



1—Scene in Los Angeles after great rains that flooded the streets with water and mud. 2—View in federal court at New York during the inquiry into the sinking of the Vestris, when Velcher, wireless operator, was testifying. 3—Clyde L. Reed of Parsons, Republican, who was elected governor of Kansas.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Supreme Court Scores Klan; Hoover's Plan for Big Construction Reserve.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Upholding a New York state law aimed especially at the Ku Klux Klan, the Supreme court of the United States last week declared in effect that the organization named is undesirable and a foe of public welfare. The opinion was written by Justice Van Deventer, and Justice McReynolds dissented on the ground that the Supreme court lacked jurisdiction in the case. It is believed the court's decision will end the Klan's existence in New York.

The anti-klan bill was enacted by the New York state legislature in 1923. It provides that an organization which requires an oath as a prerequisite or condition of membership, "other than a labor union or a benevolent order, mentioned in the benevolent orders law," shall file with the secretary of state a sworn copy of its constitution, by-laws, rules, regulations, and oath of membership, together with a roster of its membership and a list of its members for the current year. Any person who becomes a member of such an organization or attends a meeting thereof, with knowledge that it has failed to comply with the law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, the statute says.

In the case which was carried to the Supreme court it was contended that the law discriminated between different associations, relieving such secret organizations as the Masons, the Odd Fellows, and others from compliance while being directed especially against the Ku Klux Klan.

Justice Van Deventer, in the court's decision, held that the discrimination between associations was justified by a difference between the two classes of associations shown by experience. The difference consisted, he said, "in a manifest tendency on the part of one class to make the secrecy surrounding its purposes and membership a cloak for acts and conduct inimical to personal rights and public welfare, and in the absence of such a tendency on the part of the other class."

HERBERT HOOVER'S itinerary on his Latin-American tour has been speeded up as arranged by Ambassador Fletcher, who accompanies the party as representative of the State department. The President-Elect now expects to be back in the United States the first week in January. Brief stops at Ampala, Honduras and La Union, Salvador, were made on Sunday, with a call at Corinto, Nicaragua, on the list for next day; but the visits to Panama, Colombia and Bolivia were abandoned because of the devious route necessary to get there.

Wireless dispatches from the Maryland said Mr. Hoover was enjoying the trip immensely. When the battleship arrived off Cape San Lucas at the entrance to the Gulf of California she came to anchor for several hours and the President-Elect went fishing in the hope of landing a swordfish, tarpon or barracuda. All he caught was a fifteen-foot dolphin and a Spanish mackerel.

It was stated at the Navy department in Washington that Mr. Hoover's tour will cost the government little more than the regular maintenance and operating expenses of about \$400,000 for the battleships Maryland and Utah. Mr. Hoover is President Coolidge's guest on the trip, and the other members of the party are paying about \$1.50 a day for food and laundry, as to other persons using government transport.

GREAT BRITAIN expressed disapproval of American methods of investigating the Vestris tragedy, but the inquiry at New York seemed to bring out much of the truth concerning the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the vessel. Most significant, perhaps, was the testimony of Chief Officer Frank Johnson. This,

summarized, was that on the day the ship foundered the officers wouldn't go to their stations and that not a lifeboat set out properly manned or properly filled; that there was no general call to lifeboats; that the iron chains on a number of lifeboats broke, and the patent releasing gear failed to work; that at 4 a. m. the day the Vestris sank Captain Carey was unable to give "any helpful suggestions." Johnson said if he had been in the captain's place he would have waited just as long to send out an SOS, and that the storm was never severe enough to endanger a sound vessel.

After seven days of investigation, the federal officers said they had not yet found out how a thousand tons or more of water had got into the ship. The complete saturation of the coal bunkers, they thought, explained the sinking of the vessel.

HOOVER foresees the time when there will be an ebb in the tide of prosperity, and he has devised a program to meet that situation which was presented to the conference of state governors in New Orleans. In brief, he suggests the creation of a three-billion-dollar state and federal construction reserve that shall do for labor and industry what the federal reserve has done for finance. The plan, as outlined by Governor Brewster of Maine at the request of Mr. Hoover, provides for the co-operation of federal and state governments in controlling construction work for the public good "so that a reserve may be prudently accumulated in time of plenty against the lean year that is to come."

Governor Brewster told the governors that no infringement of legislative prerogatives was contemplated, because no project could be carried out except as the legislatures might direct, although the rapidity of the construction program, within defined limits, could be accelerated or retarded to synchronize with national and local needs.

The Hoover proposal was placed before the American Federation of Labor, also in session in New Orleans, by John Fry, secretary of the metal trades department, who declared that it was "a complete indorsement of our basis for wages, adopted in Atlantic City in 1925. President William Green also said the plan is an unqualified indorsement of labor's program."

ROBERT W. STEWART, chairman of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, was acquitted of perjury before the senate Teapot Dome investigating committee by the District of Columbia jury that heard the verdict was virtually directed by Justice Bailey, who told the jurors Stewart could not be held guilty of perjury if it was found that a quorum of the senate committee was not present when the oil man appeared to testify. The government did not contend in the trial that more than five senators were present at any one time during Stewart's entire testimony and it was admitted that a quorum was established by counting senators, who, never physically present, allowed their names, in accordance with the senate custom, to be used for the purpose.

LUFTHANSA, the great German airplane concern, has made arrangements with the Russian soviet government under which Germany and Russia will join in developing the northern Asiatic air routes, over which the new combination will have a practical monopoly. The soviet government will pay half the operating costs but will leave to Germany the handling of negotiations in quarters where the Russians are not liked. All the services will carry passengers, mail and light freight.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE told congress last year that the Boulder dam project, on the basis of a cost of \$125,000,000, would not be in conflict with his financial program. But the Sibert commission of engineers and geologists has reported to the President that the cost estimates are too low by perhaps \$40,000,000, and there is speculation whether this will cause a change in the position of the administration. The commission holds that construction of a dam 550 feet high is feasible from an engineering standpoint, but proposes modifications in the plans with a view to obtaining

greater safety. The report does not deal at all with many questions of policy that figure in the controversy over the pending legislation.

GOVERNMENT agents, assisted by police and Scotland Yard, have uncovered a big jewelry smuggling conspiracy involving millions of dollars. The first results of their work were the arrests of Morris Landau, New York jeweler, and his daughter; William Ballyn of England, chief steward on the Cunard liner Berengaria, and Patrolman J. T. McIntyre of the New York traffic squad, whose post for many years has been the Cunard pier. The authorities allege that Ballyn received packages of jewelry from a confederate in Southampton, England, and handed them to McIntyre on the steamer when it reached New York, he in turn passing them on to Landau. The jeweler's daughter is said to have acted as a messenger.

HEAVY rains caused serious and widespread floods in Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Illinois, the overflowing rivers doing vast damage to property. Many towns were inundated, and the losses of farmers were severe. In the five states about a score of persons were drowned.

GREAT BRITAIN, France and Germany agreed on a conference of experts, to be held probably in December in Paris, to plan revision of the Dawes reparations plan and evacuation of the Rhineland. But Foreign Minister Stresemann, appearing before the reichstag after his long illness, made a speech that the French press said would scare away the dove of peace, for he had harsh words concerning the continued occupation of German soil by the allies, and he does not consent to the connection of reparations with war debts. Stresemann also attacked Seymour Gilbert Parker, asserting that he misrepresented conditions in central Europe.

DISPATCHES from Vienna said Ivan Michailoff, Macedonian revolutionary leader, was threatening to march on Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, on short notice, and that the population of that city was panic stricken. The public buildings were occupied by troops and the streets were deserted in the evening. The Bulgarian cabinet was summoned, but its problem was serious for it was believed a majority of the troops and officials were siding with Michailoff.

AMONG those whom death claimed during the week was George H. Jones, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey. He had been with the corporation for thirty-five years and was known as "the man who never played."

Dr. George T. Harding, father of the late President Harding, died in California of a paralytic stroke at the age of eighty-four years. Another notable person who passed away was Representative William A. Oldfield of Arkansas, Democratic whip in the house. He was completing his twentieth year of service in congress and was considered one of the most important and active members of the Democratic delegation in the house.

DR. W. W. CUMBERLAND, the American expert who has made a survey of the financial and economic conditions of Nicaragua at the request of President Diaz, has submitted a new plan for the rehabilitation of that republic, the salient feature of which is a recommendation for more extensive American participation in the administration of Nicaraguan finances. He urges, as vital for the stabilization of Nicaragua, the maintenance of a strong national constabulary under American officers. The principal financial features of the plan provide for: Control of the collection and expenditure of Nicaraguan public funds by an American collector general and an American auditor general. Control of the Nicaraguan budget by a high commission controlled by Americans.

Sale to an American financial group of the majority interest in the National Bank of Nicaragua.

Refunding of the Nicaraguan national debt.

Negotiation of a new loan of \$12,000,000 by Nicaraguan officials.

Irish Cobblers Win in Tests

Beat Early Ohios by From 25 to 50 Per Cent in Southern Ohio.

In a series of ten demonstrations in southern Ohio Irish Cobbler potatoes have this year outyielded the Early Ohio variety, from 25 to 50 per cent, according to data collected and tabulated by E. R. Lancashire, extension specialist in vegetable gardening at the Ohio State university. Demonstration plots were managed this year at Portsmouth, Urbana, Dayton, Zanesville, Pomeroy, and other points. Irish Cobblers and Early Ohios in these plots were given precisely the same treatment in all regards.

Cobbler Yield Highest.

On a plot near Urbana belonging to M. Sturdevant and Edward Taylor, the Cobblers yielded 345 bushels to the acre as compared with 188 bushels from the Early Ohio. Near Portsmouth, on a farm belonging to W. J. Boyton, the Cobbler yield was 283 bushels to the acre as compared with 202 bushels of Early Ohios. In a composite report on several fields near Pomeroy, in Meigs county, the Cobbler yield ranged from 25 per cent to 50 per cent greater than the yield of Early Ohios, grown under the same conditions.

"In spite of the fact that Cobblers are equal, in all ways to Early Ohios, there are certain markets which demand the Early Ohios," says Lancashire. "Part of this may be due to the fact that the Cobblers familiar to buyers may have been shipped in from northern states. Such shipped-in potatoes have not reached maturity when they are harvested, and therefore are not of as good quality as the Ohio-grown potatoes. However, Cobblers which are grown in Ohio and do reach maturity before they are harvested, are the equals, in all respects, of the Early Ohios. It is true that the Early Ohios will mature a few days before the Cobblers, in Ohio, and the man who grows them will be able to catch the market a few days earlier than he can catch it with Cobblers. But the advantage of that few days doesn't make up for the loss in yield."

Make Change Gradually.

"It is quite possible for the grower who has customers demanding the Early Ohios, to change gradually, growing only enough of them to fill his demands. If he is anxious to make the early market, he can grow a few Early Ohios for that purpose, and have the bulk of his fields in Cobblers which will yield heavily a little later in the season. In our opinion the grower of Early Ohios will profit by changing over, gradually or otherwise, to the Cobblers, for the sake of getting one-fourth or one-half as many potatoes more than he has been getting from the Early Ohios."

Smuttox Wins in Control of Oats Smut in Tests

Smuttox wins hands down over formaldehyde in controlling oats smut, tests by farmers in several Ohio counties during summer indicate.

D. T. Herrman, extension agent in Auglaize county reports: "On the two demonstrations where Mr. Pierstorff treated the seed with smuttox we found only one smutted head. The formaldehyde-treated plots showed 0.6 per cent infection at Clyde Copeland's and 1.2 per cent at Edward Kulerim's. Untreated plots on the same farms showed 5.4 and 6 per cent respectively. At the William Glass farm the untreated plot showed 1.4 per cent infection; only one smutted head was found in the four acres treated with smuttox."

In three demonstrations in Wayne county, according to County Agent G. A. Dustman, the dry smuttox treatment gave almost perfect control. Farmers preferred that to the wet formaldehyde treatment. These tests were arranged by Mr. Dustman in co-operation with Mr. Pierstorff and Dr. H. C. Young of the experiment station.

Agricultural Hints

Neither scrub live stock nor low-grade machines are profitable.

At present the most active subject of agricultural research in the United States is that of vitamins.

To make your poultry house more comfortable for winter put in a straw loft overhead.

Kill the corn borers by putting the corn in the silo. If the insect escapes the knives of the cutter, it will die of suffocation.

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

Machinery left standing outdoors increases the farmer's expenses. One way to get practical farm relief is to carefully clean, store, and protect all implements when not in use.

Farm accounts should be started January 1. In keeping these accounts, simple books are usually best. If the books are secured and plans made to start the accounts on January 1, the actual starting of the books will not be difficult.

NERVOUS HEADACHE



Next time you have a nervous headache try this—
Two teaspoonfuls of Dr. Miles' Nervine.
If you can get a few minutes sleep, the headache is pretty sure to be gone when you wake up.

DR. MILES' NERVINE

If you are subject to nervous headaches, take Dr. Miles' Nervine as directed.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is recommended for:

Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Nervous Dyspepsia, Nervous Headache, Neurasthenia
We'll send a generous sample for 5c in stamps.
Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

\$1.00 at your Drugstore

By JUSTICE SELAH B. STRONG, New York Supreme Court.

The abolition of ironclad legal procedure and the introduction of a greater degree of human understanding in the dispensing of justice are prime requisites of legal procedure. Justice should not be bound by hoary rules. The law of evidence often becomes a joke, for example. A judge feels like saying to the jurors, "Now, listen, pals. Here's the case in a nutshell. Let's settle it in such a way that the greatest good will fall to the greatest number."

One of the silliest things in law is the charge of conspiracy. Why should a man receive a greater penalty for conspiring to commit a crime than for its actual perpetration? Or why should a man be punished on both counts of conspiring to and committing a crime?

I have in mind an example of a case I heard recently concerning the right of a builder to construct a garage next to a church, which made me hope for greater judicial freedom.

The law prohibits the construction of a garage next to a school, but it has failed to provide for churches.

College Men Under Obligation to Preserve and Disseminate the Truth

By DOCTOR ANGELL, President Yale University.

THE college man who fails to dedicate himself first to the preservation and dissemination of knowledge and truth and the discovery of new truth wherever it may be found is false to the trust reposed in him by his forebears who founded the institution, to the contemporary society which maintains it, and to the company of scholars who conduct it. To abstain from such dedication argues lamentable ignorance of what is involved, sheer moral perversity, or hopeless incapacity to appreciate and take advantage of great opportunity.

There are few pleasures so disinterested, few so stimulating, so intrinsically delightful and refreshing, few so permanently rewarding as those which come from the intellectual entry upon wholly new, appealing and significant fields of knowledge or upon unfamiliar and moving beauties in literature or in art. To miss this kind of experience, by failure to improve the opportunities college offers, is altogether tragic, and especially if it means that one has not made effective contact with the great teachers who can kindle the flames of intellectual enthusiasm and appreciation.

To sit at the feet of great scholars is one of the privileges of which the college man should be most jealous, following him who can lead revealingly into the mysteries of history and literature, of science and art, of philosophy and religion. To forego such opportunities, because one is absorbed in some trivial, extraneous activity, is simply to sell one's birthright for a mess of pottage. Here lies the great and unequalled treasure of the college. To miss it is to sin against the enlightenment of one's own spirit, to be in the presence of wisdom only to pass it by. Folly is too mild a term for such ineptitude.

Many Styles of Muffs Are Ready for Winter

Fashion authorities returning from Paris say that muffs will be in style again this winter. With this news designers have been busy making new models. At present the chief interest is in those made of flat furs, as they are to be widely used, it is expected, either for entire coats or trimmings.

The muffs are being made in several shapes, all somewhat small, although not too tiny for either a tall or large woman to carry without appearing conspicuous. Many of them contain purses or pocketbooks equipped with patented openings. Some of the concealed pockets are fitted with powder case and mirror as well.

One of the new muffs is shaped like a handbag, having a pointed flap which is fastened either by a buckle or a button and may be opened like any other handbag. The flap and inner section is lined with white kid. A mirror is attached in a separate pocket, while still another pocket is included for general use. This is finished with a flap and clasp fastening. The openings at the sides for the hands are

small and shaped, and the inside is lined with soft satin.

The vogue for one-sided trimming is seen to advantage. One muff of krummer is shaped to fit over the coat sleeve as a cuff, with the patented opening so placed that at such times the seaming will not show. This muff is large enough to carry a change purse, mirror and powder case.

Aprons Are Popular

The province of the apron is certainly varied enough to keep it in popularity ad infinitum. Aprons are, like work, a year-round staple, but at Christmas and bazaar times, the apron does bask in an even brighter limelight.—Successful Farming Magazine

Small Felt Leaves Trim Hat

A most unusual felt hat has the entire surface covered with small pieces of felt cut to represent leaves. The hat fits closely over the head and down over the ears.

All Kinds of Collars Worn on Cloth Coats

After a few seasons of shawl collars and the familiar Johnny type, this season promises to introduce so many distinctive collars on coats of all fabrics that it will be far from difficult to find the collar assuring the most flattering effect to the face.

The pouch collar is spoken of as new, and this is designed on lines not too similar to the pouch of some seasons ago. It is especially attractive in the fluffy furs and is achieved by means of a band of the coat material which takes the place of the fur at the back of the neck. Because of this the fur stands slightly away from the face and throat, is most becoming to the wearer and also saves the wear and tear on the fur.

Whole capes of furs are shown on a number of cloth coats, presenting a luxurious appearance with the added attraction of the warmth of a fur coat without its weight. These, of course, add to the value of the coat according to the fur used and are of varied prices.

The Jenny standing collar is em-

Peplum Theme

Piquant is a two-piece raisin-colored crepe frock with its jumper fitted to a snug hipline and edged with a plaited ruffle that flares like a peplum.

Stiff Velvet Finds Favor

Evening dresses of black stiff velvet are trimmed with brilliants or pearls. Ropes of the latter outline the back of the décolletage in a dress from Worth.

Lamb Bandeau

A black velours hat that turns off the face and clips over the ears has a narrow front bandeau of shaved lamb.