



1—Headquarters of textile strikers at Gastonia, N. C., after building was wrecked by masked raiders. 2—Dr. Henry Meade Bland of San Jose, who has been made "poet laureate" of California by the state assembly to succeed the late Ina Coolbrith. 3—Steamship President Wilson sailing from Boston with over three hundred priests and laymen on a pilgrimage to Rome.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

House Passes Administration Farm Relief Bill After Killing Amendments.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

FARM relief legislation as drafted by the house committee on agriculture and approved by the President won out easily in the lower house of congress after several days of debate. Representative Cannon of Missouri tried to get through an equalization fee amendment, but it was ruled out on a point of order as not germane, and all other attempts to make changes in the Hansen bill were frustrated by the administration forces. Most of the amendments proposed were from Southern Democrats. Two attempts to inject prohibition into the measure were made by Representatives Black and La Guardia of New York, but they were squelched. Senators took up the debate on their own farm bill, which as reported contained the export debenture feature. Senator McNary of Oregon, chairman of the senate committee on agriculture, told the senate that he had withdrawn his support from the debenture plan because he regarded it as a subsidy and also because he wished to support a bill which President Hoover is sure to sign.

"I feel there is no doubt whatever," said Senator McNary, "that if a bill carrying the debenture plan were sent to the White House it would be disapproved by President Hoover."

Senator McNary conceded that the debenture plan, which provides an export bounty on farm products through certificates redeemable in the payment of import duties, would be effective in boosting prices.

In a letter to Mr. McNary the President had given at length his reasons for opposing the export debenture scheme, concluding by saying: "It is my belief that the theoretical benefits would not be reflected to the American farmer; that it would create profiteering; that it contains elements which would bring American agriculture to disaster. The introduction of such a plan would also inevitably confuse and minimize the much more far-reaching plan of farm relief, upon the fundamental principles of which there has been general agreement."

RUNNING up to New York for a couple of hours, President Hoover made, before the Associated Press at its annual luncheon, his first public address since his inauguration. It was an urgent appeal to the people of the United States for law observance and law enforcement. Life and property, he declared, are relatively more unsafe in this country than in any other civilized land, and he pleaded with the editors and the citizens generally to aid the government in changing this deplorable condition. Reorganization of the law enforcing machinery, he said, is necessary. To get this he proposed to take his time in selecting "high-minded men, impartial in their judgment, skilled in the science of law and our judicial system" to "study and report upon the whole of our problems involved in criminal law enforcement."

At the outset Mr. Hoover declared that "while violations of laws have been increased by the inclusion of crimes under the Eighteenth amendment and by the vast sums that are poured into the hands of the criminal classes by the patronage of illicit liquor by otherwise responsible citizens, yet this is but one segment of our problem, for but a small percentage of these can be attributed to the Eighteenth amendment."

PROSPECTS for reduction of naval armaments were brightened immensely when Ambassador Gibson, American delegate on the League of Nations' preparatory disarmament commission, frankly laid before that body the Hoover administration's proposals. To the astonished representatives of the other nations he declared America was prepared to agree to any

reductions, however drastic, of naval tonnage which leaves no type of war vessels unrestricted, and also was ready to abandon limitation of tonnage by categories and accept the French compromise proposal as a basis for discussion. He offered yet another concession, stating that America would consider estimating "equivalent naval values" on the basis of other factors than the displacement of tonnage alone, such as age, unit displacement and the caliber of guns. Any approach at the disarmament on purely technical grounds, he declared, was bound to be inconclusive.

French, Italian and Japanese delegates chorused their welcome of the American proposals, and though Lord Cushendun was mighty careful in his comment, the London press quite generally praised them. The British cabinet met to consider the Gibson plan, but it was believed nothing definite would be done about it before the English elections which are set for May 30. After that Austen Chamberlain may no longer be secretary for foreign affairs and W. C. Bridgeman will not be first lord of the admiralty.

The commission decided that a ban should be placed on the use of poison gas and bacteria in warfare. Encouraged by this action, Count von Bernstorff for Germany proposed that the dropping of bombs or incendiary gases from airplanes piloted either by human hands or by wireless be outlawed. Many delegates opposed this scheme as outside the jurisdiction of the commission and only the German, Russian, Dutch, Swedish and Chinese representatives voted for its adoption. Soviet Russia's plan for air force reduction also was rejected.

HALF-HEARTED efforts were made by the commission on German reparations to find a compromise that all might accept, but the new offer brought from Berlin by Doctor Schacht was not sufficient. The French and Belgians were firm in their determination to make no further reductions. The American experts tried earnestly to save the conference from utter failure, and there was a lingering hope that this might be accomplished if the Germans would again revise their offer.

ILLINOIS wets just barely won a victory in the state legislature when the bill calling for a referendum upon repeal of the state prohibition laws was passed by the house without a vote to spare. The measure was handed up to the senate, where the dries believed it would be defeated and the wets were none too optimistic of success.

Senator Cole Elease of South Carolina introduced in the senate a resolution proposing to prohibit the importation of liquor by foreign diplomats and providing for the expulsion of envoys who decline to accept our dry laws as binding upon themselves.

HEFLIN of Alabama broke loose again last week. In March he went to Brockton, Mass., to deliver a speech under the auspices of the Ku Klux Klan, and a small riot resulted. He tried to induce the senate to adopt a resolution expressing its condemnation of the treatment he received in the Massachusetts town, but this was too much even for that "senatorial courtesy" that has covered a multitude of queer actions. Goaded by questions, Hefflin admitted he was paid for his anti-Catholic speeches in Brockton and elsewhere. After he had annoyed his colleagues for two days and tried to interrupt the debate on the farm relief bill, the Alabamian was sharply called to time by Senator Borah, who asserted that the Hefflin resolution would ally the senate with a campaign against the Roman Catholic people of the United States.

"If the senator really feels," cried Borah, "that that is the issue, we ought not to pass a futile resolution but we ought to appoint a bodyguard from the senate to accompany the senator on these trips. This resolution can have only a political or, what is worse, a religious effect."

Hefflin attacked Watson of Indiana because, he said, the latter had gone back on a promise to support the resolution.

"Why, you're the finest old he-horse in the Klan," he shouted, demanding

to know what inspired the Indiana senator's change of heart.

"The senator knows I do not belong to the Ku Klux Klan," retorted Watson heatedly.

"I do not," answered Hefflin, and added that he intends to visit Indiana and let the people there know "what has gone on here today."

TORNADOES in the Middle Southern states and storms and blizzards in Nebraska and Wyoming cost about fifty lives last week and did vast damage to property. Heavy losses also were sustained from floods in Missouri and Kansas. The blizzard in Wyoming was described as the worst in the history of the state. Transportation was tied up, telegraph and telephone wires were down and thousands of automobiles marooned on highways. The loss of live stock on ranches was severe.

THE American commission in the Dominican republic headed by Charles G. Dawes has completed its work and recommends the passage of a budget law and the appointment of a budget director similar to the office in the United States. It advised improvements in the organization of the executive and interior departments and the accounting system, and urged stringent economy. The commission states that the general economic and financial condition of the country is inherently sound. The total indebtedness of the republic, foreign and domestic including \$802,000 owed by 68 municipalities, is estimated at \$22,650,000.

ELINOR SMITH, seventeen-year-old flyer, regained the woman's endurance flight record at Roosevelt field, New York, remaining aloft for 26 hours and 25 minutes. She is now planning a transatlantic flight to Rome.

One of the worst of recent aerial disasters occurred at San Diego, Calif., when Lieut. Howard Keefer in an army pursuit plane while stunting collided with a big passenger ship of the Maddux Air Lines, Inc., bound for Phoenix and both planes crashed to earth from a height of 2,000 feet. Keefer, the two pilots of the passenger plane and its three passengers, two of them women, were killed.

UNITED STATES Supreme court refused last week to rehear the appeal of Harry F. Sinclair, millionaire oil magnate, from the three months' jail sentence imposed upon him for contempt of the senate during the Teapot Dome oil scandal investigation five years ago. A mandate directing execution of the sentence will be issued on May 4, and Sinclair's only hope of avoiding the punishment is a Presidential pardon.

APPOINTMENTS submitted to the senate by President Hoover included those of Seth W. Richardson of Fargo, N. D., to succeed B. M. Parmenter as assistant attorney general; Julius Klein, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, to be assistant secretary of commerce; Col. Harry L. Gilchrist to be chief of the chemical warfare service of the army with the rank of major general, and Col. S. O. Fuqua to be chief of infantry with the rank of major general.

EDWARD F. CARRY, president of the Pullman company, died in his sleep in his Chicago home at the age of sixty-one years. Besides his long eminence in the business world, Mr. Carry was known for his philanthropies and his scholarship, and during the war he was director of operations for the United States shipping board. He was the recipient of two papal dignities, being made a Knight of Malta at the eucharistic congress in Chicago in 1925 and a knight commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great a few months later.

Prince Henry Hohenzollern, only brother of the ex-kaiser, died of pneumonia at his estate in Schleswig-Holstein. He was a great admiral in the German Imperial navy but took no active part in the war, for he was exceedingly fond of his English relatives and of the czar of Russia, and his wife was Princess Irene of Great Britain. In 1902 Prince Henry toured the United States.

Geraniums Poison Japanese Beetles

Found That Insects Are Attracted to Plant and Are Paralyzed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

An insect poison that seems to need the aid of the sun to develop its best effects has been observed in connection with the campaign against the destructive Japanese beetle, now being waged in New Jersey by the United States Department of Agriculture. It has been known for some time that geraniol, an oil which occurs in geraniums and some other plants, is very effective in attracting the beetles, and this bait or attractant has been used to concentrate beetles on a single tree where they can be killed by a poison.

Feed on Geraniums. It has also been known that the beetles feed on geraniums, and that such feeding is often followed by paralysis or death. Articles suggested that geraniums could be used for controlling beetles have frequently appeared in newspapers in the districts infested by the pest.

The effects of geraniums on the Japanese beetle were studied by Charles H. Ballou, of the bureau of entomology, during the past summer. He found that the insects are drawn to the plant and eat it, both flowers and foliage. Many of the beetles are paralyzed and fall beneath the geranium plants. In the ordinary course of events some of the beetles recover and others die. But in making observations of the effect of geranium poisoning, Mr. Ballou observed that if beetles fed on geraniums in the sun many more were paralyzed than when they fed on geraniums in the shade.

Flowers More Poisonous. He also found that the flowers of the geranium were somewhat more poisonous than the foliage of the plant, although either would cause the death of a considerable proportion of the beetles feeding. One of the most interesting facts discovered was that 24 hours after death by geranium poisoning the entire digestive system of the beetle was destroyed.

Because of the poisonous effect of geraniums on the beetles Mr. Ballou suggests that a thorough study of the chemical nature of the plant might lead to the discovery of a new and better poison than any used for control of the beetles at present.

Preparing Ground for Crop of Horseradish

Soil for horseradish is right if not soggy and sour. It should be prepared the same as for a crop of potatoes. Plow furrows about 10 inches deep, 3 feet apart, place the cuttings about 10 inches apart in furrow and about 3 inches below level of soil. After filling in furrows with riding cultivator sow one ton of fertilizer per acre, running 7-10-6. Where the cuttings are planted, after sowing fertilizer on top of rows, harrow twice and level with plank. Keep weeder or harrow running once a week until shoots are an inch high, then use spike-tooth cultivator so as to run close to shoots without covering them with soil.

The roots are prepared for market by washing them in a tub, using a stubby broom. They are shipped in bags or barrels. The price has averaged about 6 cents per pound for the last few years; five tons per acre would give you about \$900.

Profitable to Discard Misshapen Seed Tubers

Many potato growers are finding it profitable to throw out the long, slender, or badly misshapen tubers from their seed. These tubers carry the virus of the spindle tuber disease. The yield from them is practically nothing. When buying seed, avoid any lot of seed which carries a large number of these "run-out" potatoes. Remember, when buying seed potatoes, you are not buying a bushel of potatoes, but rather you are making an investment in a crop. It may be a profitable one or it may be unprofitable. Good seed is worth more money, for it yields a higher return on the investment.

Agricultural Hints

In 1900, 45 per cent of the acreage of tame hay was devoted to timothy; whereas in 1927 only 15 per cent was timothy.

Order them on time—these baby chicks—if you want the pullets to lay next fall, and the broilers to hit the early market.

From the standpoint of cleanliness and disease prevention, it is an excellent idea to whitewash the inside of a poultry house. Lime is a good disinfectant.

Barley is a cheap feed and is often included in the scratch feed because of its variety. It seems to contain more feed value than oats but less than corn.

Peach and other tender trees shouldn't be pruned until the buds start—or even till after the blossoms fall. Then the full damage done by Jack Frost can be seen and trimmed away—and maybe no pruning at all will be needed.

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Locust Spends Years of Life Underground

Do seventeen-year locusts really appear every seventeen years? And, if so, why are some to be found every year?

These are pertinent questions, to say the least. The seventeen-year locust has long been heard of, and some skeptical people are inclined to brand accounts of them as myths. But they are real insects, and they do require (the variety known as cicada septendecim, which is literally Latin for cicada seventeen!) seventeen, or in some cases, thirteen years for full development.

The seventeen-year locust is not a grasshopper. More exactly, it is not a locust but a cicada—the name cicada being pure Latin for the same insect, which has been known for centuries by this name. A commoner cicada is found in many localities every year. But the seventeen-year variety, as Webster's New International dictionary summarizes, spends almost all of its seventeen or thirteen years "under ground in the larval condition. After emerging it quickly changes to the adult condition, in which it lives only a few weeks."

Locust, by the way, is also a nearly pure Latin name. The word "lobster" is a variation or corruption of locust, through the Anglo-Saxon.

Burglar Paid Dearly for Small Oversight

Even the cleverest criminals are apt to make bad slips. Sooner or later, in spite of carefully thought out plans, they are covering up of tracks, they make one little error which costs them their liberty.

"I remember," says an investigator, "a curious incident which clearly shows how the fear of the visible signature is ever present in the thoughts of the criminal. A burglar had entered a house and carried out a robbery with great skill. He had operated without gloves, because safe-breaking with gloves is a nasty, difficult job. This man knew all about police methods, however, and when he had finished, he carefully polished all those parts of the safe that had been touched. He then poured water over the fragments of a broken window through which he had entered."

"Not satisfied with these precautions, he lit a candle and inspected every inch of his path from window to safe; rubbing, polishing and watering. This done he blew out the candle and left, well satisfied that he had fooled the police."

"We found four beautiful fingerprints in the soft wax of the candle, and these cost him ten years of liberty!"

Medieval Care of Books

Censure not the pupil who writes in his book that no one is to purloin it, under various fears; he is only doing what the medieval monk did before him. Men of religious orders were for centuries not only the custodians but indeed the creators of books and libraries and the Benedictine order laid down many rules for the care of its books and manuscripts. "Wash! lest touch of dirty finger on my spotted pages linger," is a literal translation of one. Another, "May whoever steals or alienates this manuscript, or scratches out its title, be anathema. Amen."—Detroit News.

Virtue the Great Bulwark

It is virtue alone which can render us superior to fortune; we quit her standard, and the combat is no longer equal. Fortune mocks us; she turns us on her wheel; she raises and abases us at her pleasure, but her power is founded on our weakness. This is an old-rooted evil, but it is not incurable; there is nothing a firm and elevated mind cannot accomplish.—Petrarch

Device That Measures Temperature of Moon

Modern observatories are equipped with instruments whereby the temperature of the moon can be measured. The temperature of the moon depends upon the amount of heat it receives, the amount it reflects, and its rate of radiation. It is easy to measure with some approximation the amount of heat the earth receives from the moon, but it is not easy to determine what part is reflected and what part radiated. When the moon passes into the earth's shadow so that the direct rays of the sun are cut off, then all the heat received from the moon is that radiated and this can be measured, and from the amount received and the rate at which it decreases as the eclipse continues, it is possible to determine approximately the rate at which the moon loses heat by radiation, and from this the temperature to which it has been raised. Observations show that the amount of heat received from the moon diminishes very rapidly after it passes into the earth's shadow. This indicates that its radiation is very rapid.

Indian Tribe Has Firm Belief in Werleopard

The Naga tribe of India are firm believers in werleopards and wer-tigers. That is wild animals animated by a human spirit. According to belief, the man stays in his own home in a state of lethargy or sleep while the animal into whom his soul has entered for the time remains in the jungle and hunts or is hunted. Injuries done to the leopard or tiger appear on the body of the man and if the animal is killed, the man dies.

He jumps about in excitement when his alter ego is being pursued and causes such disturbances in the home that his relatives commonly give him ginger. This increases his strength and enables the hunted animal to outdistance his pursuers.

When the man becomes his normal self he remembers his experiences, and an investigator vouches for a case where a man described the whereabouts of the remains of a kill he had made, as a leopard, which was duly found there.

Werleopards and wer-tigers are not proud of their attributes but regard themselves, and are regarded by others, as victims of a condition which is not their fault.

For Insomnia Sufferers

As treatment for insomnia, there is advised a systematic mapping out of the day; early rising, then work, punctuated by regular meals, followed by half an hour's rest after each, a fair allowance of exercise and recreation, the latter to be pursued genuinely and not as a make-believe. Physical exercise is beneficial, and discipline in the selection of food a necessity.

A glass of hot milk and a biscuit or a hot-water bottle often have remarkable effects, while the bedroom should be quiet and cool, with an open but darkened window. Hot baths before retiring are helpful in some cases, but may aggravate others.

President Pays for Food

If food is bought by the President's wife simply for family supper for herself and her husband the cost of it is no concern of the United States of America and must be met by the President in his capacity as head of a private household. The President, says World's Work, out of his own resources feeds himself and his family and some twenty servants at all their private meals.

If, however, the food is bought for an official entertainment, such as one of the four inescapable annual dinners, the cost is met through a voucher conveyed to the disbursing officer of the public moneys appropriated for "traveling expenses."