losing her independence again. The government, under the influence of the Wafd nationalists, a wealthy Moslem organization, announced plans to reorganize the army without consulting the British and to refuse credits for the British sidar. The British government sent a prompt warning against such action, accompanied by threats and reinforced the latter by dispatching three battleships to Alexandria and Port Said. Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign secretary, explained to the house of commons that if the Wafd politicians got control of the army it would become a potential hostile force and would complicate Great Britain's task of defending the Suez canal.

BELGIUM and Italy are on the verge of a quarrel, the trouble starting with the attitude of the Belgian foreign minister, Vandervelde, who is a Socialist, toward Fascism. His attacks were brought on by Italy's demand that Belgium expel Italian political refugees. Mussolini recalled the Italian ambassador, Marquis Cambiaso, leaving the embassy to a charge d'affaires indefinitely. Vandervelde refused to modify his attitude and was supported by the Socialist deputies.

OPENING of the sale of liquor in Ontario province under government control attracted crowds of thirty Americans to Windsor and Toronto, and they, together with equally thirsty Canadians, almost mobbed the liquor stores. The demand for bottled booze and for the permits without which it could not be purchased was so great that some places had to close until more supplies could be obtained.

PRIMO DE RIVERA, premier-dictator of Spain, has called a national assembly to meet September 13 for the purpose of drafting a new constitution and a new electoral law giving universal suffrage and absolute freedom of the ballot.

GEORGE SOUDERS of Lafayette won the 500-mile automobile race at Indianapolis on Memorial day, driving his little Duesenberg car at an average speed of 97.54 miles an hour and going the whole route without relief.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S selection of the Black hills as his vacation place gave great joy to South Dakota. He will occupy the state game lodge near Rapid City, and the executive offices will be established in the new engineering building of the State School of Mines in Rapid City.

## Skim Milk Makes Valuable Cheese

### Farmers Could Get Good Money for Product Now Given to Swine.

By converting it into cottage cheese, farmers could get from 15 to 30 cents a gallon for the skim milk ordinarily fed to the hogs, according to P. H. Tracy of the dairy manufactures division, college of agriculture, University of Illinois. A gallon of skim milk will make from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pounds of cottage cheese, which usually sells for 12 1/2 to 20 cents a pound, he pointed out. Cottage cheese is easy to make on the farm and takes only a limited amount of equipment.

"There are various methods of making cottage cheese. The following procedure probably would be most convenient for the farm. In one method, Junket, a tablet containing rennet is used, whereas in the other method the curd is set through the natural process of souring. The rennet cheese is a little more desirable.

#### Must Be High Quality.

"The milk used must be of high quality. It should come from clean, healthy cows. Care should be taken to see that the milk utensils have been thoroughly washed and rinsed with scalding water. They should be rinsed again just before they are used. This applies to the separator as well as the pails, strainers and cans.

"Cool the separated milk to 75 degrees and place that to be made into cheese in a vessel such as a large double boiler. If Junket is to be used, dissolve the tablet in a pint of cold water and then add to the milk, stirring well. One tablet contains enough rennet to set about 50 gallons of milk and the above solution should be used accordingly. The rest should be kept cold until used, as it deteriorates rapidly at room temperatures.

"Hold the milk at a temperature as near 75 degrees as possible for about 18 to 20 hours. When it is ready to cut there will be a slight amount of whey on top, the curd will be firm and will cut clean when a spoon is passed through it.

#### Heat Slowly.

"Gently break up the curd into small cubes and heat slowly with very gentle agitation. If no Junket has been added heat to about 92 degrees in about 30 minutes and hold at that temperature until the curd is firm enough to split open when squeezed. It should not be heated so long that it is tough and rubbery. Usually from 5 to 15 minutes will be necessary to firm the curd.

"If Junket has been used, heat the curd slower but to a higher temperature, going to about 110 degrees to 112 degrees in about 60 to 75 minutes' time. Hold the cheese at 110 degrees to 112 degrees until the curd is firm.

"Drain the whey through cheese-cloth or strainer and wash curd twice with cold water in order to chill curd and remove excess acid. The wash water is removed each time the same as whey.

"As soon as the curd seems to have drained dry add salt at the rate of 2 ounces for each 10 pounds of curd, and package. A little cream will make the cheese more palatable. Glass jars or paraffined paper containers may be used to advantage for marketing the product.

"The finished product should be in the form of large mellow flakes and should not be soft or pasty or tough. Neither should it have a high acid flavor."

## Ethics of Fertilizer Industry Are Improved

The fertilizer industry has become firmly established among legitimate business institutions, according to E. B. Wells, soil specialist of the Kansas State Agricultural college. When commercial fertilizers were first introduced into Kansas, he explained, little attention was paid either to quality or grade. Flash titles, together with low price, largely determined the sale of the product.

Today manufacturers have found that if the business is to be legitimate it must be founded upon scientific reasoning and experimental evidence. The number of brands are being reduced and the quality of products are being improved. Few low grade mixtures are put upon the market today by reputable companies.

## Agricultural Items

More and better maple sap comes from maple lots that are not grazed.

The waste is greater than the benefits if cattle are turned on pasture too early.

Newspapers are devoting twice as much space to agricultural news as they did five years ago.

New York ordinarily raises a surplus of dairy cattle, but last year 10,000 more dairy cows were shipped into the state than were shipped out.

In buying baby chicks, it is wise to buy them locally so you may have a chance to visit the farm and see the parent stock before placing an order.

Well-rotted barnyard manure is a good fertilizer for the garden. It should be applied at the rate of 20 tons to an acre and should be worked into the soil.

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