



1—Herbert Hoover and the man he hopes to succeed. 2—The Republican national convention in session. 3—Senator Fess delivering the keynote speech.



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NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Nomination of Hoover by Republicans Outstanding Event of the Week.

The Republican national convention focused the attention of the country for at least five days of the week. The nomination of Herbert C. Hoover as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, a foregone conclusion before the doors of the convention hall were opened to the delegates, left the proceedings largely a matter of routine, except for the battle over the platform.

The outstanding feature of the convention, seen in retrospect, was the Hoover control of the proceedings. It was supreme, but it was a mannerly, orderly control. No rough stuff. Opponents of the Hoover majority were courteously given ample opportunity to present their side of the questions at issue and no restraint was put upon the delegates when their enthusiasm burst into long and noisy demonstrations, as it did particularly when the nominations were made.

The agricultural plank of the platform, as expected, launched the big fight of the convention. A determined fight on the plank presented by the majority of the committee was made by the western farm leaders.

This plank, formulated after two days and nights of labor in the committee, ignored any mention of the controverted equalization fee of the McNary-Haugen bill, but pledged every assistance in the reorganization of the farmers' marketing machinery. It proposed the creation of a farm board with power to set up farmer owned and controlled corporations to prevent and control surpluses through orderly distribution.

Facing an admittedly losing fight the farm leaders battled on earnestly and at great length, submitting only when the majority of the delegates voted approval of the committee report.

A no less earnest but less time consuming battle, and also a losing one, was waged on the prohibition plank which advocated observance and vigorous enforcement of the Eighteenth amendment.

For the first time the radio made the proceedings of a national political convention available to people in all parts of the country. Other conventions have been broadcast, but never before was there a hook-up of broadcasting stations so distributed that anyone with a receiving set anywhere in the country could hear the entire proceedings.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE on Monday night gave his semiannual report on the business of government as it has been handled during the last few years and outlined his policies for the next six months before a gathering of the department heads in Memorial hall, Washington.

"It has been my endeavor," he said, "so to manage the national finances as to secure the greatest benefit to the people. I have rejoiced in keeping down the annual budget, in reducing taxes, and paying off the national debt, because the influence of such action is felt in every home in the land."

The people, he said, must furnish their own prosperity. It cannot be handed down to them by the government. And when they have it they must rise above it in spiritual outlook.

"Prosperity," he said, "is only an instrument to be used, not a deity to be worshipped."

Reviewing the condition of industry and trade since 1921, he said: "Stabilization and a feeling of security have been the primary factors in the great upward swing of American industry and commerce since 1921."

The tax question, he declared, has been approached from the angle of requiring no more from the people than necessary to operate the government efficiently.

"The revenue acts of 1921, 1924, 1926 and 1928," he said, "when fully

operative will reduce taxes by approximately two billions of dollars a year as compared with what would have been collected if the act of 1918 had remained in force.

"It is inconceivable that in such a short space of time the government could cut its tax rates to such an extent. Yet that has been done. Millions of individuals in the lower brackets have been entirely stricken from the tax rolls. Personal exemption for individuals and heads of families have been greatly increased.

"Preferential treatment has been given to earned income. War taxes and nuisance taxes have been repealed. Business has been freed of many hampering and uneconomic restrictions. The prosperity of today can be attributed in a large measure to the lessening of the burden of federal taxes.

"The reduction which has been made in the national debt since July 1, 1921, has contributed much to the ability of the government to lessen taxes. That reduction at the end of this fiscal year will amount to approximately \$6,327,000,000. The total debt will then be \$17,050,000,000. It is one-third paid. The total saving in interest over all that period will amount approximately to \$950,000,000. The reductions in the debt required by law for the same period total \$3,296,000,000.

"By the end of this fiscal year we will actually have applied to debt reduction \$3,031,000,000 more than required by law. That represents what was saved from national revenue. These, together with refunding operations which converted securities bearing high rates of interest into securities having lower rates, represent a perpetual saving in interest of \$274,000,000 a year.

For the current fiscal year, which closes in a few weeks, the President said there would be a surplus in excess of four hundred million. Estimates are being prepared for 1929 and 1930. On this he said:

"Taking into consideration the legislation enacted during the last session of congress, we find that for 1929 our receipts will be about \$3,707,000,000 and our estimated expenditures \$3,801,000,000. These estimates might seem to forecast a deficit. We must not have a deficit.

"The cost of government in the United States, federal, state and municipal, in 1921 was \$9,500,000,000. In 1925 it had increased to \$11,124,000,000. During that period the national government had reduced its expenditures by two billions.

"The necessity of keeping expenditures within receipts, the importance of continuing our pay-as-we-go policy, cannot be overemphasized. This primary limitation on estimates is the first step toward the continuation of that policy in 1930. It means that there will be no latitude for expansion where expansion is not made compulsory by new law or by conditions that leave no choice. In preparing your preliminary estimates for 1930, which you will submit to the budget bureau by July 15 next, you must keep this in mind."

"WELL, he ought not to be so hard to beat," was the only comment of Gov. Al. Smith when informed of Hoover's nomination as the Republican candidate for President.

EARL KLINCK, former right-hand man of the klan dragon, D. C. Stephenson, was convicted by a jury in the criminal court at Indianapolis of being accessory in attesting a false affidavit. Conviction carries a one to three-year prison term. Klinck appealed.

Klinck, once a policeman at Evansville, was Stephenson's personal bodyguard. His present predicament followed an attempt to have indictments returned against Tom Adams, crusading anti-klan publisher at Vincennes, and Boyd Gurley, Pulitzer prize editor of Indianapolis, following presentation of a forged affidavit to the federal grand jury at Indianapolis last fall.

UNITED STATES District Judge Thomas B. Thatcher of New York dismissed the federal suit in equity against the Standard Aircraft corporation to recover \$2,304,438.48, which it alleged had been illegally paid in settlement of war air contracts. A counter claim of the defendant for an

additional payment of \$142,000 also was dismissed.

The case included testimony from former War department officials and officers of the airplane company, which during the war had held contracts for aircraft for the government totaling about \$11,000,000.

THE elimination of President Coolidge as a candidate to succeed himself caused a tremendous crash on the New York stock market Monday. Prices broke from 2 to 25 points. Not since the hectic record-breaking session of March, 1928, has the exchange experienced such wild selling. Marked recovery in prices was shown later in the week.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. COOLIDGE have settled down for the season at the summer White House on the Brule river in Wisconsin. After a two days' delay in vacation departure, due to the illness of Mrs. Coolidge, the Presidential party left Washington Wednesday night. Mrs. Coolidge had returned greatly, was cheerful and anxious to get started on the journey. The offices of the White House staff have been established at Superior and the President is expected to motor to that city when business requires his attention.

The President is being guarded by regular troops from Fort Snelling, Minn., who are camped about a quarter of a mile from the lodge.

THE price of educating a public school pupil has more than doubled in the last 15 years. It is shown by figures compiled by the federal bureau of education. In 1913 the cost was \$38.31, and the present figure is \$102.50.

Expenditures for public school buildings have almost doubled since 1920, with the peak being reached in 1925 when \$433,000,000 was spent for new buildings. In 1926, however, the annual expenditure for public school buildings decreased \$22,000,000, indicating, the bureau said, that construction had overtaken the shortage caused by the World war.

The bureau attributed the increase in school expenditures to the decreased purchasing power of the dollar and the general improved school facilities.

THE Baltic bitterness, resulting from the unsettled dispute between Lithuania and Poland, remains as the only danger to European peace, was the opinion expressed generally as the council of the League of Nations ended its fiftieth session at Geneva.

Council members made no attempt to conceal their chagrin that the body had found itself unable to liquidate this quarrel. The basis of the dispute is the Polish possession of the city of Vilna, former capital of Lithuania, and recently named anew, in the constitution of that country, as the seat of its government.

Members of the council, separated with the feeling that the Baltic situation will be either better or worse by September. If the latter proves to be the case, the whole controversy is likely to be thrashed out before the general assembly of the league.

ROBERT W. STEWART, chairman of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, was acquitted by a jury in the District of Columbia Supreme court in Washington on a charge of refusing to answer questions of the senate investigating committee regarding Continental Oil company bonds. Stewart specifically was accused of violating section 102 of the criminal code, which makes it mandatory that witnesses answer questions pertinent to the subject of inquiry.

ONE of the most picturesque figures in the woman suffrage movement, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, died in a nursing home in London, England at the age of sixty-nine. Death came after a comparatively short illness.

Mrs. Pankhurst was the first militant suffragist in efforts to obtain the vote for women, millions of whom are now enjoying the privilege of casting their ballots at preliminary elections as a result of the work of her and her supporters. This early work was often done at great personal risk.

Cattle Finished for the Market

Dry-Lot Feeding and Fattening on Grass Are Two Methods Used.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In "Feeding Cattle for Beef," which has just been published by the United States Department of Agriculture as Farmers' Bulletin 1549-F, W. H. Black of the bureau of animal industry offers in 16 pages a condensed and simplified analysis of practices in feeding cattle, which have been tested in the feed lots and pastures. It is intended primarily as an aid to farmers who have not had wide experience in finishing cattle for the market, but it is believed the bulletin will be no less valuable to experienced feeders in checking their established methods.

Knowing Market Trends.

Since the net returns from cattle feeding constitute the real basis for measuring success in the fattening of cattle, the author points out the desirability of knowing the market trends by seasons and for a term of years. This knowledge, plus an examination of the kinds and qualities of feeds and roughages on the farm, will in large measure determine when to buy feeders and what sort to buy.

Dry-lot feeding and fattening on grass are the two methods of finishing cattle for market. It often pays to feed grain supplements to cattle on grass to gain a better finish at an earlier date when the market is likely to be higher for such grades. In recent years the demand for smaller cuts of high quality meat has favored the practice of feeding calves liberally and selling them as fat yearlings. Quotations from the bulletin will indicate its scope:

"Approximately 75 per cent of the fertilizing constituents of feeds fed to live stock is returned in the manure." "Most cattle feeders take it as a matter of course that cattle feeding cannot be made a successful enterprise without having hogs in the feed lot."

"Such feeds as milo, kafir and barley should be ground."

"The higher the grade, or quality of the feeder the more economical will be its use of feed."

"When feeders are relatively cheap and feeds high, cattle possessing considerable fat are preferable."

Finishing on Grass.

"If cattle are to be finished on grass, and if there is sufficient roughage to carry them through the winter, the feeders should be purchased in the fall. Buying feeders in the spring for finishing on grass the following summer should be limited to cattle that are fairly mature."

"Dry rations are now usually associated with short feeding periods and with feeder cattle over 800 pounds in weight. Silage rations are used more in long feeding periods with the lighter feeders."

The bulletin includes average rations for various weights of cattle, simple method of calculating the cost of protein in feeds, suggestions for balancing rations and for starting cattle on feed, management systems for calves, supplementary feeds for grazing cattle, mineral mixtures, equipment for feeding, and other practical suggestions.

Farmers' Bulletin 1549-F may be procured free by applying to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Colorado Has Outlawed Common Barberry Plant

The common barberry and its related horticultural varieties is outlawed in Colorado because of its ability to harbor black-stem rust, a disease causing great losses in wheat. Quarantine order No. 3, recently published by the state entomologist, declares the plant a pest and orders it destroyed wherever found.

The order makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$5 to \$500 to ship common barberries into the state. Such shipments made contrary to the order will be immediately sent out of the state or destroyed at the expense of the owner or owners.

The order is a reissue of a similar measure in force before the last general assembly changed the status of the State Entomologist act.

Agricultural Notes

The baled hay is easier handled and requires much less storage space.

If weeds get ahead of the alfalfa, clip them off with a mower, not later than September 15.

If there is land on the farm that is too poor or rough to cultivate, one may establish a woodlot.

Extra fine quality alfalfa hay may contain one-fourth more protein than wheat bran, while poor quality alfalfa may have a fourth less.

The curing of hay is largely dependent on weather conditions, but silage crops can be put into the silo when wet and will cure regardless of weather.

The quality of hay depends quite largely on the methods used in curing and handling it, hence the necessity for using the best methods and machines available.

Selling Vegetables at Roadside Stands

Should Be Home-Grown and of Good Quality.

To make a successful business of roadside marketing one must have sufficient interest, the right help, a good location, and the willingness to be exacting and pay close attention to details, stated Prof. Paul Work of Cornell university, speaking at the New York State College of Agriculture, on roadside markets for vegetables. One must decide whether to make a business of roadside marketing or to merely use it to increase the family income.

The produce sold should be home-grown or raised in the vicinity, and never obtained from city markets. Speaking with special reference to vegetables, he said, a fairly full line should be carried with certain products as a specialty. The vegetables should be graded with separate prices and separate arrangements for displaying different grades. Neatness and mass arrangement in display of the goods, with flowers as a side line, increase the stand's selling power.

The site of the stand should be chosen so it may be seen readily from a distance and should have ample parking space around it. The stand should be distinctive, attractive and serviceable. Signs ought to be neat and simple. But they are not as important as a catchy farm name, since permanent and not tourist trade is the more desirable.

The salesman is important in building good will and a large trade. He must present a good appearance, must never contradict, be patient, and not too talkative. Most important of all he must never misrepresent a product. To be business-like, a salesman ought always to be at the stand. Wrapping and packing are important in giving the customer satisfaction. Advertising, after the beginning, is not necessary if the products are good.

Causes of Failures to Secure Alfalfa Stand

Failures to secure stands of alfalfa or reseeded may be due to several causes, farmers interested in new seedings are being advised. Young alfalfa needs a firm, moist seed bed that has been as carefully prepared as for sugar beets, according to Alvin Kezer, agronomist of the Colorado experiment station. For that reason the crop often is started more readily on land that has been previously in a cultivated crop that has left the soil in a good physical condition. Some failures to secure stands of alfalfa may be due to the lack of organic matter in the soil which is sometimes evident on heavy soils that "run together."

Alfalfa makes the best growth when planted fairly early in the season and not over one inch deep on heavy soils. The seed must come in contact with moisture before it will germinate, which sometimes makes it necessary to furrow and irrigate the newly seeded ground. A nurse crop is particularly valuable where the soil tends either to crust or blow. Professor Kezer points out. From one-half to two-thirds of a stand of the nurse crop is sufficient. Barley has proved the best nurse crop all over Colorado, particularly the variety known as Colseck. Kanota, a short-stemmed oat, has proved very satisfactory in the Arkansas valley. After the ground has been planted the alfalfa, rather than the nurse crop, should be favored in the matter of irrigation. The small grain will usually take care of itself as long as the young alfalfa is in good condition. The alfalfa should be irrigated as soon after the nurse crop is harvested as possible.

Rotary Hoe Useful for Breaking Crust on Soil

Among the many uses of the rotary hoe, one of the most important is that of breaking up a crust after a hard rain. Such a crust is a troublesome thing at any stage of the corn crop, but is especially serious if it occurs just about the time the corn or beans are coming through the surface, as at such a time it will turn the topsoil shoot back upon itself, often preventing its getting through.

Often important uses of the rotary hoe are for preparing fall plowed ground, cultivating corn and beans before they are large enough to plow, renovating alfalfa and clover. Those who have tried out this comparatively new tool are quite enthusiastic as to its value, and it promises soon to become one of our most popular farm implements.

Odors From Weeds Are Quite Difficult to Avoid

If odors come from weeds or garlic in the pasture they are difficult to avoid, but they may be controlled by pasturing the cows in the forenoon, stabling them in the afternoon and feeding some dry feed. As soon as they are milked in the evening they may be turned on pasture again for a few hours if desired. When the cows have to depend wholly on weedy pasture, the best plan is to keep them up at night, save the morning milk separate from the evening milk, and keep the cream from each in separate jars. This method will produce two different qualities of butter, both of which may be disposed of on their individual merits.

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Mountains as Protection

The weather bureau says a town surrounded by nearby mountains is not so likely to be injured by winds as it would be if these mountains did not exist. Winds often are very strong in mountain passes or gaps, but severe storms do not particularly favor alleys, except where the valleys lie in the general direction the storm would take if there were no hills or valleys there.

Traveling Book

Few traveling-books are better than a good anthology of poetry in which every page contains something complete and perfect in itself. The brief respites from labor which the self-immolated tourist allows himself cannot be more delightfully filled than with the reading of poetry, which may even be got by heart.—Aldous Huxley, in "Along the Road."

Man's Proper Outlook

There is no true and constant gentleness without humility; while we are so fond of ourselves, we are easily offended with others. Let us be persuaded that nothing is due to us, and then nothing will disturb us. Let us often think of our own infirmities, and we shall become indulgent toward those of others.—Francis De La Mothe Fenelon.

Affection

It was an ancient king who exclaimed he had no stronger garrison than the affections of his people. So with all men in positions of leadership. They cannot command real loyalty through fear. They cannot command respect by force. The only loyalty that has value is the loyalty inspired by affection.—Exchange.

She Knew It

A little miss of four years was sitting on her aunt's lap, when suddenly she aunt leaned down and gave her a big hug, saying: "My, but you're sweet!" The little miss complacently raised her big blue eyes to her aunt's face and replied: "That's what they all think."

A New World!

"When I walk out of my house into my garden," wrote Alexander Smith, "I walk out of my habitual self, my every-day thoughts. . . Its gate gives entrance to another kingdom, with its own interests and annals and incidents. It is a place of escape and peace."

In a Quandary

Absent-Minded Naturalist—Now, let me think—have I been so foolish as to bring these clubs instead of my collecting equipment, or have I been idiotic enough to come here instead of going to the golf links?

Wrong Idea of Sin

More should be written about the pleasures of virtue. The old theology gave the impression that sin is delightful and that those who forego it give up what is most thrilling in life.—American Magazine.

The Moon Debunked

As good proof as any that the moon is not made of green cheese is offered by a little McPherson girl. She says it cannot be true because God made the moon two days before he made cows.—Capper's Weekly.

Publicity Can Do a Lot

After all publicity without something back of it never accomplished a great deal in this world. At the same time it can do a lot for a worthwhile proposition.—Acheson Globe.

Up to Dad

Another advantage to having father play with the children is that it becomes father's duty to explain why the new skill set was being used as home plate in the baseball game.

Vegetable Speaking

"Life's a game of shellin' peas," says Bill Benz, the neighborhood philosopher, "and the good sports are willin' to take podluck."—Farm and Fireside.