

**ERRORS OF G. O. P.
REVEALED BY SMITH**

**Gov. Seen as Statesman of
High Quality.**

Seeking an excuse for doubting Governor Smith's equipment for the high honor of President of the United States, some of his political enemies have said that though admittedly a splendid governor of the nation's foremost state, the Democratic nominee had had no experience in international affairs and would be lost in such matters. But how beautifully those critics have been silenced by that part of Mr. Smith's acceptance address that deals with our foreign relations. Were we to select, among all the points so ably elucidated during the memorable address, the one that showed the most acute grasp of our rights and our duties, we would choose that section of the Smith acceptance that discussed just those very problems. With the same deftness of political understanding that has won fame for the candidate in domestic government, the Democratic nominee touched the sore spot of the faulty foreign policy of the Republicans and indicated the road of true democracy and of proper international conduct. He was quick to see and understand how the Washington authorities had allowed our relations with Nicaragua to drift into a state of war, and to have done this without the constitutionally necessary consent of congress.

**Smith Gains Numbers
of Republican Voters**

Governor Smith's acceptance address started a flood tide for the Democratic nominees.

As an illustration of the enthusiasm, one Georgia instance will serve. A radio lawn party was given by former Representative Bonnell H. Stone at his home in Blairsville, the small county seat of Union county, which always goes Republican in Presidential elections. There were a number of outstanding Republican citizens at Mr. Stone's radio party. When Governor Smith finished speaking the suggestion was made that a Smith-Robinson club be formed at once. It had not been contemplated. The organization was created with 101 members signing the roll, among which were many Republicans.

That is one of perhaps thousands of instances of the kind all over the country. The speech was so masterful, so frank, so profound as to national and international affairs, that the election of Smith and Robinson in November is decidedly more probable than doubtful.—Atlanta Constitution.

**Coolidge Legacy to
Country Is Deficit**

After going over with the President estimates of federal income and outgo for the next fiscal year, Herbert M. Lord, director of the budget, reports a probable deficit of \$100,000,000. Tax reduction this year along with increased appropriations will be responsible.

The Coolidge administration after a record for economical expenditure that is likely to be remembered as its greatest single achievement thus threatens to leave to its successor an unbalanced budget as a legacy. The fact that the impending deficit is now characterized as a "paper deficit" does not alter the situation in the least. Unless income proves to be larger than current expectations, and outgo falls below, both of which are held impossible, the former will not cover the latter and a deficit, a real deficit, will be the result.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Hoover Less Able Man

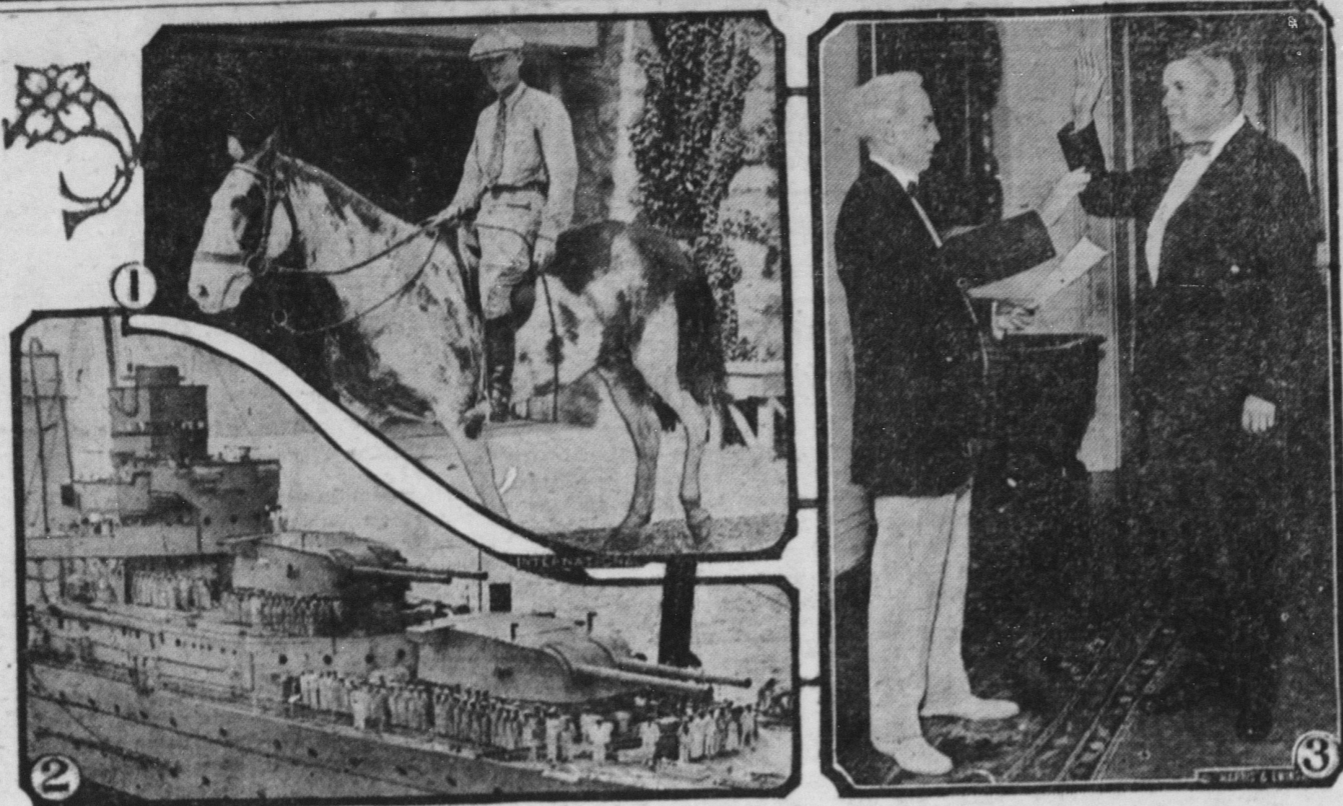
Hoover, although he has great ability and has had wide experience, has not been a student of government. Professing Republican dogma at the present time, he has no deep roots in it. When he returned from Europe in 1919 he was afire with Wilsonian doctrines, but when his name was mentioned for the Presidency, he did not know whether he was a Republican or a Democrat. It is only in the last eight years that he has made up his mind. If sound and coherent statesmanship depends upon firm adherence to a definite political philosophy, Smith here has an advantage over his opponent.

Smith's Tariff Views Sound

The traditional gulf between the two parties on the tariff question is narrowed by Smith. He advocates neither free trade nor "a tariff for revenue only." "The Democratic party," says Smith, "does not and under my leadership will not advocate any sudden or drastic revolution in our economic system which would cause business upheaval and popular distress." Smith believes, and his opinion is shared by the greatest economists of this country, that the tariff should be taken out of politics and treated on a purely scientific basis.

Nation's Debt to Democrats

Not the least impressive thing about the address of Governor Smith is his recurrence to the great leaders of the party, to Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, to Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson. Cleveland's name used to emphasize the sacredness of public office as "a public trust," and to call attention to the little-known fact that the American conservation policy originated during the tenure of this rugged Democratic leader.



1—Jaime Felix Tschiffely, Argentine archeologist, on his horse "Mancha" which he rode from Buenos Aires to Washington. 2—Deck and gun turrets of the British battleship Australia which made an official visit to New York. 3—J. Ruben Clark of Utah (right) being sworn in as undersecretary of state by William McNeir of the State department.

**NEWS REVIEW OF
CURRENT EVENTS**

**Rescue of Rockford Flyers
in Greenland—Zogu Now
King of Albanians.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

BERT HASSELL and Parker Crammer, the Rockford (Ill.) aviators who set out on a flight to Stockholm and disappeared, were found alive and safe in Greenland by the University of Michigan expedition and last week started for Denmark by steamer in company with Prof. W. H. Hobbs, leader of the scientific group. Losing their way to Mount Evans, their Greenland destination, the flyers ran out of gas and landed on the ice fields 100 miles inland. For two weeks they tramped over mountains, around fjords, and across sand flats, and finally attracted the attention of the scientists by smoke signals and were rescued. Their Stinson plane was uninjured when they abandoned it, but was believed to have been broken up by later storms.

Though unsuccessful in making the flight to Sweden, the aviators believe they have established the fact that the Greenland route is the best for flights to northern Europe; and in this they are upheld by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the noted Arctic explorer who says that in Greenland there are tens of thousands of miles of perfectly level ice on which planes can land safely. Mr. Stefansson said the Greenland course in the future will be taken by airplanes and dirigibles to the practical exclusion of the southern routes over 1,500 miles of open water. A direct route between Seattle and Berlin, he explained, would combine a maximum of safety with a minimum of distance, and would bring the west coast of America almost as near to Europe in hours as is the east coast.

FRANCE lost one of her leading statesmen last week in an airplane disaster. Maurice Bokanowski, minister of commerce, aviation, posts, telegraph and telephones and youngest member of the cabinet, was killed when a plane in which he was flying from Toul to Paris crashed just after its start. His four companions also perished and the bodies were burned when the wreck took fire.

One of the worst recent American airplane disasters occurred near Pocatello, Idaho, when a Fokker air mail plane crashed. Six passengers and the pilot were instantly killed.

EUROPE has a new king. Ahmed Zogu, who has been serving as President of Albania, was elevated to the throne by the national assembly without a dissenting vote and assumed the historic name of Scanderbeg III. This Mohammedan, a former mountain chieftain, took a double oath as king, once on the Bible and once on the Koran. He has guaranteed the country complete freedom of worship. Though the people of Tirana, the Albanian capital, seemed happy to have Zogu as king, the chiefs of the Republican party are said to have sent a protest to all European powers, saying the Albanian people would resort to arms to restore the republican form of government. Italy was the first power to recognize the new regime and it was believed the example would be followed by all the others. The king's first official act was the liberation of 2,000 prisoners, and the second was to give bonuses of one month's salary to all state employees.

GERMANY, constantly trying to find some way to get the French army of occupation out of the Rhineland, has made a definite proposition on the subject to France, and last week in Geneva Herr Mueller, chancellor of the reich, had a long private conference with M. Briand, French minister of foreign affairs. It was said that the German plan contemplates the mobilization of a certain portion of the 11,000,000,000 gold marks (\$2,750,000,000) in railway debentures as provided under the Dawes plan, for the floating of an international loan and the liquidation of a

large portion of France's war indemnity claims. It provides for the fixation of the total amount of reparations which Germany shall pay under the Dawes plan. The Dawes plan merely fixed the amount of annuities without stating how many years they should continue.

It was realized by both Mueller and Briand that the proposition cannot be developed until after the Presidential elections in the United States and an agreement with the next administration at Washington, because the bulk of the reich railway debentures must be floated in the American market.

WHEN the League of Nations assembly opened in Geneva the representatives of Finland, Sweden and Poland stirred up a warm debate by proposing that the league undertake an investigation aimed at checking the abuse of alcohol. The delegates from the wine-producing countries of southern Europe protested and no decision was reached. H. J. Procopio of Finland, president of the league council, in his convening address lauded the Kellogg anti-war treaty as an instrument of world peace. That pact is still the subject of lively comment all over the world, and each day more nations signify their intention of adhering to it.

Congressman Britten of Chicago, chairman of the house naval committee, who was in Paris, gave out a warning against the idea that the treaty meant the curtailment of the American naval building plan. Congressman La Guardia of New York, also in the French capital, disputed this, saying our program could not be continued without virtually repudiating the pact. In Washington speculation was rife concerning the reservations which will be proposed in the senate by those who profess to fear foreign entanglements. It is generally believed one of these reservations will be to make it clear that America will not permit itself to be drawn into European disputes, and that another will state that we reserve the right to use force, if necessary, to protect our position and interests on the Western hemisphere. After a pleasant visit in Ireland Secretary of State Kellogg sailed for home without going to England.

PRESIDENT CALLES of Mexico in his address before the congress declared he would not continue in office either as a provisional or constitutional President after his term expires on December 1 and would not again seek the office. He made a plea for national unity in selecting and supporting a provisional President and rejoiced that there were no "caudillos" (military-political leaders) in the country. While it may be true that there are no caudillos available, the army chieftains still expect to dictate to the Obregonist congress in the choice of a new President.

WISCONSIN'S Republican primary left political affairs in that state rather confused. Senator LaFollette was renominated, overwhelmingly defeating G. W. Mead, conservative. But Walter J. Kohler of Kohler, millionaire and conservative, was victor in the race for the gubernatorial nomination, beating Congressman J. D. Beck, LaFollette, and Governor Zimmerman, who sought the support of both factions. The other incumbents of state offices were renominated, defeating the Kohler slate. The defeat of Beck was taken by the conservatives to mean that the LaFollette regime was near its end, despite the personal popularity there of the young senator. Kohler's Democratic opponent will be Mayor A. G. Schmiedeman of Madison. The Democratic nominee for Michigan is M. K. Reilly.

In Michigan the Republicans renominated Governor Green and Senator A. H. Vandenberg, and the Democrats named W. A. Comstock and Maj. J. W. Ballew to oppose them.

RESPONSIBLE leaders of both the Republican and the Democratic parties deeply deplore the forcing of the Presidential campaign; but it is being forced nevertheless. Governor Smith felt compelled last week to take notice of it when he learned that some of his opponents were charging that if he were elected he would head

the federal departments and bureaus with Roman Catholics. In reply he called on Robert Moses, a Republican and a Jew whom he appointed secretary of state in 1927, to tell the religious and political affiliations of the members of his cabinet and appointees and of others whose appointments have been approved by him. The results of the inquiry, as given out at Albany, were:

"Members of the governor's cabinet totaling 14; Protestant, 10; Catholic, 3; Jewish, 1. Republican, 8; Democrat, 4; Independent, 2.

"Other present state department and major division heads totaling 25; Protestant, 14; Catholic, 11; Democrat, 14; Republican, 8; Independent, 3.

"Other present state officials, whose appointments were approved by Governor Smith, totaling 156; Protestant, 105; Catholic, 33; Jewish, 11; undesignated, 7; Republican, 72; Democrat, 58; Independent, 9; undesignated, 17."

HERBERT HOOVER has been told by his advisers that the Middle West is safe for him, and so will not make any campaign speeches in that region. He will deliver but one address in the South—at an industrial celebration at Elizabethton, Tenn., on October 6. Senator Brookhart of Iowa was one of those who told Mr. Hoover he was certain to carry the agricultural states, the only necessary thing being "to let the farmers know Hoover's real war record." On the other hand the Republican party in North Dakota has split, the independent wing endorsing Hoover's candidacy and the nonpartisan wing refusing to do so. The latter faction apparently controls the state central committee.

Republican efforts to break into the solid South are resulting in some queer conditions. Republican managers in Alabama and Georgia have consented to the withdrawal of Republican electors from the ticket and the substitution of the names of Democratic electors. In Florida an agreement has been made whereby half the Republican electors on the ticket will be Republicans and the other half Democrats. Assurances have been given that if the Democrats running as electors on the Republican tickets in Alabama and Georgia and Florida receive more votes than the electors running on the ticket headed by Smith and Robinson, they will vote for Hoover and Curtis.

CHICAGO acquires its first billion-dollar financial institution through the merger of the Continental National Bank and Trust company and the Illinois Merchants Trust company, details of which were approved last week. The consolidation forms the biggest banking institution in the country outside of New York. It will rank either second or third in the United States, depending upon whether all the assets go into the merger or whether some of them will be segregated and liquidated.

THE home mission board of the Southern Baptist convention announced from its headquarters in Atlanta that it was unable to pay current salaries because of the discovery of a \$1,000,000 shortage in the accounts of Clinton S. Carnes, treasurer, who disappeared August 15. It was found that Carnes kept a secret file in which were entered special loan transactions with more than 150 banks in the South, transactions which never came under the scrutiny of regular auditors or of the church. The joint committees of the church said none of the obligations incurred by Carnes would be repudiated.

SEVEN midwestern financiers were charged with a conspiracy to use the mails to defraud through the sale of nearly \$1,000,000 worth of securities in farm loan companies in a joint indictment returned by a federal grand jury in Boston. Those named in the indictment were: Guy Huston, John E. Huston, John L. Boyles and Harold A. Smith, all of Chicago; Walter E. Craven, Kansas City; Oran F. Schee and Vernon U. Slight, Des Moines. The charges involve the sale of securities in three companies, the Missouri-Kansas Farm company, the Farm Company of Massachusetts, and the Farmers' Fund of Illinois.

**Inoculating Soil
to Help Legumes**

**Some of Strains Required
for Successful Culture
of Many Plants.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When to inoculate the soil for a legume and when to depend on the presence of the necessary bacteria already in the soil has puzzled many farmers. It is true that soils in many sections of the country are well inoculated with one or more of the strains of bacteria required for successful culture of some of the legumes, and at the same time poorly provided with the bacteria needed by other leguminous crops.

Bacteriologists studying the strains of bacteria that work in the roots of legumes have identified seven common groups, and the members of each group are for the most part capable of inoculating several species of legumes.

Alfalfa Bacteria.

One group listed by bacteriologists of the United States Department of Agriculture includes the alfalfa bacteria which are also capable of inoculating bitter clover, button clover, California bur clover, fenugreek, southern bur clover, white sweet clover, yellow sweet clover, and yellow trefoil. Introduction of alfalfa into some of the areas west of the Mississippi is relatively easy, because the soil is naturally inoculated with the proper bacteria.

The red clover bacteria will also inoculate alsike clover, crimson clover, hop clover, low hop clover, mammoth red clover, rabbit-foot clover, and white clover.

Vetch bacteria inoculate the Canada field pea, common vetch, garden pea, hairy vetch, broad bean (horse bean), lentil, narrow-leaf vetch, purple vetch, and sweet pea.

The garden and navy bean bacteria are interchangeable. The lupine bacteria inoculate the blue lupine, serradella, the sundial (wild) lupine, and the European yellow lupine.

Cowpea Bacteria.

The legumes inoculated by the cowpea bacteria are, the cowpea, Florida beggarweed, Jack bean, Japan clover, Kudzu, Lima bean, partridge pea, peanut, pigeon pea, tick trefoil, tepary bean, and Deering velvet bean. The soy bean, unlike the foregoing, is associated with bacteria not related to any of the commonly known strains. This, together with the fact that soy beans have been grown extensively for only twenty-five years in this country, indicates the necessity for artificial inoculation where soy beans are grown for the first time. If the crop rotation is planned a year or more ahead and it is desired to introduce a legume not hitherto grown, it is possible to make a test planting and determine whether the soil contains the bacteria necessary for the crop. This will be indicated by the presence of the nodules on the roots of the plants in the test plot.

**Planting Winter Wheat
Sometimes Hard Problem**

Winter wheat is a crop which takes nine months to raise, the longest length of time of all our annual crops. There are seasonal vicissitudes and insect pests all along the way. The season may be too dry for the seed to germinate or it may be too wet to sow the crop. High winds and bare ground and low temperatures of winter are a menace—thawing and freezing may ruin the crop and rust, the green bug, hessian fly, army worm and chinch bug may all take their toll. It may be sowed too early or too late. Although late sowing is preferable to excessively early sowing.

Agricultural Notes

In 1927 in the United States 2,283 agricultural agents were employed.

Regardless of the summer price of milk, it pays to keep the dairy herd in good condition during the summer months.

Two important ways farmers are lowering the cost of production are by securing high yields and by keeping operating costs at a low figure.

Temperature of barns will remain more uniform, stock will be healthier, and the frost nuisance will be practically eliminated by good ventilation.

Careful shocking and stacking of barley is an important factor in securing good quality grain for market. The seed will be discolored and is apt to sprout if left in the stack too long.

A promising new variety of alfalfa for the Northern states is the result of a small package of seed received 18 years ago by the United States Department of Agriculture through its office of foreign plant introduction. The new variety is known as "Ladak."

Bluegrass in pastures is very dependent on a supply of nitrogen for successful growth. This supply is furnished largely by the clovers present, so it is evident that when the clover begins to fall, because of a lack of phosphorus and lime, the bluegrass also begins to fall, because of a lack of nitrogen.



THERE is nothing that has ever taken the place of Bayer Aspirin as an antidote for pain. Safe, or physicians wouldn't use it, and endorse its use by others. Sure, or several million users would have turned to something else. But get real Bayer Aspirin (at any drugstore) with Bayer on the box, and the word genuine printed in red.



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MEDITERRANEAN Cruise as "Transylvania" sailing Jan. 30 Capt. S. 25th cruise, 66 days, including Madeira, Canary Islands, Casablanca, Rabat, Capital of Morocco, Spain, Algeria, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, 15 days Palestine and Egypt, Italy, Riviera, Cherbourg, (Paris). Includes hotels, guides, motors, etc. FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., N. Y.

Not a Medical Case

Crawford—My wife has had a sinking spell. Dobbs—Nonsense! You can't believe what these doctors tell you. Crawford—But a doctor didn't tell me. It was a lifeguard at the bathing pool.

Johannesburg, South Africa, will spend \$2,500,000 in constructing a new municipal electric lighting and power station.

Some afflictions pass us by. The cigarette holder six inches long never became popular.

Nations better beware of "manifest destiny" nonsense when it leads to war.

Some girls are kept so busy becoming engaged that they have no time to marry.



**WHAT DR. CALDWELL
LEARNED IN 47
YEARS PRACTICE**

A physician watched the results of constipation for 47 years, and believed that no matter how careful people are of their health, diet and exercise, constipation will occur from time to time. Of next importance, then, is how to treat it when it comes. Dr. Caldwell always was in favor of getting as close to nature as possible, hence his remedy for constipation, known as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, is a mild vegetable compound. It can not harm the system and is not habit forming. Syrup Pepsin is pleasant-tasting, and youngsters love it.

Dr. Caldwell did not approve of drastic purges and purges. He did not believe they were good for anybody's system. In a practice of 47 years he never saw any reason for their use when Syrup Pepsin will empty the bowels just as promptly.

Do not let a day go by without a bowel movement. Do not sit and hope, but go to the nearest druggist and get one of the generous bottles of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, or write "Syrup Pepsin," Dept. BB, Monticello, Illinois, for free trial bottle.

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