



1—View of the parade in Boston in honor of the visit of the transatlantic and transpacific aviators; the Yankee division passing the reviewing stand. 2—Wailing Wall of the Jews in Jerusalem, access to which is forbidden since the earthquake. 3—Thomas E. Campbell, former governor of Arizona, who may be made ambassador to Mexico.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Naval Conference Resumed With Not Much Hope of an Agreement.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WITH the return to Geneva of the British delegation, the naval limitation conference was resumed; but there was a feeling there and in Washington that the parley was doomed to failure. Viscount Cecil and W. C. Bridgeman had submitted to the British cabinet their demands and their entire policy, and apparently were upheld in every particular. Sir Austen Chamberlain, foreign secretary, then made a statement to the house of commons that left little hope that an agreement could be reached. The crux of this was that he considered the permanent formula adopted at Washington for limiting battleships inapplicable for certain classes of cruisers to have sounded the death knell of the conference. It was to apply this formula to auxiliary craft that President Coolidge called the conference. Sir Austen suggested that an agreement might be reached for a shorter period than originally planned, or on destroyers and submarines only, in case the three powers could not agree on a maximum cruiser tonnage; but this idea was coldly received by the American officials in Geneva and in Washington.

Dispatches from Geneva said the final British proposals were as follows:

1. That, since an agreement has practically been reached on submarines and destroyers, a convention shall be framed providing for 90,000 tons of submarines and 180,000 tons of destroyers, with an approximate 66 per cent ratio for Japan.
2. That a quota of 300,000 tons shall be adopted for all cruiser types.
3. That the ratio between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan for 10,000-ton cruisers carrying 8-inch guns shall be 12-12-8, or, if this is not acceptable, 15-15-10.
4. That the next smaller cruiser class shall be limited to 7,500 tons, carrying 6-inch guns.
5. That the question of providing extra smaller cruisers for Great Britain from its obsolete vessels shall be left to the Washington conference in 1931.

Congressman Martin B. Madden of Illinois, chairman of the house appropriations committee, who has been traveling in England, gave an interview at Torquay in which he said that if Great Britain was not willing to give America the equivalent of English ship power with respect to speed, range, tonnage, etc., there was every reason to believe that the United States naval building program would have the support of the appropriations committee. An agreement putting our navy out of balance with Britain's would not be ratified by congress, he said. Ambassador Gibson has been told by the state department that the United States would rather have him return to Washington without a treaty than to sign an agreement which fails to safeguard American interests or make possible real naval economies.

FOR three days about two dozen governors of states and some guests, in annual conference at Mackinac Island, Mich., discussed all manner of topics related to the public welfare, devoting a large part of the time to flood control and farm relief. The executives do not adopt resolutions at these meetings, but they were unanimous in favoring flood control of the Mississippi river and its tributaries by the federal government and in blaming that government for past neglect of that problem and the consequent losses. Governors of the Middle West and West had a lot to say about the agricultural problem and most of them seemed to favor a measure like the McNary-Haugen bill which the President vetoed. There was a general condemnation of election corruption but the govern-

nors disagreed on the method of purification. A limited expression on federal control of hydro-electric systems was largely opposed and the sentiment against the centralization of power in Washington bureaus was all but unanimous. A proposed house of governors was called ridiculous by one governor and commended by others.

Gifford Pinchot, former governor of Pennsylvania, found opportunity to tell the conference that Senator-elect Vore should be ousted from the senate, and to make a bitter attack on Secretary of the Treasury Mellon as Vore's political partner.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. COOLIDGE attended the pageant at Custer, S. D., celebrating the days of gold discovery, and experienced some thrills not on the program. Two big horses broke from a covered wagon they were drawing and, with the doubletree attached, ran through the crowd straight for the box where the Chief Executive and his party were seated. A mounted cowboy managed to turn them aside, the throng opened for them and they disappeared over a near-by hill. When Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge were returning to the State Lodge they were overtaken by a violent rain storm which made travel over the slippery, sloping roads rather perilous. Mr. Coolidge has been asked by several cities to use his influence in the matter of the location of the Republican national convention of next year, but last week he declared he had no choice, though he would be glad to confer with the national committee if it desired. It is said that San Francisco now has more votes pledged to it than any other city.

The President is seriously considering the invitation to visit Havana next spring, extended by President Machado of Cuba, and to address the Pan-American congress there. He might make such a proposed trip the occasion of visiting Porto Rico to inform himself of conditions in that island, the people of which are clamoring for changes in their form of government and the election of a governor of their own people.

MRS. ANNE U. STILLMAN and her son, "Bud," found place on the front pages again last week, for the young man was married in the Grand Anse camp, in the Quebec woods, to Lena Wilson, forest girl and former servant in the Stillman household. Fifi managed the whole affair with great eclat, gathered a lot of notable wedding guests and decked her new daughter-in-law with magnificent diamonds. Of course the news photographers were there in swarms, and as Father L'Ami was performing the ceremony some of them pressed too close. Fifi flew into a rage and upset them and their cameras and bombarded the whole squad of camera men with plates until they fled to the woods.

MARION COUNTY PROSECUTOR REMY of Indianapolis and his aids are working their way through a great mass of documents turned over to them on the order of ex-Dragon Stephenson, the life convict, which he says substantiate his charges against Indiana officials; and a new grand jury at Indianapolis is supposed to be investigating Stephenson's alleged control of the 1925 legislature. Gov. Ed Jackson continued silent concerning charges of misconduct in office, and two Indianapolis papers, the News and Times, asked him to show his innocence or resign. Editors of other Indiana papers back up this demand, the Republican organs saying the governor owes it to his party, as well as to himself and the state, to dispel the cloud of mistrust now enveloping the statehouse. Prosecutor Remy says the disclosures may rock the state and shock the nation.

FREDERICK STERLING, the first American minister to the Irish Free State, presented his letters of credence to Gov. Gen. Timothy Healy in Dublin and took up his duties. The ceremony was made elaborate by the Irish, their best troops acting as escort for Mr. Sterling and lining the route of the parade to the vice regal lodge in Phoenix Park. After seeing the governor general, the minister exchanged calls with President Cosgrave. Mr. Sterling's first task will

be the negotiation of a commercial treaty between America and Ireland, replacing the old American treaty with Great Britain.

IGNORING the Chinese treaties with the powers, the Nationalist government at Nanking has promulgated a new list of tariffs on luxuries, running from 15 to 60 per cent. American exports to China are especially hard hit, and the American merchants in Shanghai met and decided to send a strong protest to Washington, though their hope of relief was small. Though Gen. Feng Yu-shiang was continuing his advance on Peking, along the line of the Hankow railway, Gen. Chang Kai-shek, generalissimo of the Nanking forces, was reported to be in a precarious position because the Radical forces from Hankow were moving down the Yangtze toward Nanking and also were threatening to advance south through Chekiang province on Shanghai.

FRANCE, or its government, is about fed up on Russian communist propaganda and Premier Poincare called in the soviet ambassador, Christian Rakowsky, and told him most emphatically that unless Moscow's Red agents in France were recalled at once France might be provoked into breaking off all relations with Russia. Rakowsky hurried to Moscow to confer with his chiefs. Eight communists, convicted in Paris of being spies in the pay of Russia since 1924, were given unusually severe sentences.

Secretary General Turati of the Italian Fascist party in a speech at Ravenna predicted that a clash between the Fascist and the Bolshevik conceptions of the state must come, and that the victory would rest with Fascism.

NEW YORK was all set to undergo the inconvenience of a strike of traction workers, and the Interborough managers were prepared to continue service with strikebreakers—which promised riotous times—when Mayor Walker intervened and in two hours won both sides to agree to a settlement that resulted at least in a truce. The trouble probably is not over, however, for the union leaders assert they are now free to organize the traction workers, while the Interborough officials deny this.

ACCOMPANIED by his brother, Prince George, and by Prime Minister Baldwin, the prince of Wales has come over for another visit to Canada, and possibly to the United States. On August 7 these three distinguished men will represent England at the formal dedication of the Peace bridge between Buffalo and Fort Erie, Ontario, built to commemorate a century of unbroken peace between the United States and Canada. The United States will be represented by Vice President Dawes and other notables.

LIEUT. CARLETON C. CHAMPION of the army went up for an altitude record at Washington, and when seven miles up his airplane motor caught fire. Refusing to use the parachute because he was determined to save his barograph record, he descended by head and tail spins and back slips, all the time fighting the flames with a small extinguisher. Several times the machine was out of control, but Champion finally landed safely in a cornfield. Then he learned that he had failed of a record by 1,000 feet.

MAURICE E. CRUMPACKER, representative in congress from Portland, Ore., committed suicide by jumping into San Francisco bay, after previously attempting to kill himself with poison. The reason for his act was not revealed.

Cardinal Czernoch, primate of Hungary, died in Budapest after a long illness.

CHICAGO'S worst marine tragedy since the sinking of the Eastland 12 years ago occurred Thursday, when the little excursion steamer Favorite sank in a squall. Twenty-six people were drowned, fifteen of them belted children and ten women. Fifty-five passengers and members of the crew were saved.

Prices for Beef Cattle Highest

All Classes and Grades Have Participated in Advance Since 1920.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Beef cattle this season have sold the highest for the season since 1920 when prices were on a high level because of war inflation, according to a review of the spring cattle market issued by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture. All classes and grades of cattle have participated in the advance, the general price increase over last year and the five-year average ranging from 12 to 27 per cent.

The present comparatively high price level for the better grades of fed steers is unusual for this season of the year, says the bureau, and is attributed partly to the fact that receipts of all cattle at the principal corn-belt and eastern markets were 4 per cent smaller during the first four months of this year than during the same period last year. There was a considerably larger decrease at some of the markets, particularly those receiving a high proportion of fed cattle. The premium for weight also has been a factor in raising the average price for the better grades of fed steers.

Slaughtering Was Less.

During each of the past five years production for the first four months exceeded that for the same period a year previous, but this year proved to be an exception. Beef produced from cattle slaughtered under federal inspection during the first four months of this year was 3 per cent less than was produced in the same period of 1926. Most of the decrease occurred in March and April. The live cost of these cattle to slaughterers for the four months averaged \$8.08 against \$7.49 in 1926, an advance of 8 per cent over last year, or 14 per cent over the five-year average. The long-time trend in cattle slaughter has been upward, especially the number of head slaughtered under federal inspection and the quantity of beef which moves into commercial channels.

The generally higher average prices for slaughter cattle during the past few years have been accompanied by increased total and per capita consumption of beef, indicating an increasing consumptive demand for this product. With total beef consumption increasing in population, with consumers adjusted to the heavy beef consumption of the last few years, and with the present trend of potential supplies downward, the outlook for the industry appears very favorable.

The strong demand for stecker cattle the past spring was reflected in an increased movement of such cattle out of southern areas. During the first four months of this year, cattle receipts at southern markets increased 40,000 head or 28 per cent over the same period last year. Also the higher price for the lower grades of cattle has increased the receipts of such cattle at the small corn-belt markets. The decrease, while small as to total numbers, amounted to 17 per cent.

Period of Overproduction.

The cattle industry for a number of years has been passing through a period of overproduction which has resulted in curtailment, liquidation, heavy market receipts, and consequently a high slaughtering ratio to numbers remaining on farms and ranges. This has temporarily increased the tendency to market cattle at younger ages, resulting in a more rapid turnover. With the present trend away from the production of aged grass steers our beef supply depends more on the feeder.

The higher price level for cattle may possibly be accompanied by some further culling and liquidation of range herds this fall, but we are approaching the end of the period of overmarketing and, except for forced marketings because of drought conditions, the number of cattle forced on the slaughter market will be limited. Prices in western areas have increased more proportionately than have prices at the central markets. Breeding animals and growing stock are in "strong hands," and with available pasture or range, excessive market supplies of range cattle for several years seem doubtful.

The total number of all cattle and calves in the 17 western states has declined about 1 per cent since 1920, and the total for the United States has declined 1 1/2 per cent. While it is impossible to make any definite segregation between dairy and beef cattle, beef cattle in the West seem to have decreased fully 25 per cent during the past seven years.

Carefully Inspect and Repair Farm Equipment

Much of the loss and annoyance from breakage may be avoided by carefully inspecting and mending weak parts of the farm equipment before the rush work begins. Inspect the binder and your other harvesting equipment now so repairs may be ordered for weak and broken parts early enough to avoid delay when you should be in the field. "A stitch in time saves nine," applies admirably to machinery repairs. Do the work as soon as possible if you didn't do it last winter when details of that sort should have been attended to.

Standards for Honey Attracting Attention

Will Aid the Beekeepers in Grading Their Product.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

All exhibits of honey at the Ohio state fair this year will be judged according to the United States standards for honey as given in the United States Department of Agriculture Circular 410-C, "U. S. Standards for Honey."

Such demonstrations of the use of the United States standards for honey, says James I. Hambleton of the division of bee culture investigations, will not only aid beekeepers in the work of grading their honey but will also give the public an opportunity to learn something of the work that is being done in standardizing food products. Only through grading to uniform standards is it possible for the consumer to know, when he buys honey or any other food product supposed to be of a certain quality, that he is getting that quality.

In addition to the grading rules, the circular contains much other information on grading and packing honey. The circular will be sent free on request to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Members of the Pan-American Conference on Standardization, which met at Washington during the Third Pan-American Commercial conference early in May, visited the exhibit and demonstration of the United States standard grades for honey prepared by the division of bee culture investigations, in collaboration with the bureau of agricultural economics, of the United States Department of Agriculture. This work was shown in connection with the exhibit of the bureau of agricultural economics in the new standardization building.

Much interest was manifested in this exhibit as a means of facilitating export and import trade in honey and as a basis for international standardization, as standard honey grades used in this work are now located in Berlin and London as well as in the export ports of the United States. Standard graders are also in use in New Zealand.

Killing Potato Beetles by Using Poison Spray

Potato beetles multiply with such rapidity that the loss of a few days' time in getting at them with a spray may mean thousands to kill instead of tens. In view of this every grower should be prepared with spray materials to hold this pest in check. The following are well known and approved formulas for this purpose:

Arsenate of lead one pound to 50 gallons water. Powdered arsenate of lead one pound, paris green one pound, hydrated lime one pound, and 50 gallons water. Calcium arsenate one pound, to 50 gallons water. Paris green one pound, hydrated lime one pound, and 50 gallons water.

The difference between sprayed and unsprayed potatoes is generally the difference between a good crop and no crop.

Good Pasture Grass to Help Milk Production

Good pasture grass holds a place in the list of delicacies for dairy cows which no other feed can quite fill. It does have a wonderfully stimulating effect on milk production after a cow has gone through the winter on dry feed alone. However, the ability of grass to produce milk is generally overestimated, and a cow cannot maintain a heavy flow of milk on grass alone. Grass, and especially early grass, contains a high per cent of water and it is a physical impossibility for a cow to eat enough to supply nutrients for more than 25 to 30 pounds of milk a day. Cows giving more than this should receive grain in proportion to their production.

Agricultural Items

You can prevent hog cholera by vaccination; you can't cure it.

The outlook for dairying is better than it has been for some years.

Where live stock is kept and manure is available, ten tons per acre as a top dressing to wheat will often double the yield.

To add strength to concrete, mix six and three-fourths gallons of water with a sack of cement, then add stone and gravel.

By rotating, the garden insect pests do not rot as much as when they are allowed to harbor from one year to another in old garden rubbish.

It's penny wise and pound foolish not to spend money in preventing losses from poor seed, insects, and diseases, unsystematic marketing, etc.

Sheep can be pastured on sweet clover alone as the only pasture or the only feed, though there will be some likelihood of sheep bloating when pastured in this way.

In feeding trials at South Dakota State college the feeding of ground barley was found to be the most efficient method of utilizing this grain as a fattening feed for pigs.

Community Building

Educate Children to Help Keep City Clean

A communication to the New York Herald-Tribune from a traveler contains food for thought. He says:

"Last week I spent a couple of days at Sheboygan, Wis. I noticed particularly that the streets and parks in this little city were clean. There were no paper, boxes, cans or rubbish lying around the streets.

"I had occasion to be at a dinner with the city attorney and remarked to him that I had to compliment their street-cleaning department; that I hadn't seen a city so clean as Sheboygan for some time. He replied that they didn't have anything remarkable in the way of a street-cleaning department, but that for several years now they had started in their schools to educate their children not to throw paper and other articles on the street, and to be proud of their homes and streets.

"Apparently this educating in the schools was brought home all through the city, as the next day I paid particular attention and noticed that the yards and everything around the city were clean and orderly.

"Recently I read in a New York paper where a judge fined some people for throwing papers in the parks. I think it would be a good idea if the general policy of Sheboygan, Wis., instructing children in the schools, were adopted in New York. I notice the parks along Riverside drive and also Central park, especially on a Monday morning, are a regular disgrace, the way everything is thrown around."

Care Will Make Back Yard Attractive Spot

A sordid back yard may be made the most beautiful spot about the premises, and regardless of its size. Ashbins may be screened with shrubbery or trellis supporting vines, unattractive fences repaired or replaced, grass given encouragement, flowers planted and cared for, trees trimmed or removed, garage painted, gates made decorative instead of creaking nuisances, seats installed and the whole picture refurbished. It is not difficult for the small place and is worth all it may cost in the case of larger grounds.

It is difficult to understand energy that will devote attention to a front lawn so the home may be made attractive to the casual visitor and to the passerby and that at the same time remains supine and permits the back yard to become a clutter of ashes, tin cans, rejected miscellany of the home, and bare grass or shrub. The back yard is the city man's one opportunity to enjoy, of his very own, the beneficences of nature.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Exterior Walls

Common brick make excellent exterior walls. Sound and beautiful construction results if they are handled wisely. However, the Architects' Small House Service bureau does not approve a suggested use of black mortar, as this gives a quality of formality to the mortar joints which the blocks do not have. Employ a white or cream colored mortar. Have your contractor lay up several panels with different thicknesses of mortar bed and with different colors, also vary the coursing; choose between them. Some excellent results have been obtained by common brick without gage lines. Only experienced brick masons should be employed for such work.

Care of House Plants

A large proportion of seed is fertile. Plant in a deep sod, mixed with about 50 per cent sand. Provide good drainage in the pots in which the seed are first planted. Level the surface of the soil carefully and distribute the seed evenly. Cover with a thin layer of soil. Keep the temperature warm and uniform, 70 degrees being a good temperature. When warming use a gentle spray in order not to disturb the seeds. Transplant after three or four clusters of spines appear.

City Development

The growing sentiment for orderly development in hundreds of cities of the country, as well as in individual states, is based on the realization that through this method alone can property values be maintained and the comfort, convenience and general welfare of the public promoted.

Important Investment

Many find the buying of a home the largest investment they ever make. A purchase made wisely may be the stepping stone to advancement and happiness, while a mistake may cause discouragement and a loss of all one's savings.

Omaha Leads Ownership

Of American cities Omaha is first in home ownership. More than 55 per cent of Omaha families live in homes of their own. Here is a record every city may aspire to.

Landmarks Attract

If your town has an old landmark, make the most of it. Every dollar added by the interested tourist "makes just a little bit more."