

1—Unveiling a monument in Copenhagen to Danish seamen killed during the World war. 2—Patrick J. Farrell, Democrat, appointed by the President a member of Interstate Commerce commission. 3—Column of United States marines at Peking where they are guarding the American legation.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President's Veto of Farm Relief Bill Arouses Excited Comment.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

VETO of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill was so fully expected that the only surprise was caused by the extreme vigor and strong words of the President in expressing his disapproval of the measure. "It embodies," said Mr. Coolidge, "a formidable array of perils for agriculture which are all the more menacing because of their being obscured in a maze of ponderously futile bureaucratic paraphernalia."

The six "major weaknesses and perils" of the bill the President listed as follows:

1. Its attempted price-fixing fallacy.
2. The tax characteristics of the equalization fee.
3. The widespread bureaucracy which it would set up.
4. Its encouragement to profiteering and wasteful distribution by middlemen.
5. Its stimulation of overproduction.
6. Its aid to our foreign agricultural competitors.

These features, the President said, "by no means exhaust the list of fallacious and indeed dangerous aspects of the bill, but they afford ample ground for its emphatic rejection."

Appended to the veto message was the opinion of Attorney General Sargent which concluded: "I feel bound to advise you that the act in question, if approved, would violate the Constitution of the United States, in that legislation having for its main purpose the control of the price of food in the interest of the producer is not authorized by the Constitution; in that, if congress possessed the power to do the things attempted by this act, it could not delegate it, as it is legislative in character; in that it vests in those not officers or agents of the United States the power and duty of participating in appointments to fill places in the service of the United States; in that it contravenes the provisions of the Constitution against the taking of property without due process of law."

It was agreed by all that the President's action was consistent and courageous, but there agreement ceased. Opponents of the bill were gratified with the way in which he had scotched a plan which they believe would not work; and its supporters, both in congress and among the leaders of farm organizations, were correspondingly indignant and resented what they considered his want of sympathy for the farmers and lack of knowledge of the subject.

Gov. Adam McMullen of Nebraska immediately issued a call for 100,000 farmers to march on the Republican convention in Kansas City to demand their rights. He declared the farmers could expect "no effective farm legislation from the present administration or from any candidate like Hoover, whose only claim for recognition and whose only hope of securing the Republican nomination is based on his blind adherence to the anti-agricultural attitude of the Chief Executive."

Frank O. Lowden, when he learned of the veto, said only: "I have declared my position on the bill, and that is that I am for it until something is advanced that is better for the farmer."

The opinion of some prominent supporters of the measure, that the President's action greatly endangered the Republican party's chances in the Middle West were not shared by editors from that section who were attending a convention of the Inland Daily Press association in Chicago. It was admitted, however, that the veto probably would have far-reaching political consequences, and the Democratic politicians were not noticeably displeased, though they had little to say for publication.

HERBERT HOOVER, it is now known, told his supporters among the Pennsylvania delegates to Kansas City that he agreed with Secretary

Mellon that Mr. Coolidge would be the strongest candidate the Republican party could name and ought to run again, and that if the President would accept renomination he, Hoover, would gladly withdraw from the contest and release all his delegates to vote for Coolidge. In Washington it is expected that Mr. Coolidge will make a new and definite statement as to the renomination before the Kansas City convention meets.

Texas Democrats administered a rebuff to Gov. Al Smith of New York when their convention voted that their forty delegates in the Houston convention should work and vote for a dry platform and a dry candidate. Gov. Dan Moody promoted this "harmony" program and defeated both the Smith faction and the radical dry group that wished to instruct the delegation against Smith by name. Moody was elected chairman of the delegation, and said afterward that as far as he was concerned it never should vote for the New Yorker. Smith adherents, however, believe the delegation will shift to Al on the second ballot.

The Republican convention of Texas was split into two, one faction instructing for Hoover and the other naming uninstructed delegates. The controversy must be settled in Kansas City.

REDUCTION of taxes, according to the bill passed by the senate last week, will amount to \$205,875,000, which is only a little more than \$5,000,000 above the maximum reduction first set by President Coolidge and the treasury and therefore would be acceptable to the Chief Executive. But it is nearly \$85,000,000 below the total in the bill as adopted by the house. Just before the bill was passed the senate unexpectedly defeated the amendment for a graduated tax on corporations with incomes below \$15,000 which was approved in the committee of the whole. By this action the aggregate tax reduction was cut down by \$24,000,000. The vote on this was a tie and Vice President Dawes voted in the negative.

In conference, changes were agreed upon which brought the aggregate reduction up to about \$223,000,000. The conferees consented to the elimination of the senate provision for full publicity of tax returns, which had been objected to by the President.

Thursday evening the house adopted a resolution fixing the adjournment hour of the session at 5 p. m., Tuesday, May 29.

FOR the second time General Nobile has viewed the North pole from the air. In the dirigible Italia he flew from Spitzbergen to the top of the world and, because of the difficulty in locating the pole exactly, circled several times over the region. The plan of dropping men for exploration was abandoned, but the cross given the explorer by Pope Pius was let fall onto the ice cap and the pope was notified of this by wireless. The flags of Italy and Milan also were dropped, and the airship was then headed back to its base at King's Bay.

Colonel Lindbergh has been appointed chairman of the technical committee of the new Trans-Continental Air Transport, Inc., and has assumed his duties which will have much to do with the work of organizing and placing in operation the air lines of the concern. The company is to establish air and rail passenger service between New York and Los Angeles. Lindbergh said he did not contemplate giving up other aeronautical interests and that his office was still in those of the Guggenheim fund, of which he will remain a director. He will make no transoceanic flight this year.

HEAVY fighting began last week between the Nationalist armies and the forces of Marshal Chang that are defending Peking and Tientsin, and the Southerners had the worst of several encounters, notably at Hokien, Chihli province. The main battle was expected to take place on a line between Paotingfu and Machang, nearly a hundred miles south of Peking. Chang seemed to have made up his mind to go down to defeat rather than flee to Manchuria, but it was reported in Tokyo that he was negotiating with Japan in an effort to arrange for an orderly retreat without giving battle. Japan still insists there shall be no

fighting in Manchuria between the Chinese factions. The Nationalist government deeply resents what it considers unwarranted interference by Japan and may complain to the signatories to the Washington treaties. Russia also officially disapproves the Japanese activities in China.

WITHIN a few days 222 miners perished in a series of disasters in the coal fields of the United States. The worst of these was at Mather, Pa., where nearly three hundred men were entombed by a gas explosion; the dead there numbered 198. At Yukon, W. Va., another explosion resulted in 17 deaths; and a dynamite blast at the Kenvir mine in Kentucky killed at least seven.

Over in Hamburg, Germany, a tank of phosgene, one of the most deadly of the war gases, leaked and the fumes spread over a considerable part of the city, killing 11 persons, injuring hundreds and creating general consternation. The fact that the Germans were still making this war gas caused rather excited comment, especially in France, but it is explained that it is manufactured for export for the dye industry and that much of it is shipped to America.

FOES of Fascism in Buenos Aires, Argentina, exploded a bomb in the Italian consulate there, killing six persons and injuring thirty-seven. All the victims were Italian immigrants with the exception of four consulate employees. Another bomb was found in a store owned by a prominent Italian Fascist leader. The police made hundreds of arrests.

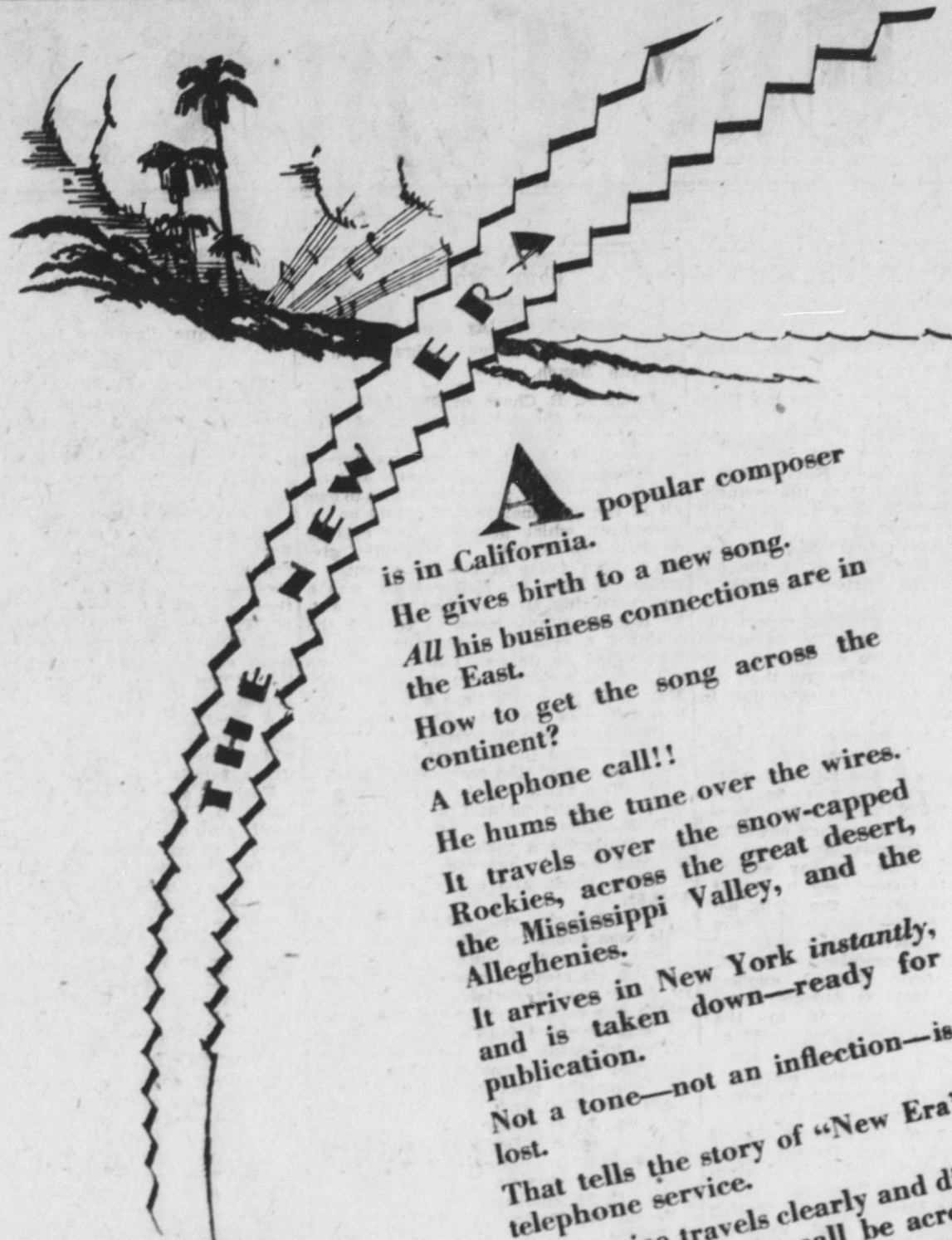
NATIONALISTS were defeated in the German parliamentary elections, losing many seats. Forty per cent of the members of the new reichstag are Socialists or Communists. The Socialists were ready to join the middle parties in forming a cabinet, demanding concessions on labor problems. The Marx center party lost seven of its sixty-nine seats and therefore could not retain the post of chancellor.

Greece's cabinet, headed by Premier Zaimis, resigned and the parliament after receiving the resignations was suspended by President Koundouriotis. Eleutherios Venizelos, former premier, agreed to form a new government.

METHODISTS in their general conference at Kansas City settled for the time being a long debated proposition by voting against the election of bishops for a limited term instead of for life as has been the rule since 1808. They also adopted, almost unanimously, a declaration stating that "we are opposed to all military training in high schools and to compulsory training in colleges and universities." An expected clash on doctrine was averted by the adoption of a report on doctrinal beliefs which, while it reiterated all the usual doctrines of the Evangelical churches, spoke a good word for independence of thought and the accepted conclusions of science. Dr. Raymond J. Wade of Chicago and Dr. James C. Baker of Urbana, Ill., were elected bishops.

ONE of the foremost scientists of the day passed when Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, bacteriologist for the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, died in Accra, Gold Coast Colony, Africa, from yellow fever. He had gone to Africa to study the relationship between South American and African yellow fever and contracted the disease during a laboratory experiment. Bravely he used his own illness to further his scientific study.

SECRETARY KELLOGG'S peace proposals have been accepted, with slight reservations, by the British government and its readiness to co-operate with the principal powers in a multi-lateral anti-war treaty on those lines is announced. Sir Austen Chamberlain in his note explained that Great Britain must protect her special interests throughout the world and that her existing commitments under the League of Nations and other international agreements must not be affected by the proposed pact. Statesmen in both countries believe these reservations will not be a bar to formulation of the treaty.



A popular composer is in California. He gives birth to a new song. All his business connections are in the East. How to get the song across the continent?

A telephone call! He hums the tune over the wires. It travels over the snow-capped Rockies, across the great desert, the Mississippi Valley, and the Alleghenies. It arrives in New York instantly, and is taken down—ready for publication. Not a tone—not an inflection—is lost.

That tells the story of "New Era" telephone service. Your voice travels clearly and distinctly whether the call be across the street, across the county, across the continent—or perhaps across the Atlantic.



JESSE H. CAUM, Manager

Exposition of Weakness

He submits himself to be seen through a microscope who suffers himself to be caught in a fit of anger. —Lavater

Benefits by Experience

The youngest child in the family is the brightest, according to intelligence experts. Naturally, the older ones bring him up.

Shark Flesh Edible

The Societe d'Acclimatation of Paris, which endeavors to enlarge the dietary of the French, says that the flesh of the shark is edible and has a taste like tender veal.

First Telegraphist

Our first form of telegraphy was invented in 1836 by Charles Wheatstone, who also invented the concertina. His system of telegraphy was the "Single Needle," still in use on some railways.

Excellent Slogan

The practical slogan of the forestry, fish and game commission of Kansas is "Build a Lake; Plant a Bush; Grow a Tree."

Inventor's Name Lost

The name of the inventor of the game of dominoes is unknown, but he was probably Italian; the game appeared in Europe in the eighteenth century.

When Soil Freezes

Soil does not freeze at 32 degrees but requires, a temperature of 2 to 9 degrees below the freezing point of water.

Great Lakes' Coast Line

The shore line of the Great Lakes comprises 8,300 miles. They have a water-surface area of more than 95,000 square miles. From Montreal, the head of ocean navigation, to the head of Lake Superior the sailing distance is about 1,340 miles.

Freak of Nature

The zebra is a hybrid offspring between a zebra sire and a burro dam. It was first obtained by an experiment of the United States Department of Agriculture, bureau of animal industry, at Bethesda, Md., in 1900.

First Use of Death Chair

The first legal execution by electricity was that of William Kemmerer at Sing Sing prison, Ossining, N. Y., on August 6, 1890.—Liberty.

Find Gold in Sand

Black sand containing gold is found after every westerly wind on some of the beaches on the west coast of the South Island, New Zealand. Many people earn a living by gathering the sand at low tide for its gold.

Concerning Drafts

Don't guard against a draft that only lasts a minute. You are bound to be in them at times and if totally unused to a draft it is almost certain to mean trouble.

Named for Discoverer

The Cape May peninsula in New Jersey was named for a Dutch sailor, Cornelius Mey, who explored the lower reaches of the Delaware in 1614.

Whitney's Idea Stands

Eli Whitney, who revolutionized the cotton industry by the invention of the cotton gin, obtained a patent for it on March 13, 1794. The principle of the cotton gin has remained unchanged ever since its invention.

Famous Painting

The original of a picture called the "Bambino" is a copy of one of the medallions of foundlings on the Foundlings' hospital, at Florence, Italy, made by the famous sculptor, Andrea Della Robbia.

"SUPREME AUTHORITY"

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

—THE MERRIAM WEBSTER

Because

Hundreds of Supreme Court Judges concur in highest praise of the work as their Authority. The Presidents of all leading Universities, Colleges, and Normal Schools give their hearty endorsement.

All States that have adopted a large dictionary as standard have selected Webster's New International.

The Schoolbooks of the Country adhere to the Merriam-Webster system of diacritical marks.

The Government Printing Office at Washington uses it as authority. WRITE for a sample page of the New Words, specimen of Regular and India Papers, FREE.

G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass. Get The Best!

for Sleeplessness—

Nervousness, Nervous Dyspepsia, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Neurasthenia

DR. MILES' NERVINE

Sleeplessness is usually due to a disordered condition of the nerves. Dr. Miles' Nervine has been used with success in this and other nervous disorders for nearly fifty years.

We'll send a generous sample for 5c in stamps. Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

Potatoes Need Moisture

Seven hundred tons of water are required during the growing period of an acre of potatoes.

Getting Squatter's Right

Starting at the bottom of the ladder is all right; it's camping there that's wrong.—Boston Transcript.

Wisdom and Prudence

While wisdom leads one to do what is proper, prudence keeps him from doing what is improper.

City Built on Islands

Amsterdam in the Netherlands is a city built on 90 islands, which are connected by 350 bridges.