



1—Russian infantrymen guarding train near Moscow because of fears of attack by adherents of Trotsky in the army. 2—New steamship California, largest American-built ship, passing through Panama canal on its maiden voyage. 3—Col. Charles Lindbergh as he landed at St. Louis, wearied by nonstop flight from Havana.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Dissensions in the Pan-American Conference—Political Gossip.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

INTERNATIONAL discord was rife in the Pan-American conference at Havana during the week, and it became increasingly evident that plans for the adoption of a convention putting the Pan-American union on a re-organized permanent basis could not be put into effect yet. They were blocked mainly by the attitude of Honorio Pueyrredon of Argentina, who still insisted that the convention must contain a declaration against trade barriers in the form of high tariffs and who declared he would not sign a convention without that feature. His government, however, instructed him to sign the convention with reservations, whereupon he resigned both as head of the Argentine and as ambassador to the United States. The modus vivendi then adopted by the conference for the government of the Pan-American union until the governments shall ratify the new convention provides for continuance of the resolutions in effect with a few modifications.

Then, in a plenary session of the conference, the matter of immigration regulation came up, and three resolutions, all aimed at the policy of the United States, were adopted. To each proposition, as it was adopted, Ambassador Fletcher, a member of the United States delegation, made the reservation that the United States regards immigration a purely domestic question and legislation thereon exclusively the function of the United States congress.

One of the resolutions provided that any American republic may restrict immigration from a non-American continent. Immigration into the United States from the other American republics and from Canada and the West Indies is now unrestricted, but the Coolidge administration favors the extension of our restrictive policy to countries in the western hemisphere and the question is to be considered by congress at this session.

The convention for regulation of commercial aviation among American countries, favored by the United States delegation, was adopted. But the Americans lost a point the day before when the committee on public international law adopted a rule of war that would operate to prevent any American republic from arming merchant ships against submarines. The fight for this resolution was led by Doctor Podesta of Argentina and the vote was 11 to 4. It is not likely that the United States will accept it.

The same committee, on motion of the Mexican delegate, asked that the Pan-American union convene a commission of experts to consider plant quarantines. Mexico especially objects to United States regulations that bar importation of Mexican fruits and plants infested with insect pests. Ambassador Fletcher gave notice that the United States would not consent to arbitration of plant disease quarantines.

Fascist Italy contemplated with satisfaction the dissensions in the Havana conference and looked on the meeting as a virtual failure. The opinion of the Roman press was that the major Latin-American nations, in order to escape from the hegemony of the United States, should seek cooperation with Spain and Italy, "which represent Latin civilization in the world."

HERBERT HOOVER, secretary of commerce, is now formally in the race for the Republican Presidential nomination, for he has consented to the use of his name in the Ohio primaries against Senator Willis. Under the Ohio law a candidate must give consent to the use of his name, and Mr. Hoover went that far, and then stopped for the present. He decided not to take the stump anywhere during the pre-convention campaign and to remain in the cabinet; and he asked that expenditure of money in

his behalf be "strictly limited and rigidly accounted for."

Willis' supporters in Ohio at first affected to be unalarmed by the Hoover move, asserting that it was brought about by a "group of state politicians without prestige" and would be without avail. But their complacency was disturbed when Maurice Maschke, national committeeman from Ohio, deserted the favorite son and announced he would support the secretary of commerce, believing him the strongest man the Republicans could select. Senator Willis was astonished and accused Maschke of having repudiated promises of support. The Hooverites predicted that Hoover would win from 16 to 24 of the state's 51 delegates to the convention. In a letter to Maschke Senator Willis more than intimated that the wets prefer the nomination of Hoover. "The chief newspaper supporters of Mr. Hoover openly state in their editorials and news columns that they are supporting Mr. Hoover for the nomination on the Republican ticket and failing in that, they will give their support to Gov. Al Smith," the letter said. "This makes their purpose and attitude in the matter very clear. I cannot believe that you and your organization sympathize with such a viewpoint."

Managers of the Hoover boom plan to enter nine or ten of the seventeen primary states. Their estimates of the initial Hoover strength in the convention run from 325 to 375, and they profess to be certain that he will be far ahead of Frank O. Lowden, whose vote on the first ballot has been predicted at 250 or more. The convention will have 1,080 delegates and 545 will be necessary for the nomination.

PROSPECTS for a long and bitter fight in the Democratic convention are increased by the news from Albany that Gov. Al Smith will insist that the platform contain a plank calling for modification of the Volstead act. This is his reply to the statement of McAdoo that no wet will or can be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and at least it shows he has the courage of his convictions. Recent canvasses have shown, it is said, that at the start of the convention the South will be almost solid against Smith, the exception being perhaps Louisiana. But it has been supposed that a lot of southern delegates would shift to the governor if there were to be no wet plank in the platform.

The dry Democrats at present are apparently concentrating their efforts on an attempt to bring about the nomination of Edwin T. Meredith of Iowa. He is a dry and favors rather radical legislation for farm relief. Though the survey of the South, before alluded to, revealed no especial sentiment here for Senator Reed of Missouri, his managers assert they have received many assurances of support for him in those states as well as in the West. Mr. Reed began his active campaign Saturday when he started for Dallas, Texas, on a speaking tour that will take him to the Pacific coast.

MANY members of congress, both wets and dries, have long sought to avoid going on record on the prohibition question in any form, but the other day they were all forced out into the open. Representative Lathicum of Maryland, leader of the wets in the house, moved to recommit the treasury and post office appropriation bill and add the following section:

"That no money herein appropriated for the enforcement of the national prohibition act shall be used in the preparation or issue of any permit for the removal or use of any industrial alcohol known to be denatured by any deadly, poisonous drug."

The motion was rejected by a vote of 281 to 61. Though outnumbered by more than four to one, the wets seemed pleased as various members representing wet districts were forced to make good on their Anti-Saloon league pledges.

PUBLIC utilities of the United States are to be investigated, but not by a senate committee as Senator Walsh of Montana desired. Senator George of Georgia and many others opposed the Walsh plan and radicals of both parties supported it. Finally the Montana senator's resolution was amended to provide that the

federal trade commission should be directed to make the investigation and in this form it was adopted.

The inquiry is to apply to utility corporations doing an interstate business, and also will affect corporations holding the stocks of two or more public utilities operating in different states. The resolution directs the commission to go into the pertinent facts in connection with the securities of utility corporations, the extent to which holding companies or their stockholders figure in the situation, and whether any legislation should be enacted by congress to correct abuses. The resolution also authorizes the commission to inquire into the extent to which utility corporations or their officers seek by the expenditure of money to control elections of President, vice president, or United States senators, or to influence public opinion.

FARM relief legislation is again before the senate, for its agricultural committee has reported favorably on the revised McNary-Haugen bill. As altered, the measure meets many of the objections of President Coolidge to the original bill, but it still carries the equalization fee provision. An almost identical bill, introduced by Representative Haugen, was still being discussed by the house agricultural committee; but it was hoped by the senate leaders that it would be reported and acted on by the house before it became necessary for the senate to take a vote. The house committee heard last week the new proposition of B. F. Youkum that the marketing problem be turned over to farm commodity organizations working under federal charters.

INDIANA'S great political scandal of 1924 became virtually a closed incident when Gov. Ed Jackson was acquitted on the charge of having conspired to bribe former Gov. Warren T. McCray. This verdict was directed by Judge C. M. McCabe on motion of the defense because the state had failed to prove that the bribery conspiracy had been concealed, and therefore the statute of limitations ran against the charge. The prosecution had produced a lot of evidence sustaining the bribery charge, but the defendant was saved by the technicality.

COLONEL LINDBERGH wound up his Latin American good-will tour by flying from Havana to St. Louis without stop. From the time he left Washington on December 13 he had flown 9,300 miles in 119.31 flying hours and without mishap. Secretary of War Davis has expressed the hope that the colonel will now give up all stunt and dangerous flying, but the young man indicated that after a rest he would resume his work in that line. Capt. Joseph F. Donnellan, who started from Chicago to fly to Chile, abandoned his trip at Havana because the fogs made it too perilous for a single-motored plane.

HERBERT HENRY ASQUITH, earl of Oxford and Asquith, greatest leader of the Liberal party since Gladstone, died at his country home on the Thames near Oxford after an illness of two years. He was prime minister during the stormy years from 1908 to 1916, directing the course of the empire in the first two years of the war, after which he resigned to let Lloyd George, a more vigorous man, take the helm. In recent years he and Lloyd George had disagreed seriously and this almost split the Liberal party, but in October, 1923, Asquith retired from the party leadership. Prominent men of all parties paid tribute to the earl's great qualities when his death was announced, and parliament adjourned for a day. Burial was offered in Westminster Abbey but was declined by the family because of the known wishes of Earl Asquith.

Lee O'Neil Browne, a veteran member of the Illinois legislature and widely known lawyer, met tragic death at his home in Ottawa when he fell from an embankment into the Fox river and was drowned.

Eddie Foy, old-time comedian who was known throughout the country, died suddenly in Kansas City during what he had said was his farewell tour of stages on which he had appeared during more than half a century. He was seventy-three years old and his real name was Edwin Fitzgerald.

Seed Potatoes Grown in Ohio

State Association Certifies 6,336 Bushels for Spring Planting.

Seed potatoes produced in Ohio last year, by sixteen growers in twelve counties, have been certified by the Ohio Certified Seed Potato Growers' association, for planting this year. The growers whose seed potatoes have been approved by the association have a total of 6,336 bushels available. The potatoes have passed two rigid inspections in the field and one in the bin.

Use Separate Fields.
Additional restrictions looking toward the production of high quality seed are being taken this year by the association. Fields in which seed potatoes are grown must be separated from fields in which noncertified potatoes are grown, by at least 100 feet, in order to protect against the spreading of virus diseases through insect migration. The stock from which certified seed is grown must be approved after a test made in the greenhouses of the horticulture department of Ohio State university. Abnormality of yield or nature in the certified seed may disqualify it.

Plant Late in Season.
Growers of potatoes which are to be certified as seed are urged by the officials of the association to plant their seed potatoes late in the season, in order to shorten the incubation period for disease germs. The short growing season and consequent short incubation period of the northern-grown potatoes is believed to be responsible for the freedom of those potatoes from disease, and their desirability as seed.

Lists of growers of certified seed, and the varieties and amounts which they have available, are being distributed by the association through the office of E. B. Tussing of Ohio State university, secretary-treasurer of the organization.

Now Is Time to Strike Weeds Their Death Blow

Weeds can be fought to good advantage in the dead of winter by cleaning grain and legume seed by the use of fanning mills operated at the correct speed and having the right equipment properly adjusted. Some back-aching work killing weeds under a hot sun next summer can be avoided by fanning weed seeds this winter from the grain and clover and other seed which are to be planted in the spring.

"If the mill is not doing satisfactory work for the farmer he should send a sample of the grain from it to the manufacturers," says L. B. Bassett, farm machinery expert of the University of Minnesota. "They will tell him the trouble with the machine and the remedy. Sometimes the farmer may have to run the seed through the mill twice to get the results he is after. If the blast is of proper intensity all the shriveled, light chaffy kernels will be blown out."

Sowing of impure seeds has done more to fasten weeds upon communities than any other farm practice or lack of practice. The value of a good fanning mill in cleaning farm seeds is now well understood by progressive farmers.

Sowing Sweet Clover

When it gets warm in April or some time in May, take some kind of a screen, a sand screen would do, and go to a sweet clover patch and put the sweet clover dirt through the screen; sandy soil is best. Sack up four or five bushels of this sweet clover soil for each eight, ten or twelve acres. Sow this dirt by hand. Sow every other rod across the field, instead of sowing the whole field. Dogs, rabbits and other animals, also insects as well as rains will carry the inoculation over the whole field.

Agricultural Notes

A good double dieking will put pea stubble land in fine shape for oats and vetch.

Several hundred thousand miles of hog-tight fence is one of the greatest needs.

After the first few cuttings of rhubarb stems, many gardeners neglect this crop until the following spring.

A small bed of Egyptian or winter onions planted either in the spring or better in the fall will produce year after year.

Do not fail to take good care of your rhubarb plants all season, as well as in the spring when you are making use of the tender stems for sauces and pies.

Put the garden on new soil this year. The garden spot on many farms is the garden spot for a lifetime. Diseases get firmly rooted, soil becomes depleted—change occasionally.

A hundred pounds of nitrate of soda to the acre averaged giving ten bushels more wheat to seven farmers in Ohio, Indiana and Tennessee. Their yields averaged 23.5 bushels to the acre without the nitrate, and 33.5 bushels with it.

The POLICY of PROGRESS

A STATEMENT by GENERAL MOTORS

It is the policy of General Motors to maintain continuous improvement, in every one of its car divisions, with no interruption in production.

This means that you enjoy the benefits of new engineering developments promptly—just as soon as they have been thoroughly tested on the 1245-acre Proving Ground.

It means that you can now order the new Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Oakland, Buick, LaSalle, Cadillac, or GMC Truck, and receive immediate delivery.

Behind this policy of continuous improvement is an organization so widespread and resourceful that it can make and sell quality automobiles more economically than any automobile manufacturer in the world.

In the north and south it logs and mills its own lumber. In the east it makes its own ball bearings and radiators. In the middle west it produces its own plate glass. Its plants are busy in 33 important American cities.

From almost 5,000 suppliers, its materials are obtained—steel by the hundreds of thousands of tons—wire by the tens of thousands of miles—upholstery by the acre—nuts, bolts and washers by the millions. Its sales and service take place through 33,000 dealers. More than 275,000 families look directly to General Motors for their livelihood—almost a million and a half men, women and children in every community in the land.

Meaning so much to so many, General Motors has felt a supreme obligation to look ahead.

Are there methods by which General Motors cars can be better built to better serve?

Are there new ideas which can increase the utility and pleasure and safety of motoring?

Are there new materials which can add to owner satisfaction?

Such are the questions that all General Motors engineers have always asked. The answers have made it possible, year after year, to offer an increasing measure of beauty in design, modern performance, riding comfort and distinct style. Thus in every price class, from Cadillac to Chevrolet, purchasers are constantly benefiting from the General Motors policy of progress.

GENERAL MOTORS "A car for every purse and purpose"

CLIP THE COUPON

GENERAL MOTORS (Dept. A) Detroit, Mich.
 Please send illustrated literature describing each General Motors product I have checked—together with your book on the General Motors Proving Ground.
 CHEVROLET BUICK
 PONTIAC LASALLE
 OLDSMOBILE CADILLAC
 OAKLAND FRIGIDAIRE Electric Refrigerators
 DELCO-LIGHT Electric Plants

Name

Address