



1—Anxious Londoners outside Buckingham palace watching bulletins on King George's condition. 2—Portes Gil (with raised hand) taking the oath as President of Mexico at his inauguration. 3—George L. Harrison made governor of the Federal Reserve bank of New York to succeed the late Benjamin Strong.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Congress Meets and Hears the President's Message—Hoover's Progress.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
 CONGRESS assembled Monday for the short session and both houses adjourned almost immediately in respect for members who had died. Next day they got down to business and received the President's message. In this, which was by way of being his valedictory, Mr. Coolidge reviewed the progress of the nation during the five and one-half years that he has been Chief Executive, and painted an encouraging picture of the present prosperous condition of the American people. But he put forth a warning that while we are enjoying unprecedented peace and prosperity, "it is too easy under their influence for a nation to become selfish and degenerate."

Of his recommendations to congress these are the more important:  
 A system of farm relief consisting of a federal farm board and stabilization corporations to handle crop surpluses, financed in the beginning by a government revolving fund.

Passage of the bill providing for fifteen additional cruisers and one airplane carrier, but without the requirement for laying them down in three years.

Ratification of the Kellogg multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

A more effective law to promote the consolidation of the railroads into a few great systems.  
 On Wednesday President Coolidge sent in his annual budget message, and in it he asked that all proposals for new expenditures of a substantial character be rejected in order that a threatened deficit in both the current and the next fiscal years may be avoided. The budget for the fiscal year 1930 calls for expenditures of \$3,790,719,647, leaving the treasury with an estimated surplus of \$90,576,182. The President said that while this surplus would be small, nevertheless it was satisfactory inasmuch as it points to a balanced budget. He said there are no immediate prospects of further reduction in tax rates.

President Coolidge referred to the fact that bonds of the French government aggregating more than 400 millions, given in payment of surplus American war supplies, will mature in the latter part of 1929. In case the French government fails to ratify the war debt funding agreement which merges the war supplies debt with its other obligations to the United States, the President suggested that the amount due should be applied to the retirement of our war debts instead of being available for current expenditures.

SECRETARY of the Treasury Mellon in his annual report set forth the prosperous conditions in industry and finance. Figures of industrial production show a decrease of 3 per cent for the fiscal year owing to a decline in activity during the latter part of the calendar year 1927, but a recovery took place in the early part of the calendar year 1928 and has continued.

In Attorney General Sargent's yearly report the most interesting portion was that concerning prohibition enforcement, prepared by Mrs. Willie Brandt. This admitted frankly that the government's efforts to check the smuggling of liquor across the Canadian border have been of little avail and that the traffic is increasing.

EXCEPT for the necessary supply bills, congress is not expected to pass much legislation of major importance at this session. But members of both houses were quick to get their pet schemes to the front. In the senate the Boulder dam bill was unfinished business and Senator Johnson of California was permitted to get it in a favorable parliamentary position, the original senate bill being substituted for everything in the bill passed by the house last session after

the enacting clause. It was believed the debate on the measure and numerous pending amendments would take two weeks. In his message the President indicated his dissatisfaction with this legislation and intimated he might veto it unless it were made to comply with certain conditions.

Senator McNary of Oregon introduced a new farm relief bill which in general follows the lines of the much vetoed McNary-Haugen bill, but omits the equalization fee. It includes a provision for a stabilization corporation such as was recommended by Mr. Hoover. While McNary and some other senators hope to get action on this bill during the present session, it is the general opinion in congress that nothing in that line will be accomplished until the special session which Mr. Hoover promised to call.

REPRESENTATIVE BRITTEN'S attempt to bring about an inter-parliamentary conference with the British on naval limitation was given the approval of the house naval affairs committee, of which he is chairman, after he had energetically defended his action in addressing Prime Minister Baldwin directly instead of through the Department of State. Mr. Baldwin's reply, which was sent first to Ambassador Sir Esme Howard and which Secretary Kellogg declined to receive, was later transmitted to Mr. Britten. In it the prime minister said that the congressman's suggestion was interesting but that he could say or do nothing more about it because the United States government had not been consulted.

MR. AND MRS. HOOVER and their party made their first South American stop at Guayaquil, Ecuador. To reach the port they were transferred to the cruiser Cleveland and sailed for seven hours up the Guayas river. President Ayora and other officials met them at the pier and the army and school children paraded through the gaily decorated and thronged streets. At a banquet the President and Mr. Hoover made appropriate speeches, and next day the party, laden with gifts from the Ecuadorians, was on its way to Peru, escorted by a Peruvian cruiser. As Mr. Hoover stepped ashore in Callao Wednesday nine airplanes swooped above the harbor and thousands of citizens joined the officials in greeting him. Troops escorted him along the concrete road to Lima, where he called formally on President Leguia, visited the famous cathedral in which is the tomb of Pizarro, and was entertained at a feast. In his address Mr. Hoover said that commercial airplane service between North and South America is the key to new understanding and friendship and he predicted that such a service will be realized within another twelve months. On the way from Peru southward the Maryland made a brief stop at Antofagasta, Chile, where an official party from landlocked Bolivia was on hand to meet the President-Elect. Valparaiso was the next port reached. There and at Santiago the Chileans extended themselves in their welcome to their distinguished guests.

SOUTHERN Chile experienced a terrific earthquake that killed more than two hundred persons and wrecked the town of Talca and its port. Constitution. The temblor broke a big dam at Barahona and forty were drowned in the rush of released waters. Fifty more were killed in a copper mine. The government was quick to send adequate relief forces and guards to the scene of the disaster.

SKILLFUL physicians and his own brave spirit enabled King George of England about to hold his own against the attack of inflammation of the lungs, but his heart was rather weak and the doctors did not conceal the fact that he was still in danger. Tuesday the king signed an order creating a royal commission to perform his duties during his illness. He named Queen Mary as its head, the other members being the prince of Wales, the duke of York, the archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor Hallsam and Prime Minister Baldwin. This is not a regency but a council of state with limited powers to exercise some functions of royalty,

chiefly the signing of documents, commissions and acts of parliament. The prince of Wales was conveyed by the fast cruiser Enterprise from Dar-es-Salaam and reached Suez Friday night. He planned to land at Brindisi and the Italian government offered a special train to carry him from there to Calais by the shortest route. The duke of Gloucester went from Bula-way to Capetown and sailed from there on the steamship Balmoral Castle Friday.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON took a nasty slap at the United States when addressing a meeting of the League of Nations union conference in London. "Distrust and jealousy still prevail and nations seem to learn little or nothing from the experience of ten years ago," he said. "I still fall to see how war can ever be the means of bringing lasting peace. France and Italy still consider the maintenance of large armies a national necessity. Russia continues to keep formidable military forces. Germany is fretting over what it considers its defenseless position. America, influenced by imperialistic tendencies, apparently means, whatever happens, to continue increasing its navy, and official utterances on the question bear close resemblance to those claims we were accustomed to hear made in Germany previous to the tragedy of 1914-18."

The same day Ambassador Houghton, at the annual dinner of the Pilgrims society in London, assured Great Britain and Europe that Americans and other peoples of the western hemisphere are really lovers of peace, and he pointed out that the 5,000 miles of unfortified and unguarded American-Canadian frontier are proof sufficient to the world that two peoples can live side by side not armed against each other.

ONE of the frequent peasant uprisings against the Soviet government of Russia has just been suppressed in the Minsk district by the cheka punitive detachments and sixty of the insurgents had been executed at last accounts. Before they were routed the rebels had interrupted railroad communications with Poland, burned Soviet model farms, murdered Communist village officials and ambushed the tax collectors. The Russian grain collections for November are said to have been only a third of the anticipated amounts and the government is alarmed by the decrease in Siberia, the Urals and Caucasus.

NEARLY a score of officials of Canadian distilleries were indicted by a federal grand jury in Buffalo, N. Y., as a step in fresh efforts to stop the liquor smuggling across the border. Thirty true bills were returned charging conspiracy to smuggle whisky and other intoxicants into the United States. In Detroit the government is uncovering a \$2,000,000 river liquor conspiracy that involves the wholesale bribery of customs border patrol inspectors and guards by the booze runners. Already twenty or more of the inspectors have been arrested and startling confessions have been obtained.

ANOTHER big bank merger in Chicago has been arranged. The First National and its subsidiary, the First Trust and Savings, are to be merged with the Union Trust company. This consolidation will give Chicago two of the largest banks in the United States. Total assets of the First National-Union Trust combination will approach \$600,000,000, total deposits will be nearly \$500,000,000 and capitalization will be about \$70,000,000. It will be second only to the recently announced Continental-Illinois Merchants merger.

STRIKING metal workers and their employers of the Ruhr district in Germany agreed, under pressure of the government, to abide by the arbitration of Minister of the Interior Severing, and the plants have been reopened on the previous wage scale pending his decision.

EZRA MEEKER, the last survivor of the Oregon Trail pioneers and a most picturesque figure, died last week in Seattle at the age of ninety-seven years. He took his wife and infant child over the trail in 1852.

## Certain Legumes Improve Soils

### Cowpeas and Soy Beans as Effective Fertilizer as Manure.

Anyone having a field which he is not going to use for producing a market crop this year might find it a good plan to improve the soil by sowing cowpeas or soy beans, suggests H. R. Cox, specialist in farm crops at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick. It is cheaper to grow these crops than to use ten tons of manure to the acre, and they are considered as being practically as effective as this amount of manure if the right kind of fertilizer is used on the market crops of the following year.

**Soy Beans Cheaper.**  
 Soy beans are cheaper than cowpeas by about 50 or 75 cents a bushel. Soy beans are, therefore, a better crop to use for this purpose. In the case of soy beans it is desirable to inoculate if the field has never raised them before. One may buy commercial inoculants or he may use the "seed and soil" method. This method consists in mixing a bushel of slightly moistened seed with a quart of soil taken from a field which has raised soy beans successfully in recent years.

**Drill or Broadcast.**  
 Soy beans or cowpeas should be drilled, but if a drill is not available, broadcasting by hand and harrowing will do. Five pecks to the acre drilled or six pecks broadcast by hand is a good rate of seeding. An application of a complete fertilizer high in phosphoric acid and potash and low in nitrogen may well be made at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds per acre. When the crop is beginning to mature, plow it under or disk it in and sow rye or rye and vetch as a winter cover crop. A surprising improvement in the fertility of the field will result.

### Labor Cost Is Big Item in Production of Milk

In large herds labor is usually the second most important item in the cost of milk production. From the keeping of cost accounts in many sections of the country the amount of labor required in caring for a cow has been found to range from 100 to 175 hours per year. Under average conditions the care of a cow for a year may be considered equivalent to about 15 days' work.

On general farms where only a few cows are kept no additional labor is hired for their care. The work is performed either by the farmer at the time of day when it does not interfere with the field operations or the cows are cared for largely by the children of the family before and after school hours. Thus the keeping of a few cows provides employment for unpaid labor, contributes a considerable proportion of the family living and adds to the farm income. The amount of labor expended depends upon several factors, among which the size of the herd, convenience of barn and milk house, distance from market, and cleanliness of milk produced, are important.

### Sell Cream to Creamery Before It Is Real Sour

Allowing cream to become real sour before delivering it to the creamery houses lowers the grade of butter made from the cream and makes the taking of an accurate sample for determining the butterfat content of the cream more difficult.

Cream is not pure butterfat. It contains moisture even when the test runs high. When the cream is exposed to a temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit or above, some of this moisture evaporates. This lessens the weight and volume of the original sample of cream. It does not increase the original amount of butterfat which was in the container. When a can is filled with cream, which has thus parted with some of the water, it naturally brings a larger income than a similar amount kept at lower temperatures.

Allowing the cream to become real sour may induce more variation in test than if it is cooled after each separation before adding to other cream. There is nothing to be gained from selling very sour cream.—G. A. Williams, Purdue university.

### Agricultural Hints

Most wheat growers who use commercial fertilizers commonly drill the fertilizer directly with the wheat.

Calves are like human babies. Some are so husky no abuse could kill them while others must be handled like soft-shelled eggs.

A good time to lime the soil that needs it is when preparing for the corn crop. Plow down the clover and before disking spread the lime.

An eight-year-old Holstein cow at a farm near Petersburg, Ont., established a record by producing 19,669 pounds of milk and 819 pounds of butterfat in 305 days.

Where alfalfa has winter-killed soy beans can be grown as a substitute for the year, say authorities at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station. Soy beans increase butterfat in the milk.

## 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.



## Possibility of the Moon's Return to the Parent Body Not Alarming

By SIR OLIVER LODGE, British Scientist.

Forces working in the moon will eventually make it return to the earth, its parent body. I have been asked if there would not be a scar where the moon broke away from the earth if the moon formerly was a part of the earth. One view is that it might have broken away in the region of the Pacific ocean, causing that great depression, now water.

Another theory is that a protuberance and not a scar would be left on the face of the earth. That might account for the Himalayas. I can say with certainty that the action which broke the moon away from the earth would tend to push it farther and farther away for a time, but that the solar tides gradually would pull it back toward the earth.

By CHARLES W. NASH, Manufacturer, Kenosha, Wis.

FOR the last generation the young American, especially in Wisconsin, has grown up listening to new political and industrial theories; he is educated in colleges where many of the professors, probably disappointed in their own failures to find success in our social organization, expound theories that come devilishly close to Bolshevism. He hears politicians declaim against the order of things that have a proven value.

When he is ready to enter commercial and industrial life, the young American has been led to the crossroads. His contacts at that time, when he is so susceptible to suggestions, determine to a great extent whether he will take the road leading to the red or pink camp or whether he will take the genuine route to true progress.

The distinctive characteristics of this educated young American throws a heavier obligation upon his employer. As compared to the European artisan and the American tradesman of twenty years ago, this new generation is temperamentally an artist. With thoughtful management, giving consideration to his demand for respect and for opportunities, the American college boy goes far in the industrial world. Without this consideration, he succumbs to the agitation of red propagandists. The obligation is on the shoulders of the employer to give his young men the proper guidance.

This high-strung young American cannot be handled like the more stolid worker in the better class of immigrants, nor like the American artisan of a generation ago. The American tradesman, like most of the Europeans of today, faced the cold facts of life early. He did not carry illusions and visionary philosophies into budding manhood.

Both of these types have their advantages to an employer, and if an employer does not get along with both types it is generally his own fault.

I make stockholders of my men, give them a true understanding of the importance of their work, help them organize social clubs, and aid them in buying homes.

## Pillars on Which Christendom Rests Threatened by New Licentious Theories

By DR. HENSLEY HENSON, Bishop of Durham (England).

What reason is there for being confident that the Christianity of England in 1928 is more firmly fixed in the national acceptance than that of France and Russia on the eve of their revolutions?

However the existing situation may be viewed, one feature is equally incontestable and disquieting—the general and increasing ignorance of the Christian faith and morals which mark our population.

As a nation we appear to be living on an inherited capital of Christian morality which is steadily wasting. A nation of churches and creedless Christianity now seems to commend itself to large numbers of English folk.

The record of revolution suggests that the two points on which the attack on Christianity is soonest made are sex morality and education. The two pillars on which sex morality in Christendom has hitherto rested have been the conception of the marriage union as permanent, by divine law, and the claim of children as the normal product of the marriage union.

Both these have been removed by the licentious theories now largely accepted in Europe. Hence the chaos into which sexual morality has fallen throughout western civilization.

## National Progress Promoted by Proper Observance of the Lord's Day

By MONSIGNOR MICHAEL J. LAVELLE.

By the observance of Sunday as a holy day a nation is aided in its progress in civilization. It is not the mere bringing of people to church that is so important. It is the planting and bringing forth of the spirituality within them.

In a certain sense the United States would seem to be one of the greatest nations in the observance of the Lord's day. Who would say that it has not aided in bringing us to our present position in the world today?

We know what a tyrant fashion is, or rather that we are slaves to fashion. Why should we not have fashions for things that are good? It is evident that the combined prayers of all the people have greater force in bringing spiritual blessings than the prayer of the individual.

I make a plea for attending mass, giving a reasonable part of your time for the sanctification of your soul and listening to sermons of reasonable length. Pray earnestly that this love may grow more strongly in your hearts and, spreading over the country, lift us to a higher spirituality.