



1—Aerial view of flooded region in northwestern New York where great damage was done. 2—Maj. Gen. Hanson Ely, new commandant at Governors Island, reviewing troops there. 3—Opening the big doors of the capitol for the meeting of the Seventieth congress.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Opening of New Congress—Kansas City Wins the G. O. P. Convention.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PRIMED for lively fights on various issues, the Seventieth congress began its first session on Monday. The house immediately re-elected Nicholas Longworth, but organization of the senate and committee assignments in both houses was delayed. With the opening of the senate on Tuesday came the first gun in the battle over the seating of Frank L. Smith and W. S. Vare, senators-elect from Illinois and Pennsylvania respectively. Norris of Nebraska led off with a resolution summarily refusing the two membership in the senate. Counter resolutions by their friends, that they be allowed to take the oath of office and that the charges of corrupt election practices be referred to the committee on privileges and elections, were offered. On Wednesday Senator Borah had his say in support of the latter resolutions and the senate, by a vote of 53 to 28, decided that Smith could not take the oath. Later the same action was taken in the case of Vare. Both cases were referred to the Reed committee on campaign expenditures.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S message, read to congress Tuesday, was a straightforward, business-like document, setting forth the needs of the country as he saw them and advising as to the future. He did not withdraw a step in his attitude on controversial questions and consequently the message in its entirety was pleasing only to his thick and thin supporters. The program he recommended for the nation may be summarized thus: Farm relief—creation of a federal farm board to administer a revolving fund to aid co-operatives. Flood control—Construction of dikes, spillways and aids to navigation in the lower Mississippi. Taxation—Moderate reduction as recommended by Secretary Mellon. Merchant marine—stop further building and turn ships over to private ownership. Inland navigation—Projection of the Gulf-to-the-Atlantic waterway through the St. Lawrence. Panama canal—Construction of \$12,000,000 dam at Alhajuela for flood protection. National defense—An army large enough for protection of the nation with generous supply of officers; more cruisers, airplane carriers and submarines for the navy but no participation in a navy building race. The President also urged strict enforcement of prohibition and again asked that the Chief Executive be given authority to act during coal strikes. In the matter of foreign relations he recommended understandings with other nations toward outlawing war and negotiations of covenants not out of harmony with the Constitution. The President's farm relief proposition did not at all suit the corn belt men; his recommendations as to taxes was at variance with the ideas of the ways and means committee, which on the same day introduced its bill calling for a tax reduction of \$232,735,000, much greater than was favored by Secretary Mellon; the limitation of flood control work to the lower Mississippi was contrary to the views of a great many who advocate a much more comprehensive policy; the "big navy" men were not satisfied with his program for fighting ships, and both parties are split on his merchant marine policy.

WEDNESDAY President Coolidge submitted his annual budget message, and again warned congress that taxes should not be reduced by more than \$225,000,000. The budget he offered for the fiscal year 1929 calls for total expenditures, exclusive of those of the postal service, amounting to \$3,556,957,031. This is about \$64,000,000 less than the estimated expenditures of the current fiscal year of 1928, but represents an increase of about \$63,000,000 over actual disbursements of the fiscal year 1927. On the basis of estimated receipts, for the fiscal year 1929 of \$3,909,497,

314, President Coolidge predicts a surplus of \$252,540,283, assuming no change in the present revenue laws. He estimates the surplus for the current fiscal year at \$454,283,806, this figure representing the difference between estimated receipts of \$4,075,598,091 and expenditures amounting to \$3,621,314,285.

The President allows approximately \$945,000,000 for the purely defense needs of the nation during the year ending June 30, 1929, an increase of approximately \$20,000,000 over the sum made available for defense last year. According to the President's figures, navy estimates for the next fiscal year are \$362,167,020, an increase of \$14,299,043 over this year. For the army the budget estimates provide \$291,331,833. The navy total, however, contains approximately \$9,000,000 for retired pay for officers and enlisted men, an item not included in the army total.

WHEN the Republican national committee got together—with two new anti-La Follette members surprisingly elected in Wisconsin—it first called on the President in the White House, and Mr. Coolidge made quite a long address in which he quite definitely removed himself from consideration for the nomination in 1928. His words were:

"This is naturally the time to be planning for the future. The party will soon place in nomination its candidate to succeed me. To give time for mature deliberation I stated to the country on August 2 that I do not choose to run for President in 1928. My statement stands. No one should be led to suppose that I have modified it. My decision will be respected. After I had been eliminated the party began and should vigorously continue the serious task of selecting another candidate from among the numbers of distinguished men available."

The committee then took up the question of the convention city, hearing the offers of the several contestants. Chairman Butler aroused a good deal of animosity by declaring his preference for Kansas City, and a hot fight between that city and San Francisco resulted. On the twentieth ballot Kansas City won, and the committee at once issued a call for the convention to meet there on June 12. Mr. Coolidge's "elimination" of himself was followed by a statement by Charles Evans Hughes that he was not to be considered a candidate, and, though Senator Willis announced that he was willing to accept the honor, there were left but three major contenders for the nomination—Frank O. Lowden, Herbert Hoover and Vice President Dawes. The selection of Kansas City was regarded as rather favorable to Lowden and Dawes.

Under the terms of the call for the convention the basis of representation will be the same as in 1924. There will be one delegate for each congressional district and one additional delegate for each district polling 10,000 or more votes for the Republican candidate for President in 1924 or Republican candidate for congress in 1926. Then there will be four delegates at large for each state and three additional delegates for each state carried by the Republican ticket in 1924. There will be 1,080 delegates in the convention, compared with 1,109 in 1924. Kentucky and Texas gain three each, while Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin lose three each, Tennessee eight; Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia two each, and Alabama, Louisiana, and New York one each.

WARNING was issued to the Republican and Democratic parties by the Anti-Saloon league at its meeting in Washington, that the league membership will support only those candidates in state and national elections whose utterances, acts and records prove them to be loyal supporters of the Volstead act. To win the support of the organization the parties must nominate men whose loyalty to the dry act cannot be questioned.

After a bitter fight between the supporters of F. Scott McBride, national superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, and Ernest H. Cherrington, general manager of the league's publishing activities, over the question of whether force or persuasion should be the major weapon used in the future by the league in its fight against repeal of the Eighteenth amendment,

McBride was re-elected and Cherrington was made director of a new department of education, publicity and research. E. S. Shumaker, Indiana superintendent who is under indictment for contempt of the Indiana Supreme court, was dropped from the executive committee.

MEMBERS of the powerful American Farm Bureau federation, in convention in Chicago, listened to an address by General Pershing on the place of agriculture in a national defense program, and liked his views so well that they told him they would like to vote for him for President of the United States. He smiled, but declined to comment on this incipient boom. The federation adopted a resolution insisting that legislation which "contains the principles embodied in the McNary-Haugen bill, with such improvements as experience and good judgment may suggest shall again be passed by congress."

Another resolution asked a change in the tariff act so that the United States tariff commission may more efficiently serve agriculture in the cases before it.

SECRETARY MELLON in his annual report says that, notwithstanding a decline in business activity, underlying conditions are sound. "Business activity began in the spring months of this year to fall below the totals of last year," says the report. "As a result of this recession business is now being conducted on a basis that conforms more nearly to the normal expectancy, as judged from the regular rate of growth of the country. While business is not as active as in most of 1926, it can hardly be said to be subnormal, and the underlying fundamentals appear to be sound."

CHARLES MARTINDALE, master in chancery of Indianapolis, filed in the United States District court a report in which the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and fifty other oil concerns are held not guilty of violating the Sherman anti-trust law by a monopoly of trade. Martindale holds that there is no evidence of an existing conspiracy in restraint of trade, maintenance of a monopoly, price fixing or pooling of patent rights. Dismissal for lack of equity of the suit instituted by the government three years ago was recommended.

LITHUANIA and Poland presented their complaints against each other to the council of the League of Nations in Geneva and asked for relief. Premier Waldemaras appeared for Lithuania first before representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Japan, and refused to budge from his position. He said he was ready to give the council every guarantee of Lithuania's pacific intentions and his willingness to set up a neutral zone between Lithuania and Poland, but he could not go into the question of immediately restoring diplomatic relations with Poland or allowing the Poles untrammelled entry into Lithuania.

Next day Waldemaras told the council how Lithuania has been continually menaced by Poland since the establishment of the little republic, and recounted the alleged Polish actions in support of Lithuanian rebellions. Foreign Minister Zaleski of Poland said Waldemaras' charges and fears were based on gossip and that his country extended the fraternal hand of friendship to Lithuania. Flouting the whole matter too difficult for immediate decision, the council referred it to Van Blockland of Holland for a report.

JAPAN'S plan to borrow \$40,000,000 from J. P. Morgan & Co. for the benefit of the Japanese owners of the South Manchurian railway has been killed. All the Chinese factions had protested against it, and the disapproval of the United States was considered certain. Under the American notes of May, 1915, Japan is required to obtain American approval of any Manchurian loan to which the Chinese have not consented. The Japanese are greatly disappointed by this failure.

Parasitic Bugs Prey on Moths

One of Most Promising Introduced Lives on Larvae of Gypsy Moth.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In attempting to fight depredations of the gypsy and brown-tail moths the entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture have been seeking parasitic insects to prey on the moths and reduce their numbers. One of the promising introduced parasites, which goes under the name of *Apanteles melanoscelus*, lives on the larvae of the gypsy moth. It was discovered that this parasite produces two generations each year, and with the high rate of multiplication common in insects it was hoped that it might develop as a great check on the moth pest.

Parasites on Parasites.

A recent report from the bureau of entomology discloses, however, that the parasite is itself a prey of parasites whose work, combined with other unfavorable factors, is so deadly that some years not more than about 1 per cent of the second generation of *Apanteles* are likely to produce adults the following spring. The parasites on parasites are called hyperparasites, and the studies made of *Apanteles melanoscelus* have revealed that it has about 35 species or kinds of hyperparasites preying upon it, 14 of which are responsible for about 90 per cent of the total parasitism. That these hyperparasites, plus birds and unfavorable weather, do not utterly annihilate the beneficial *Apanteles* may be due to the fact that most of these hyperparasites are in turn preyed upon by the parasites of hyperparasites which the entomologists describe as tertiary parasites.

Discriminating Feeder.

Apanteles is a somewhat discriminating feeder and preys on only the gypsy moth and a few other kinds, but the hyperparasites are not so particular and attack many parasitic insects. A short crop of *Apanteles melanoscelus*, therefore, does not mean that the number of its enemies will be reduced correspondingly the following year. However, when *Apanteles melanoscelus* is scarce there is usually a great reduction in the numbers of hyperparasites. A reassuring aspect of the situation is that the *Apanteles* in its native home is attacked as seriously by hyperparasites as has been the case in America, and it continues to survive and at times is one of the predominant enemies of the gypsy moth. There is an intimate relation between hosts and parasites, hyper and tertiary parasites, "and so ad infinitum," with many factors preventing excessive and uninterrupted increase.

Nebraska Making Forest Tree Planting Record

Nebraska, the native state of Arbor day and home of the Halsey nursery, one of the first forest-tree nurseries in the country, is continuing its good record of forest planting, according to reports to the forest service, United States Department of Agriculture. Last spring a total of 2,736,000 forest trees were planted in the state. Of these, 186,000 were distributed to farmers and private landowners for reforestation purposes under the Clarke-McNary law, which provides for co-operative distribution of forest planting stock by the state and federal government. Two hundred thousand trees were distributed under the provisions of the Kinkaid law. The United States forest service planted 1,500,000 trees on the Nebraska National forest. Commercial nurseries of Nebraska furnished 750,000 and native stock and nursery trees brought from outside the state made up approximately 100,000.

Electricity Is Useful in Raising of Poultry

Experimental work with electricity in poultry raising on the experimental college projects at various agricultural colleges shows that the use of electric lights in laying houses during the short winter days has been found to result consistently in increased egg production, says a writer in the Wisconsin Agriculturist.

The cost of power for lights and extra feed consumed is relatively small compared with the increased returns, the cost of installing the lights being the more important item of expense. Electric brooders have been found satisfactory if properly operated. Electricity for brooders usually costs more than oil, but eliminates much of the labor and most of the hazard.

Experiments Point Out Time to Vaccinate Pigs

Many experiments point out that the right time to vaccinate a pig for cholera is when the animal is in good health. It is also a good plan to vaccinate early in the spring before the pigs have been weaned and exposed to the diseases in the hog lot.

One can permanently immunize pigs against cholera by vaccinating when they are between twenty-four hours and two weeks old. It is also cheaper to vaccinate a two-week-old pig than one that is older, the cost being only 14 cents. It is also easier to handle younger pigs and in case of death one does not lose much because the investment in feed and care is not very much.

Root Diseases and Wrongs of Alfalfa

Specialist Tells of Ailments in Various Sections.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Root diseases and injuries affecting alfalfa plants in many of the large producing sections of the country are described by J. L. Welmer in Department Circular 425-C, "Observations on Some Alfalfa Root Troubles," issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Welmer does not announce any new discovery but puts on record "what has been seen with the hope that it may be of assistance in ultimately determining the causes of these alfalfa-root diseases." He reports on and describes collar rot, heart rot, hollow crown, and two less-common root troubles. Collar rot and heart rot are terms selected to designate certain exterior and interior injuries to the root at and just below the crown of the plant, which the author judges from field observations to be due to a form of winter injury which probably facilitates the development of fungous growth. The author notes the distinctions between hollow crown and heart rot. A fourth type of damage in which the root was destroyed several inches below the surface was diagnosed by W. P. Flint, state entomologist of Illinois, as the work of the clover-root curculio.

Collar rot is the name applied to a firm, moist, brown decay of the outer bark of the crown, and the upper part of the taproot, most frequently detected in the spring in the death of scattering plants of young alfalfa.

The circular may be obtained by application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Furnish Young Pullets With Comfortable Pens

Success with winter egg production is going to depend largely on the quarters in which the birds are housed, says N. R. Mehrhof, poultryman for the agricultural extension service, Florida College of Agriculture.

Any sudden change of weather conditions will have a direct bearing on subsequent egg production.

The young pullets should be provided with a house that will keep them comfortable. A contented pullet is a profitable one.

The birds need plenty of ventilation, this making it necessary not to crowd and also not to make the house too tightly constructed.

On the other hand, the birds must not be allowed to roost in drafts. A great percentage of colds are brought about by the birds being in drafts or in a too-crowded house.

Some of the things to consider relative to poultry houses are ventilation, freedom of drafts, dryness, sunlight, convenience, roominess and economy.

Look around and see that everything is ready for the pullets about to lay. Egg production this winter means more money for the producer.

Keep the birds and houses clean. Do not allow parasites to retard production.

Roup Easily Controlled by Proper Management

Contagious roup is very easily spread from one bird to another by contact through the feed, water and litter. Roup is easily controlled by proper management and housing.

Damp, insanitary, poorly ventilated, overcrowded, drafty quarters are conducive to its spread. Only valuable birds should receive individual treatment. Place bird in a dry, well-ventilated place and give it plenty of fresh air and feed. Every morning and evening remove all the cheesy matter from the eyes and nostrils of the bird and dip its head into a solution of bichloride of mercury (1-1,000). This is made by placing one 7-3-grain bichloride of mercury tablet in a pint of water. Hold the bird firmly; and immerse the head until the eyes are covered, keeping it there a few seconds, or until it struggles.

Agricultural Notes

Leaves and trash which are burned can add no humus to the soil; better compost them.

Best results are obtained when lime for alfalfa is applied before the seed is sowed if the soil is sour, for lime acts slowly.

Portland cement is so fine that more than 78 per cent of it will pass through a screen having 40,000 holes to the square inch.

Many farmers have small concrete mixers which they use in their construction work. The machines can also be used for home mixing of fertilizers and feed.

For young pigs skim milk or buttermilk is better than tankage, to balance corn. They will soon fall to thrive on corn and tankage if they get no green feed.

If you are in doubt as to whether certain water is suitable for use in mixing concrete ask yourself: "Is it good enough to drink?" If it is, it can safely be used in concrete.

A Wife's Transformation

The Story of the Comeback of a Woman Gone to Seed

By Mary Culbertson Miller

INSTALLMENT VIII.

Blackheads.
"WHAT shall we do with these blackheads?"

"The healthy functioning of the skin will eliminate the effete matter which clogs the pores. The cleansing cream that we have used has by now softened the outer cuticle. In a few minutes I'll pad my fingers well with soft cotton to press out the little oily waste which has clogged up the pores. Then, there is a pore paste that should be applied—I'll leave it on for thirty minutes. If you do it yourself later—do so at night, and allow it to remain on all night. But I don't think you'll have much trouble with blackheads after the skin begins functioning normally."

Eyebrows.
"My eyebrows look like waste fields," Helen smiled ruefully.

"Yes, madame. But thick and lustrous eyebrows and eyelashes provide a frame to the eyes that adds much to their beauty. Be thankful that you will not have to use a grower. These brows will be very nice when I straighten and narrow them. A different expression madame will have entirely. A little brush must be used every night on the brows. It will make them silky and tractable."

"I want to know everything—is that an oil you're putting in around my eyes?"

"It's muscle oil, a wonderful astringent, very penetrating powers. It must be patted in gently under the eyes for about eight minutes. It ought to absorb in that time. It subdues the puffy condition and strengthens the tiny muscles and causes lines to disappear. Then there is a thick paste that adheres, and is most beneficial for relaxed lids, and lines around the eyes. It should be used at night and allowed to remain on all night. But the oil is all madame needs."

"I hope my eyes will lose that dull expression. They remind me of a cow."
Eyes.
"Madame chooses to be funny. She will think of that remark some day when she looks in the mirror and sees her big hazel eyes arrestingly expressive. No feature of the face has greater potentialities of attractiveness than the eyes. I should advise you to use at night an eye-cup to cleanse the eyes, with a good eye-lotion."

"I've a lot of work to do."
"You will be quite surprised how soon it will become automatic—just part of the day's routine, and will take so little time. Now, madame, removing the white trappings. I think I am finished for today. But do not move, please—Miss Whyte will be here in a moment to inspect you."

A few minutes later the beauty genius was smiling at Helen speculatively. "Why, your skin will soon look like the velvet petal of the rose," she encouraged. "It really is, Mrs. Crane—much lighter and clearer in color. Are you adhering strictly to the diet prescribed?"

Helen nodded, then smiled. "But the walking—that's almost my Waterloo. You see, I've been lazy lying around most of the time reading, and this exercise coming now makes me want to drop in my tracks. I'm afraid I'm made of very heavy clay."

"You must remember to bathe your feet and rest after your walks. But your real fatigue comes from not knowing how to walk properly. You dawdle along, dragging one foot after the other, and after a very short distance covered you are wondering why you are so tired. It's because the body is out of poise. You will soon be under the direction of a rhythm instructor and she will teach you to walk in a proper manner."

"You said something about reducing salts for my bath, Miss Whyte. Shall I take some home with me?" The beauty genius smiled deliciously. There was not one hint that this surprising client missed.

"Yes—my dear lady—come along. I want to have you weighed, too, this morning. Just throw a handful of the reducing salts in your bath for a few mornings—just until the rhythm instructor takes you in hand for exercises. Afterwards, you better provide a practical scale, to know if you are overweight. If so, reach for the reducing salts," she smiled.

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Oriental Version

Yuan Kew and his beautiful pearl of a young wife, Tsura Kew, were arriving at the Chinese theater on Wel Hel street, and already the melodious wailing of the fiddles and the resonances of the stringed gourd sounded out into the air without.

"I wish," pronounced Yuan Kew, "that we had brought with us the piano on which thou learnest to play so estimably from day to day."

"Be not preposterous," replied Tsura Kew. "For we attend tonight where our native music upholds. What, in the name of Kong-Fu-Tse (Confucius), could we use the foreign piano for?"

"Because," said Yuan Kew, "with pliancy, I did leave upon it the admission tickets. That's all."—Feng Yan Chat, by America's Humor.