



1—Dalloons starting from Pittsburgh in elimination race that was won by the navy bag No. 1. 2—Col. Walter C. Cole of Detroit elected president of the National Reserve Officers' association. 3—Twenty thousand Chicago Poles celebrating Kosciusko day before the statue of the Polish-American hero in Humboldt park.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Senate Coalition Deals a Rebuff to President in Farm Legislation.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
DEMOCRATIC and radical Republicans in the senate combined last week to deal a rebuff to the farm relief plans of President Hoover and his administration. The McNary bill was under consideration in the upper house and the elements named succeeded in inserting into that measure the export debenture scheme to which the President had declared his opposition. The senate committee on agriculture already had declared itself in favor of the plan, which the house had rejected when it passed the Haugen bill. The motion of Senator Watson of Indiana to eliminate the debenture provision from the McNary measure was beaten by a vote of 44 to 47.

Consideration of the line-up in this vote leads the unprejudiced observer to the conclusion that the supporters of the debenture plan were not necessarily sincere. Their number included all but two of the Democratic senators (Ransdell of Louisiana and Wagner of New York) and thirteen Republicans, nearly all of whom are classed as radicals. The Democrats had decided to make a party issue of the matter, and the radicals have a habit of opposing the "regular" Republicans. Senator Johnson of California was among those who spoke for the debenture scheme, and he could not refrain from giving Mr. Hoover some slaps.

There was no doubt that the McNary bill would be passed after consideration of some suggested amendments, and it was equally certain that when it went to conference the house conferees would insist on the elimination of the export debenture provision. It was understood in Washington that President Hoover would veto the farm bill rather than permit it to become law with that plan included.

As approved by the senate the debenture provision authorizes the farm board to provide an export bounty on any or all farm products. The bounty would be equal to one-half of the existing tariff rates on the same commodity. Debentures equivalent to these rates would be issued by the Treasury department to exporters who could realize cash by selling them to importers. The debentures would be redeemable in the payment of customs duties on all kinds of imports.

PROMISING even a sharper conflict than the farm legislation, the new tariff bill was introduced in the house with the backing of the Republican majority of the ways and means committee and the united opposition of the Democratic members. The formula of the measure, seeking to conform with the President's wish to avoid, as far as possible, ill feeling and retaliatory action by Canada and other countries, did not raise the tariff duties on agricultural products nearly as high as the farm organizations had desired; and, according to the Democratic spokesmen, they did increase the duties on many articles which the farmer buys. Republican congressmen of the Central and Far Western states also were dissatisfied with the agricultural features of the bill. Meat duties are about doubled, and their request for a tariff on hides was rejected. The rates on sugar are considerably increased, sugar importations from the Philippines being expected. This brought loud wails from Cuban sugar producers and importers of Cuban sugar and from bottlers of carbonated beverages and other groups, and the farmers, as users of sugar, also objected. The bill is more inclusive than Mr. Hoover desired.

Space is lacking for even a summary of the bill as offered in the house. In its entirety it pleased scarcely anyone, some of its clauses being distasteful to administration congressmen as well as to the Democrats. So it was certain that there would be a

great battle over the measure in both the house and the senate.

HARRY F. SINCLAIR, oil magnate, is in the Washington jail serving out his sentence of 90 days for contempt of the senate. But still his foes are not satisfied. Maj. William Penke, superintendent of the jail, declared his noted prisoner would be given no special privileges; but Dr. Morris Hyman, the jail physician, needed a pharmacist, and as Sinclair is the holder of a degree in pharmacy he was assigned to the job. This saved him from being put in the "bull gang" at the Occoquan workhouse brick factory. Then suddenly an order was issued by George S. Wilson, director of the local board of public welfare, barring newspaper men from the jail while Sinclair is a prisoner there. Naturally this created something of a rumpus and Senator Hellin of Alabama took the occasion to make a speech denouncing what he called "official trucking to a millionaire criminal." Other senators admitted they were making inquiries into rumors that the oil man was receiving undue consideration, some of these rumors coming by "grapevine" from his fellow prisoners.

CONGRESSMAN M. ALFRED MICHAELSON of Chicago is "not guilty" of importing liquor into the United States from Havana. So declared the jury which heard the case against Michaelson in Key West, Fla. The government proved that the congressman and his party brought six trunks labeled with his name, that one of them leaked at Jacksonville and that two of them were found to contain liquor. But Walter Gramm of Chicago, brother-in-law of Michaelson, came to the rescue and swore that those two trunks were his and that the legislator didn't know what was in them, and Michaelson testified to the same effect. Therefore the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. Gramm, standing on his constitutional rights, refused to tell what he had put in the trunks. Federal officials very promptly arrested the complainant brother-in-law on nearly the same charges brought against the congressman.

HOPE for an agreement on German reparations based on a plan offered by Owen D. Young, one of the American experts, is not abandoned but seems rather slim. The details of the plan have not been made public, but protests are made by England, France and Belgium, each of which fears it would suffer by the proposed revised schedule of payments. None of them is willing to have its receipts from Germany cut down, especially if the United States makes no further concessions in the allied debts due it. The British government was trying to stall off any parliamentary discussion of the matter because of the pending elections, but Chancellor of the Exchequer Churchill told the house of commons that the proposals in question would be unacceptable to the Baldwin cabinet.

CLEAR weather was vouchsafed to most of the scientists who went to the East Indies to observe the total eclipse of the sun, but the British party at Patani, Siam, saw nothing for the phenomenon was entirely obscured by clouds. At Holo, Philippine islands, where several American groups were stationed, and on the Island of Cebu, where there were others from this country, the weather conditions were excellent. The eclipse was seen for about five hours, though its totality lasted only four minutes. What the astronomers and physicists learned will be made known to the world later.

THOUGH the preparatory disarmament commission in Geneva adjourned until an indefinite date later in the summer without apparently having accomplished anything definite, President Hoover expressed gratification over the "promising character" of the results obtained by the naval powers represented. Said he: "All of the principal naval powers have expressed adherence to the principles suggested by the American delegation, which include the conception of reduction instead of limitation of naval strength. They have expressed their desire for full and frank discussion and the development of the American formula into a practical step. The

manner by which these discussions are to be initiated has not yet been determined, but the question will be followed up promptly."

TRAVELING about 600 miles, from Pittsburgh to Prince Edward Island, the navy balloon No. 1, piloted by Lieut. Thomas Settle and Ensign Wilfred Bushnell, won the national elimination race and will represent America in the international contest. The navy bag was in the air about forty-four hours. For a time it was feared that the Detroit Times balloon, with E. J. Hill and Arthur G. Schlosser aboard, was lost. But after hours of travel in rain and mists it came down in a desolate region of the Adirondacks.

THERE were three pieces of news last week of especial interest to the movie fans. First, Constance Talmadge, long one of the most popular of the screen stars, became the wife of Townsend Netcher, Chicago millionaire, and announced that she had retired to private life. Then Ina Claire and John Gilbert, both prominent motion picture actors, were married in Las Vegas, Nev.; but there was no intimation that either of them would quit the screen. Thirdly, Tom Mix, hero of scores of "Westerns," was indicted by a federal grand jury in Los Angeles on charges of withholding \$100,000 in income taxes and conspiring to defraud the government out of about \$75,000 in income taxes for the years 1925, 1926 and 1927. The conspiracy charge is also made against E. J. Forde, brother-in-law of Mix, and J. Marjorie Berger, Hollywood income tax counselor.

In announcing Mix's indictment federal officials intimated that similar action would follow against other prominent film performers. It was said that the government's losses from income tax frauds in the film colony have been approximately \$10,000,000 in the last few years.

WASHINGTON social circles are upset again by a revival of the Mrs. Gann controversy brought about by the action of Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth. The speaker's wife declined to conform to the decision of the foreign diplomats giving the Vice President's sister the ranking place, and for the time being those two ladies are not to be seen at the same dinners. Mrs. Gann has plenty of friends and supporters, but the wives of most of the senators and Supreme court justices are in the opposite camp. Of course, when Mrs. Gann stays away from a function, Vice President Curtis also is absent. In December President and Mrs. Hoover will entertain the cabinet members and their wives for the first time, and Mrs. Hoover's method of solving the troublesome problem will be viewed with greatest interest.

BERLIN'S bloody May day riots, that lasted through nearly a week, were finally ended by the vigorous efforts of the government. The Reds threatened a general strike on the day the 24 victims of the demonstration were buried, but the workers failed to heed the plea of the Communists and funeral ceremonies were not marked by further serious disorders. The government in Berlin asserts it has proof that the riots were deliberately staged by agents from Moscow and the minister of the interior read to the reichstag telegrams substantiating the charge. On the other hand the Communist leaders accuse the Nationalists and Monarchists of provoking the battles with the police as a means of forcing the authorities to disband the powerful Red organization. The Communist fighters were dissolved throughout Prussia and Bavaria and in the free city of Hamburg and all their funds were confiscated.

THE University of Porto Rico sustained a severe loss in the sudden death of Dr. Albert B. Hale, professor of economic geography there for the last three years. Doctor Hale in former years was commercial attaché of the state government at Buenos Aires and later was connected with the Pan-American Union. He was an authority on Latin-America. Col. Max Bauer, chief adviser to General Ludendorff during the World war and afterward the organizer of the Chinese Nationalist armies, died in Shanghai of smallpox.

ARTIE
His Adventures
in Love, Life and the Pursuit
of Happiness
By GEORGE ADE

The Girl Friend's Birthday Present

"IT'S hard goin' this mornin'," remarked Artie, as he performed the juggling feat of tossing his hat on the top of a coat tree without looking. He unbuttoned his shirt collar, jerked off his three-fifty tie, and gapped noisily and said, "My old head is so big this mornin' it makes the hat squeak."
"Were you out?" asked Miller.
"Now, I was settin' in an easy game o' poker. None of us stood to win tax fare, but I went in, thinkin' I might get 'em loosened up and pull out the price of a birthday present for the one and only."
"Did you?"
"Well, you can't get anything that ain't. I think I'll have to welsch on that present or else go out with a little bag full o' sand. You never saw such a sure-thing crowd in all your life."
"Where were you playin'?"
"Over at Kennedy's house. He got me to come over and meet a couple o' Scotch spendthrifts. Oh, but they was pikers! One of 'em, whenever he got better 'n jacks up, always lost his voice and couldn't keep count o' the chips. Then he'd stop the game every three minutes to see how he stood with himself. He'd stack up, you know, an' feel in his pockets and then he'd say: 'I'm forty-five cents loser.' He was a short sport but a bound for bookkeeping."
"Were you playin' for money?" asked young Mr. Hall.
"Playin' for—? Now, wouldn't that upper-cut you? Sure you didn't think this was a game o' checkers like you

"How did you come out?" persisted Miller.
"Why, what chance did I have to get into 'em? Talk about safe playin'. They're like the stockyards man that wanted to fight Dempsey. 'I'll fight him,' he says, 'if you blindfolded Dempsey and gi' me an ax.' That was the way with those birds. They liked the color o' my money, but they wouldn't take no risk."
"After that first saucy crack I laid low three or four hands, and then I knocked 'em a horrible twister. It was a jack pot, and this cautious boy at the right o' me opened it. I stay, see? Why shouldn't I, when I had two, four, six, seven and nine, in three different colors?"
"It stands pat on the draw, and then the first crack out o' the box I whoops it a half-fifty kopecks. What does he do? He couldn't drop his hand too quick. Another case o' licked in a punch. He shows jacks up for opener and then starts to pick up my hand, but I says, 'Hands off, Elmer! There's something so good that it costs money to see 'em.' I told him that when he wanted to get wise to what was in my hand, all he had to do was to dig up his bit and come in. 'Well,' he says, 'I don't want to lose my dough.'"
"On the level, no kiddin', that's what he sald—that he didn't want to lose his coin. I told him he was in the wrong kind of a game—that he ought to be playin' 'Heavy, heavy, hangs over your head.'"
"Well, I kept on layin' low, and then every fourth hand or so comin' in with a half-dollar raise and takin' the pot. Finally, after I'd sprung it on 'em about a dozen times and was gettin' quite a mess in front o' me, I stood pat on a hand and tried 'em again. 'Hold on,' says this cautious boy, shakin' all over, 'hold on, don't take that.' I told him I wouldn't take it till it come time."
"Then him and Kennedy had a long spiel to themselves. Kennedy was out, of course, not bein' able to show up better'n threes. He advised the boy, to see me. Both of 'em looked at the hand and sized me up, and finally this boy that was holdin' the hand said



"Both of 'Em Looked at the Hand and Sized Me Up."

boys play up at your little old Y. M. C. A.?' This was the real army game. I guess I saw as much as three bones change hands."
"Three Kings Thrown Over."
"How did you come out?" asked Miller.
"Wait and I'll tell you. We kind o' stalled along there for two or three hours or so with a four-bit limit, everybody playin' close to their vests, and beefin' about the way the hands was runnin' and showin' up the cards when nobody come in, and tellin' what they might a done if they'd done purty well, an' so on—real gambler talk—till I says to myself, 'I'll try it, an' if it don't go, it's a baby risk.'"
"If it gets a pair of stenographers and stays in. All of 'em playin', see? Kennedy leads off. I think he t-ssed in ten white chips; anyway, he was strong. Then this bozo that was keepin' 'tab on his stack all the time—he had to brood for awhile and have another talk with himself and skin the mitt three or four times, and then he kicked in. Up to me—see? I gives a gentle push to a whole buck's worth, and says: 'Comrades, it'll cost you fifty rubles apiece more to linger in my society.' Say, you never seen people so busy. Kennedy has a long talk with himself and counts his chips, looked a few spots off his hand, and then says: 'Well, I lose eight thousand on wheat today.'"
"Did the other fellows stay?" asked Miller.
"Stay nothin'. They had heart failure when they seen that dollar. I pulled in the dough and threw my hand in the dock. 'What did you have?' says Kennedy. 'Oh, I says, 'I didn't have nothin' but five nines.' 'No,' he says, 'on the square, what did you have?' I told him it was against the rules for me to say, but it was a cinch I had him done. 'Well,' he says, 'I had three kings.' That ain't no kid, neither. He was settin' there lookin' into three kings all the time."
"Why, he had you beat, didn't he," exclaimed young Mr. Hall.
"Not in a thousand years! Didn't I tell you I got the dough—quite a bundle o' money, too. I think I cleared a dollar and thirty-five cents. Talk about your Monte Carlo boys! Those birds last night was the gamiest I ever sat down with."
"Well, now, didn't you have to tell him what you had?" inquired young Mr. Hall.
"Not accordin' to the league rules for 1929! Did I have to tell? You're all right, boy."

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CHAMPION SPARK PLUGS
TOLEDO, OHIO
Are Thin Men Smarter?
Do thin men have the most brains? Recent investigations at Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., seem to answer "yes." It was found that those who were underweight stood higher in their studies than those who were normal or overweight. The study was made under supervision of Prof. H. E. Brown, director of physical education. —Popular Science Monthly.

Creed
Says a well-known philosopher in the American Magazine: "Forget yourself. Think of others. Know what your rights are and then forget most of them."



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