

1-Duke Schiller, Canadian aviator, who flew to Greenly Island to aid German-Irish transatiantic crew of the Bremen. 2-President Coolidge accepting for the government the statue of Andrew Jackson in Statuary hall of the Capitol, 3-Gov. Al Smith of New York enjoying his vacation at Asheville, N. C.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Flood Control Bill Fought by Coolidge and Others as "Extortionate."

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

THAT the flood control bill passed by the senate and, with certain amendments, under debate in the house last week, is the most extortionate measure in the history of the government is the opinion of President Coolidge. His remarkably outspoken view of this bill created something of a sensation in Washington and it encouraged a group of representatives. led by Mr. Frear of Wisconsin, in a determined fight on the measure reported by the house committee. The main issue was the question of local contribution upon which the President had insisted.

"Contribution is a cardinal principle in federal, state, and municipal aid," said Mr. Frear. "This case presents no exception. Thousands of corporations and large individual owners under this bill will enjoy enermous financial benefits through flood protection. They should contribute toward the expense. If we pass this bill and adopt the plan of giving away the taxpayers' money without limit to rehabilitate or benefit great interests that can bring political pressure to bear on congress, a hundred other flood control projects now knocking at committee doors will all demand the same treatment without contribution."

Reid of Illinois, chairman of the flood control committee, said in reply: "There is in the bill no provision for local contribution. There can be none if congress intends to protect the lives and property of its citizens from these destructive floods. No levee system can be effective unless it is unified, co-ordinated, and complete, and should any levee district fail to pay a contribution necessary under the reclamation theory the whole plan would fall. Nearly every levee district is now or will soon be bankrupt. There is no possible way for them to get money, as they are unable to sell any bonds because of the default in the bonds already issued."

There were conferences of house and senate leaders for the purpose of modifying the measure so that the President would sign it. Senators Ransdell and Sackett talked with Mr. Coolidge and reported that he would approve a bill similar to the Jones bill originally reported from the senate committee. This draft, while it eliminated local contributions, contained various safeguards which were not in the measure as passed by the senate and approved by the house flood control committee.

BY HOLDING up action on the \$364,the radical Republicans forced the senate to adopt the resolution of Blaine of Wisconsin demanding from Secretary Wilbur information as to the cost in lives and money of the operations of the marines in Nicaragua. Mr. Wilbur informed the senate that maintenance of the marine expeditionary force in Nicaragua bad resulted in the death of 21 marines and the wounding of 45 others. He set extra cost to the government of marine activities in Nicaragua at \$1,530,170. The total cost of maintaining the expeditionary force, Mr. Wilbur fixed at \$3,536,000. It was explained, however, that more than \$2,000,000 of the total cost would have been expended on the marines even if they had remained in their home stations. The secretary said it was known that 202 Nicaraguans had been killed in fights with the marines.

WASHINGTON, New York and Chicago were making plans to give rousing welcomes to the German-Irish transatiantic aviators, and were assured that the flyers would visit those cities after getting away from desolate Greenly island in Belle Isle straits. The stories of their flight show that they lost their way because their compass failed in the dark and the snowstorm, and they wandered far to the north of their route. Relief and aid reached them by plane and otherwise | His name was presented by former | that wrecked a dance hall.

Bremen so they could continue their flight to New York. James Fitzmaurice, promoted to major by the Free State government, was taken to Lake Ste. Agnes, Quebec, by Duke Schiller, Canadian aviator, to get a new propeller with which he intended by fly back to Greenly Island.

Baron von Huenefeld, Koehl and Fitzmaurice will be entertained in New York for five days, and then, proceeding to Washington, will be the guests of President Coolidge, the Irish minister and the German ambassador. The wives of Koehl and Fitzmaurice will soon join them in-this country.

GEN. UMBERTO NOBILE and a crew of fifteen left Milan, Italy, in the dirigible Italia on the way to the North pole, and on the first lap of the journey ran into a fierce storm over Germany. Finally the airship, somewhat battered, came down safely at Seddin airdrome, near Stolp, Pomerania, where repairs were made and further trial flights begun. Two more hops will take it to King's bay, Spitz; bergen, which will be the base of operations. Nobile, who piloted Amundsen over the North pole two years ago in the dirigible Norge, intends to make several flights over the pole, taking scientific observations. He carries a cross given by the pope which will be planted in the Ice at the top of the

A DMIRAL J. K. ROBISON, former chief of the navy engineering bureau, was a star witness for the deense in the Sinclair Teapot Dome conspiracy trial and he assumed fuli responsibility for the change in the government's policy from conserving the navy's oil reserves to storing fuel oil in seaboard tanks and that he favored the opening up of the whole reserve. "Sinclair asked me what we wanted if a contract was entered into," declared Robison. "I told him we wanted a pipe line among other things, and such arrangements as would give him the largest possible profits, and give us the largest possible share of his production. The more money he got, the more I got for the navy.

"I wanted to get the absolute maximum for the navy, and I got it." Robison almost shouted at the jury, as he banged the rail of the witness enclosure with his fist.

Under cross-examination Robison was compelled to admit a close friendship for Sinclair. He disclosed that he traveled for a week in Sinclair's private car and was Sinclair's dinner guest at the exclusive Lotus c'ub in New York. He also admitted he had played poker with Sinclair the very night that Sinclair secured three val uable contracts, one of them to supplement the Teapot lease.

The defense sought to show through Former Secretary of the Navy Denby that the scheme to lease the Teapot Dome reserve was conceived in the Navy department, but Denby's testimony was shut out by a government objection.

Before the senate investigating committee C. C. Chase, a son-in-law of Albert B. Fall, made admissions that were considered extremely damaging to Sinclair's cause, and he was summoned by the government as a rebuttal witness in the trial.

S PRING in China brought a resumption of the Nationalist campaign against the Northerners and according to latest reports the Southern armies under Chiang Kai-shek are making great progress in Shantung province, where the miseries of war are added to those of famine and flood. Foreign military observers in Shanghai predict the collapse of Marshal Chang Tso-lin and his withdrawal to Manchuria within a few weeks. Japan expresses renewed fear for the safety of her nationals and her interests in Shantung and therefore has landed marines at Tsingtae and is preparing to send a large body of troops. It is almost certain that what Japan especially desires is to assure the status of her large interests in Manchuria in case Chang is defeated there.

G OV. AL SMITH was formally entered as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President by the New York state Democratic committee at a meeting in the National Democratic club in New York city.

and they were busy repairing the | Lieut. Gov. George R. Lunn, and the laudatory resolution was seconded by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Both speakers centered the hopes of their party on the oil scandals. Senator Blease of South Carolina, who is strongly against Smith, has put into the Congressional Record his opinion of the situation in his state. Summarized, this is that South Carolina will oppose Smith for the nomination to the last ballot; that if Smith gets the nomination in the regular way by the two-thirds rule, South Carolina will not initiate or join in any rump convention; and finally, that if Smith gets the nomination, some South Carolina Democrats, though not a great many, will vote the Republican ticket, while a considerable number of them will remain away from the polls, but not enough, in any event, to throw South Carolina into the Republican

Both Republicans and Democrats of Illinois held their state conventions, the former being strong for Lowden and the latter turning the delegates to Houston over to Smith. Republicans of Colorado refused to instruct their delegates at large for Hoover. Those of Delaware and Connecticut chose uninstructed delegations to the Kansas City convention, and it is expected these delegations will do their best to "draft" Coolidge. Senator Fess of Ohio, temporary chalrman of the national convention, says he believes it will be the duty of Mr. Coolidge to accept the nomination if a deadlock, real and not manipulated, develops.

Meanwhile one national ticket already is in the field. The Socialists their national convention in New York city and nominated Norman M. Thomas of New York for President and James H. Maurer of Reading, Pa., for vice president. Thomas is a minister and lecturer. Maurer is a member of the Reading city council and president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

DUBLICATION of the government engineer's allotments for river and harbor work during the fiscal year 1929 discloses that Eastern and Southern waterways, together with the Mizsissippi. Missouri and Ohio rivers, have the lion's share of the items running over \$1,000,000. Of the big allotments \$7,225,000 goes to the Mississippi river between the Ohlo and Missouri rivers and between the Missourl river and Minneapolis, \$4,590,000 on the Ohlo river, \$3,630,000 on the Missouri, \$1,-700,000 on the Hudson river, \$1,200,-000 on the East river, \$2,150,000 on the Delaware river, \$1,000,000 on the inland waterway from the Delaware river to Chesapeake bay, \$800,000 for the Savannah, Ga., harbor, \$800,000 for the waterway from Beaufort to the Cape Fear river, N. C., \$650,000 for Miami harbor, and \$1,025,000 for the Sabine-Neches waterway, Texas. The Illinois river is allotted \$575,000 for Improvement work with the development of the Illinois link of the lakes to the gulf route.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, in an address at the opening session of the annual convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, criticized federal encroachment on the rights of the states and the growing interference of government in business and the life of the individual. He was warmly applauded when he asserted that the American theory of society "rests upon a higher level than communism," and uttered a plea that the nation return to the high ideals for which the American Revolution was fought.

G EN. OSCAR CARMONA, dictator of Portugal, was inaugurated President of the republic, having been elected by regular suffrage without opposition in March.

Violent earthquake shocks, extending over several days, caused the loss of many lives and vast destruction of property in the Balkans, mainly in Bulgaria. There were also destructive temblors in Peru and in Oaxaca state, Mexico.

Ellsworth Milton Statler, sixty-five, who rose from bellboy to ownership of more botels than any other man in the world, died of pneumonia at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, which he op-

Forty persons were killed in West Plains, Mo., by a mysterious explosion

EASY LESSONS IN **AUCTION BRIDGE**

By PAUL H. SEYMOUR Author of "Highlights on Auction Bridge" (Copyright, by Hoyle, Jr.) Article Thirty-Three.

Unblocking by Declarer

HERE are two deals illustrating un-blocking by declarer in his own hand. The bidding of the first deal also is of interest:

South deals and as his hand is so very strong in hearts and weak in spades he decides to preempt. In determining how high to go he counts his sure tricks-adds one for his diamond suit and two to come from his partner and bids four hearts. All pass.

	● — Q. 4 ♡ — J, 7, 2 ♡ — 8, 4 ፍ — K, Q, 9, 6, 5, 8
4-K, 7, 8 ∀-8, 6, 5 ⋄-A, Q, 9 4-A, 10, 7, 4	W E 0-10, 8, 8, 8 S 4-J, 8, 2
÷	-9, 8, 6 -A, K, Q, 10, 9, 4, 8 -K, J. 7

West leads the Ace of clubs, dummy is spread, and declarer examines the hands. His only chance of discarding his losing spades is upon dummy's clubs, and for this he may need two entry cards in dummy. His only possible way of getting into dummy is in the trump suit. The Jack is one entry card and he sees 'that if the adversaries' trumps are all exhausted in two leads he can get into dummy again with the seven spot provided he saves a small one in his own hand. He therefore plays accordingly as follows:

				W	N.	E .	S
1				CA	CB	C2	H9
2				H5	H2	DE	HA
1				H6	H7	D8	H3
4				C4	CK	C8	56
5				C7	00	CJ	Sa
6				C10	C5	52	H10
7				HS	HJ	58	H4
				55	. Ca	D5	59
9				D9	C6	D8	D7
10				DA	D4	D10	DK
11				DQ	D6	S10	DJ
12				57	54	- SA	HQ
13				SK	50	SJ	HK
De	ecl	are	r	wins	five od	id tric	ks.

At trick 2 declarer finds that West has both of the remaining adverse bearts, the six and the eight; therefore dummy's seven and Jack both become entry cards. At trick 6 declarer must again use a high trump, saving the four to put dummy in the lead again to make the remaining clubs.

In diamonds he must lead up to West's major tenace and so loses two

In the following deal South obtains the declaration by a bid of one heart:

West 'leads the Ace of spades and after dummy is spread declarer examines the hands. In order to finesse the hearts and catch the King if East holds it he is likely to have to lead twice from dummy and he has but one entry card there. How can it be done? After a moment's study he sees that his nine of hearts is just as good as his Queen because he holds all of the intervening cards; therefore, if he leads the nine he can pass it through and in this way get a second lead through East. To do this, however, he must be sure to trump the spade (If it is led the third time) with his ten of hearts, and save the deuce with which to duck under the nine. He now proceeds and plays the hand as fol-

lows	:					
			w	N	E	S
1			SA	54	58	51
2			52	56	SK	57
3			510	59	55	H10
4			D4.	DA	D2	D3
5			H4	H9	Ha	H2
6			He	H7	H5	HJ
7			H8	D5	HK	HA
			C3	C2	CS	CA
			Co	C5	CQ	CK
10			C10	CJ	D8	C4
11			D9	C8	D10	D6
12			DJ	C7	SJ	DQ
13			SQ	D7	DK	HQ
	7					

Declarer wins five odd tricks. It so often is necessary to have a small trump for use as illustrated in this hand that many players make it a rule to save the smallest one when trumping in for the first time in a deal whether or not they can foresee any need of doing so. There can be no harm in it when holding so many high ones, and the need for it often develops after the first play. This is a point well worth remembering and incorporating in your practice.

The Bitter Truth

Conversation during lesson time was strictly forbidden, but the eagle-eyed teacher, long past her first youth, detected a girl speaking to her neighbor. Immediately she haled the culprit forth and demanded that the subject of conversation be revealed.

The pupil maintained a stubborn silence. Neither threats nor cajolings would shake her determination, and finally she was sent back to her seat, Before class was dismissed the teacher again tried to enforce her authority.

"You shall tell what you said, if we both stay here until mldnlght," she declared emphatically. "Well," confessed the culprit reinctantly, "I was only telling Mary that you dyed your hair,"-Vancouver

Province

Treat Seed to Increase Yield

Gain of 1 to 12 Bushels of Corn Per Acre Reported in Corn Belt.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) For five cents an acre, farmers in the central portion of the corn belt can treat their seed corn with a chemical dust that will largely prevent losses caused by seed-borne seedling blight organisms, according to A. G. Johnson, cereal pathologist of the United States Department of Agriculture. In tests conducted by J. R. Holbert of the department in co-operation with Doctor Koehler of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment station and Doctor Reddy of the lowa Agricultural Experiment station seedcorn treatment has resulted in increased yields of from 1 to 12 bushels

Treatment Explained.

The treatment consists in mixing the dust disinfectant with the dry, shelled seed at the rate of two ounces to the bushel. Doctor Johnson estimates the total cost of treating a bushel of seed, or enough for eight acres, will not exceed 40 cents, or 5 cents an acre. The dust is applied with a mixing machine of the type used in treating wheat with copper carbonate dust for smut. A mixer can be made at home if others are not available. An ordinary barrel or oil drum mounted on an axis will serve as a mixer, or a barrel churn may be used. The dust should be thoroughly applied so that every kernel is covered with a thin coating. The seed can be treated any time before planting, but should be stored in a safe place because the dust is poisonous,

Although numerous dust disinfectants have been tested, only three are commercially available at the present time. They are described in Circular 84-C, "Chemical-Dust Seed Treatments for Dent Corn," just issued by the department and are known as Bayer dust, Improved Semesan, Jr., and Merko. Names and addresses of the firms manufacturing these dusts are given in the circular.

The recent tests show that treatment with these chemical dusts benefits diseased seed and does not injure good seed. While treatment may not increase yields from good, healthy, clean seed, such treatment will kill certain seed-borne organisms and prevent losses which their presence might otherwise cause. Even many high-yielding strains of corn throughout the corn belt, thought to be healthy, frequently carry an appreclable amount of infection with certain fungous parasites. Such seed may result in a poor stand, in blighted plants, or in plants that fail to grow and yield normally.

Yield of Diseased Seed.

At the Illinois station, seed that was known to be diseased gave a time often prevents considerable rield of 47.5 bushels per acre when untreated, and when treated gave a yield of 59.5 bushels, or an increase of 12 bushels to the acre. At the same station, seed that was pronounced good made a yield of 63.2 bushels without treatment, but when treated yielded 65.1 bushels or an increase of 1.9 bushels per acre.

The fact that corn from diseased seed was benefited by seed treatment should not be taken as an argument in favor of inferior seed, says the department. Rather, it shows the importance of treating inferior seed when such seed has to be used, in order to secure as high yields as possible.

The low cost, says Doctor Johnson, and the ease of application should make seed treatment appeal to at! corn growers in the central portion of the corn belt, where its beneficial effects have been proved.

A copy of Circular 34-C may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Broadcasting Soy Beans Often Quite Successful

On land that is not very foul with weeds and when handled properly, and the season is not very wet, broadcast soy beans are often successfully grown, especially if to be used for hay. There is more risk in growing them broadcast, however. A better way to grow them is to sow the seed in rows so they may be cultivated. One difficulty that comes from broadcasting and covering with a drag is that seeds as large as soys are not likely to be covered well with a drag, and this gives a poor stand. The seed costs too much to be wasted in this way.

Soys may be double planted with a corn planter that is set for wide rows of corn. Cultivation can be done with a one-horse barrow or cultivator.

Tuberculosis Testing

and Killing of Reactors Evidence that tuberculosis testing and slaughter of reacting animals is baving un important effect on the health of cattle generally in this country is found in animals slaughtered under federal inspection. In 1917 the average, exclusive of reactors, was 2.4 per cent. In 1927, after ten years of testing and killing of reacting animals, the proportion detected by the meat inspectors had been reduced to only 1.1 per cent, indicating that in the cattle shipped for slaughter there is lese than half as much tuberculosis as there was ten years ago.

Farmers' Elevators Doing Big Business

Grain Handled Had Value of About \$460,000,000.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

More than 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, corn, rye, and other grains were handled by 3,331 farmers' elevators reporting to the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, for the 1926-27 marketing season. This grain had a sales value of approximately \$460,-000,000, and was handled for approximately 840,000 farmers in the five important grain-producing areas of the

The 3,331 associations operating the elevators reported paid-up capital to the amount of \$57,000,000 and surplus of nearly \$25,000,000. The total investments in buildings and equipment amounted to nearly \$60,000,000. The associations have about 420,000 stockholders, most of whom are farmers. Many of the associations buy farm supplies for their patrons, this business in side lines totaling nearly \$170,000,000 last year.

The reports show that during the 1926-27 season about 61 per cent of the associations paid dividends on capital stock. In addition, about 28 per cent of those reporting paid out patronage refunds to their patrons. Considering these facts and also the fact that 83 per cent of these farmers' elevators had financial surpluses, while but 17 per cent reported deficits, there is justification for the statement that farmers' elevators as a whole are in satisfactory financial condition at the present time.

Raising Dairy Heifer

Outlined in a Leaflet Keep them growing and developing! This general advice to live-stock growers is emphasized particularly in regard to the dairy heifer after it has reached the age of six months, in "Raising the Dairy Heifer," just published by the United States Department of Agriculture as Leaflet No. 14-L. Since the heifer does not yield an income until she has freshened, the department advises that she be fed liberally in order that she may develop rapidly and be bred for fresh-

ening at the normal age for the breed. The leastet gives suggestions for summer and winter feeding, for pasturing and for supplemental rations of legume hay, silage and grain under various conditions of dairy farming. It also gives the proportions desirable in mixed-grain feeds for calves, suggests the proper summer and winter quarters, and advises as to the proper age for breeding. In conclusion it mentions the desirability of handling the young heifer occasionally and teaching her to lead so that she is not likely to be shy and fearsome when she enters the dairy herd. It is wise to accustom her to the balter and stanchion. A little care at this trouble after calving and usually tends to make the cow gentle and tractable.

Leaflet No. 14-L may be procured free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Good Yellow Corn Very Needful in Mash Feed

Good yellow corn is very important in mash and scratch feed. Difficulties experienced with coarsely cracked grains have caused some people to not use it as much as would otherwise be the case. When corn is cracked, it should be sifted and the finer parts put into the mash. The remainder should then be used as scratch grain. Moldy grain should always be discarded. If fine parts of cracked grain are not fed in the mash, it will not be eaten and will mold on the floors and other damp places where fed. Corn can be used liberally when properly balanced with other feeds. It is rich in vitamines, oil and carbohydrates but lacking in protein and minerals.

Hints for the Farm

Be sure to tie your wool clip with paper twine.

Prepare comfortable shelter for all classes of live stock.

Sow a row of summer radiches and learn how good radishes can be in August.

. . . Fertilizer may be put on lawns, rhubarb, asparagus and around perennial plants.

Watch for the first flight of plant lice and shoot them quick with nicotine preparations. Get the first ones and the rest will be easy.

Onlons, the vegetable that was once the outcast of society, have at last been restored to the high position they should occupy. Plant plenty of

. . . What tastes better than the first few meals of new potatoes? You can have 'em two or three weeks sooner by starting 40 to 50 hills in the bebed, in berry boxes.

Plant onlon sets or the young green onlogs that you can buy most everywhere now for that purpose, to use early. Plant seeds for your main crop. Those from the sets don't keep