



1—Class of 1870 at Annapolis naval academy marching to the mess hall as they did fifty years ago. 2—View of North Haven harbor, entrance to Little Maine town where Lindbergh and Miss Morrow may be married. 3—George W. Wickersham, chairman of President Hoover's law enforcement commission.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President's Law Enforcement Commission Begins Its Great Investigation.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
PRESIDENT HOOVER'S commission on law enforcement has been appointed and is about to begin its momentous task of investigating the evils and failures of federal judicial procedure. The President's selections for membership on this important body have met with warm approval. Its chairman is George W. Wickersham, attorney general of the United States during the Taft administration. The others are Frank J. Loesch, assistant state's attorney of Chicago; William S. Kenyon of Iowa, United States circuit judge; Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, secretary of war under Wilson; Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard law school; William A. Grubb of Alabama, United States district judge; Paul J. McCormick of California, United States district judge; Kenneth R. Mackintosh of Seattle, former chief justice of the Washington state supreme court; Monte M. Lemann, president of the Louisiana Bar association; Henry W. Anderson of Richmond Va., United States member of Mexican claims commission, and Miss Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe college, Boston.

With the exception of Miss Comstock, every one of these is an eminent lawyer, and three of them, Loesch, Baker and Pound, have had special experience in crime investigation. The one woman on the commission is also the sole representative of the laity, and some regret has been expressed that there is no one to share with her this great responsibility. Not one of the members has been actively identified with either the wets or the dries, although Judge Kenyon is generally regarded as the champion of the prohibitionists. Three of the commissioners, Baker, Grubb and Lemann, are Democrats.

Though the scope of the commission's activities is by no means limited to inquiry into enforcement of the prohibition laws, this phase of the investigation is looked upon as the most important and it is certain to be the most interesting to the people of America. Already the dry and wet organizations are marshaling their forces and preparing to present before the commission all the facts and arguments at their command. Mr. Hoover invited the members of the commission to eat luncheon at the White House and listen to his outline of the scope and purposes of their inquiry.

RAILROADS of the country won a great victory when the Supreme court of the United States handed down its decision in the famous St. Louis & O'Fallon railroad case which on behalf of that obscure little coal road had been fought through all the courts. The immediate object was to have set aside an order issued by the Interstate commerce commission calling for a refund of a part of its earnings, coming under what is known as the recapture clause of the transportation act, permitting railroads to retain one-half of their earnings in excess of 6 per cent, and requiring them to pay over to the government the other half.

Reversing a lower court decision and annulling the order, the Supreme court decided that the interstate commerce commission must revise its whole method of valuing railroads to reach a basis for rate making. Years of work by the commission must be done over again in full or in part. Present values and the cost of replacements must be considered by the commission in setting the basis of railroad compensation, the court ruled. This replaces the 1919 valuation now used by the commission. Justices Brandeis, Holmes and Stone dissented.

At first it was believed this decision would bring about higher passenger and freight rates, but later this was denied. The immediate effect on the New York Stock exchange was star-

ting. Prices of rail stock soared with a rush of buying orders, but the advances were cut in half by liquidation in industrial stocks.

FORMER SENATOR IRVINE L. LENROOT'S appointment to a federal judgeship was finally confirmed by the senate despite the determined opposition of a number of radicals. Soon thereafter a newspaper published what purported to be the roll call by which this action was taken in executive session, and this stirred up a row that has resulted in the barring of news service reporters from the floor of the senate. This step was taken by the rules committee and reported to the senate with a resolution censuring the unnamed senator or senate employee who had disclosed the roll call. After considerable discussion, Vice President Curtis announced that while news service reporters have been accorded the privilege of the floor "by courtesy for half a century or more," the rule specifying the persons entitled to admission will be rigidly enforced in the future.

FOLLOWING Colonel Lindbergh's flight in his amphibian plane to North Haven, Maine, carrying his fiancée, Anne Morrow; her mother and two sisters, the news developed that the youngest of the girls, Constance, had received extortion letters threatening her life if \$50,000 were not paid to the writer. Constance got two of these notes at Milton academy, Westwood, Mass., where she is a sophomore. Attempts to catch the extortioner by a decoy package failed, and at this writing his or her identity has not been discovered. For several days the Morrow family, heavily guarded by special officers, remained on their North Haven estate, and then Colonel Lindbergh took them all to New York in his plane.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND and part of the financial district of New York were theoretically devastated by bombs dropped by the army's huge Keystone bomber which made a non-stop flight of 600 miles from the headquarters of the army air maneuvers at Fairfield, Ohio. Next day the bomber returned to the metropolis accompanied by a smaller biplane from which it was successfully refueled while in flight.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX clergymen, educators and leaders of religious thought in Great Britain and America have issued what is entitled "A British-American Message to the Churches and to All People of Good Will." It is an appeal for better understanding between the American and British peoples, and expresses the hope that all war may soon be abolished. The signers pledge themselves to accept in spirit and in fact the words of the Kellogg treaty; to "discountenance any and all expressions or acts which contemplate as possible the use of any but pacific means for the settlement of disputes or conflicts; and to do our utmost to rally all men and women of good will to unite with us in this same determination."

WHILE the senate and house conferees continued in deadlock over the export debenture scheme in the senate's farm relief measure, the Republican members of the house tried to fix up their tariff bill so it would be assured of passage. There was a lot of log rolling and various trades were engineered. It was said duties would be placed on hides, leather and shoes and those on a number of farm products increased. Every effort was being made by the leaders to prevent a vote on the floor of the house on amendments for a reduction in the proposed duty on sugar or for the restoration of cement, brick, shingles and lumber to the free list. The Michigan automobile industry together with other industries using alcohol, such as manufacturers of drugs and paints, were reported to have triumphed over Illinois and Iowa corn growers who have been seeking a duty on blackstrap molasses high enough to stimulate the use of corn in the manufacture of alcohol.

In the matter of the farm relief measure, the house conferees were insistent that there be no vote in the house on the debenture plan, while the senators argued earnestly that such a vote would make easier their

task in persuading the senate to accept the bill with that feature omitted.

RECENT disclosures of the activities of the International Paper and Power company in financing newspapers, made during the investigation by the federal trade commission, inspired Senator George Norris of Nebraska to deliver in the senate a long address in which he urged legislation to prevent the acquisition of newspapers by public utilities concerns and to curb the expansion of such corporations. The Nebraskan scored President Hoover for putting Lenroot on the federal customs appeals bench, and bitterly denounced Samuel Insull, the Chicago public utility magnate.

Mr. Norris said he believed every newspaper in the country has had the opportunity to sell out to the "power trust," the existence of which he has been declaring for years, and passionately pleaded with publishers to reject the offers of the power magnates so that the country might have a free press.

CHILE and Peru are immensely relieved by the settlement of the old Tacna-Arica dispute, which was formally announced in Washington. The agreement reached was that proposed by President Hoover. Under its terms Tacna is awarded to Peru and Arica to Chile. The city of Arica, the only port of call for steamers on the Tacna-Arica coastline, is awarded to Chile, but Peru is to have the rights of a free port there. Chile has agreed to erect a railroad station, a custom house, and a wharf at Arica for the use of Peru. Chile also agrees to pay Peru \$6,000,000.

Bolivia, which had hoped for an outlet to the sea through the port of Arica, alone is dissatisfied with the settlement.

POOOR old China seems to be on the verge of another great civil war. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Nationalist government, and Gen. Feng Yu-shiang, the "Christian general," have reached the parting of the ways and at last reports were about ready for armed operations against each other. At present the trouble is centered about Canton. Just what it is all about is difficult to understand at this distance, but Feng accuses Chiang of a desire to dominate the country, asserts his government is "illegal" and warns foreign consuls against lending him assistance.

DR. ALBERT VOEGLER, secretary of the German Federation of Industries, has resigned from the German committee of the conference of reparations experts and departed from Paris, which led to fears that the conference would be a complete failure. In any event it seemed certain the negotiations, if not broken off, would be greatly prolonged. Germany had accepted the American compromise plan with certain conditions, and the allied nations had practically accepted these conditions, but with reservations. The Germans indicated four of the reservations of the allies were almost totally unacceptable and that they would yield no further, and the allies stated that their limit had been reached.

FOREIGN ministers of the little entente held a conference in Belgrade in which, according to official announcement, a complete accord was reached on all questions. A treaty of arbitration was signed and the other treaties among the nations were prolonged. The nations all entered protest against any reduction of reparations amounts.

DEATHS of the week included those of Earl Roseberry, veteran statesman and former prime minister of Great Britain; Eliza Hensler, ninety-three, the American-born morganatic wife of Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, king consort of Portugal half a century ago; and Rebecca Ewing Watterson, widow of Henry Watterson, the famous Kentucky Journalist.

THE society of the League of Nations at The Hague has awarded Grotius medals to Frank B. Kellogg, former secretary of state, and Sir Eric Drummond. The Grotius medal was instituted in 1925, to be granted each year thereafter to ten persons for work done in the promotion of peace.

Insects Revel in Heat of Summer

Some Bugs Do Best or Worst During Extremely Hot Weather.

Midsummer heat has a decidedly cooling effect on one thing at least—enthusiasm on the part of the amateur gardener. Conversely, as the temperature mounts, so does the ardor of the bugs which are interested in flowers.

Worst Garden Insects.
 "Some of the worst insect enemies of the garden are doing their utmost just at the time when the gardener wants to take a rest," says Victor H. Illies, extension horticulturist at Ohio State university. "As the season advances the real gardener must become more vigilant and active instead of less so." The blister beetle, the tarnished plant bug and the red spider are among the most vigorous enemies of plants during July and August.

The blister beetle, a black, hard-shelled insect about half an inch long, eats up the plants and escapes before the average poison can get in its work on him. The tarnished plant bug is particularly active on asters. Both may be controlled by one of the several newer spray materials which contain pyrethrum as the active ingredient. These sprays are not to be confused, Illies points out, with the old-fashioned pyrethrum powder. Another antidote for the two bugs mentioned is dusting with sodium fluosilicate. Nicotine oleate is also recommended. Both insects mentioned are active and numerous, and will require regularly repeated applications of spray.

The red spider, a semimicroscopic mite, infests many evergreens as well as the common garden phlox. It may be controlled by dusting with powdered sulphur or spraying with a miscible oil, which is greatly diluted when used as a summer spray.

Alfalfa Seed Injured if Mixed With Sweet Clover

There is no way by which alfalfa seed may be separated from the sweet clover, as they are similar in size and shape. Only the experienced seedsmen can detect the prevalence of the sweet clover in any lot of alfalfa offered. Sweet clover is a wonderful crop, and it has a distinct place in the world, but its place is not among the alfalfa either in the sack or in the meadow. If the alfalfa is never intended for anything but hay, a little sweet clover may not matter, but when the one having seed for sale, including alfalfa, is admittedly somewhat adulterated by natural process with sweet clover, see to it that the price is plenty low enough. The chances are that he bought the supply at a bargain up where the growers and seedsmen are wrestling with this very problem. The sweet clover may not do any harm in the cornbelt meadow, but better it would be for a good stand of alfalfa if all the seed sown were alfalfa and not partly something else.

Not Advisable to Burn Off Sweet Clover Land

It is not a good plan to burn off the land any kind of trash which will make humus in the soil. Even old sweet clover grass is worth too much plowed under to be burned off. Of course, if there is enough fine trash in the field to afford a good harbor for chinch bugs there may be some justification for burning over a field. But sweet clover growth does not usually afford good enough protection for the chinch bugs to live over winter. Burning over red top, timothy and blue grass does sometimes make it look as though it was helped, but this is likely to be only an appearance, because one can see the new grass starting better than when the old growth is not burned off.

Farm Notes

Meadow fescue is a perennial grass with habits of growth much like timothy.

Sudan hay is low in protein, but has about the same feeding value as prairie hay.

There are only two safe bulls—the one confined in a "safety first" bull pen, and the dead bull.

Among the most desirable varieties of the red currants are the Fay or Fay Prolific, the Perfection and Pomona.

A reason why the soy bean is growing in popularity is because it is easy to seed, cultivate, harvest and thresh.

Incopie is the name of a new variety of cabbage which is claimed to be highly resistant to the disease, cabbage yellows.

Farmers who use a large number of electrically-driven devices on their farms report that they save the cost of many days of hired labor.

Tree planting on idle land and woodlot thinning of second-growth timber go hand in hand. Both practices aid in the development of the greatest possible income and satisfaction from that part of the farm on which they are applied and which now is yielding little or no income.

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Clever Hiding Places for Family Treasures

In this day of checking accounts, safe-deposit vaults, wall safes, burglary insurance, of pursers on steamships and clerks in hotels who safeguard our valuables for us, it is difficult even to imagine what must have been the anxiety in the days when every woman had to look after her treasures for herself.

And yet even our grandmothers can sometimes tell us of the way they hid their jewelry deep within the feathers of the bed, of hiding their money in the chinks of the wall or sewing it in the wide hems of their skirts. And the secret drawers and slides and cubby holes that we find in interesting old pieces of furniture bear witness to the fact that women of former generations have had a far less easy time of it to hide their treasures than we.

In the bureaus, desks and other pieces of furniture made by the master cabinetmakers of the eighteenth century in France and England much time and skill were used in making these secret hide-away places—the location of which and method of opening was often kept a deep secret between the maker of the piece and the owner.

"Custard" Joke Old

Custard, it appears, had its place in comedy as far back as the Middle Ages, for it is related that one of the feasts the lord mayor of London's fool was bound by his office to perform on lord mayor's day was to leap, clothes and all, into a huge bowl of custard. This was considered funny and pleased the lower class of spectators, who never seemed to tire of its yearly repetition. Shakespeare refers to this performance in "All's Well That Ends Well."—Detroit News.

Proof of Good Heart

Courtesy is merely a name for good-fellowship and helpfulness toward the other fellow. It is the manifestation of the spirit of unselfishness. It shows that you want to see others beside yourself get along in this world.—Grit.

Mother-in-Law Sees How New Generation Works

"I guess Harold must be going to get the closed car. Minnie has been talking for two days now about how wives should not make unreasonable demands on their husbands. They probably compromised the way they did the time they built the sun parlor. Harold wanted a fireplace in it and Minnie didn't. So they compromised on new rugs downstairs and new living-room furniture, and Harold soon cut out the fireplace on his own account.

"I'm learning a little late in life. I remember the time I wanted gas lights put in, back in Peoria. Lamech didn't want them, so I decided to have it out with him. I did; and we kept on using oil lamps.

"Minnie often says, 'Mother, I believe a man ought to have his own way as much as possible. It preserves his self-respect.' And when the lightning is delivered, Minnie will have Harold believing that he forced it on her."—Kansas City Times.

Oddities in Language

A great many American Indian languages do not use the sound of "B." The famous Aztec language of Mexico does not have it and the majority of North American Indians are unable to pronounce the sound. However, some Indian languages have the "B"—for example, the James tongue of New Mexico has a perfect "B," and in California the Pomo Indians, the most expert basket makers in the world, have it. A good example of a proper name beginning with "B" is Bagli, a woman heroine in Pomo mythology, about whom stories are told. Her name is pronounced Bah-geel.

Only Two Species of Flowers in Antarctic

The Antarctic regions support only two species of flowering plants, as against some 400 species grown in the Arctic regions. This is probably due to the shortness of the Antarctic summer and the remarkably low temperatures, for no month there has a mean temperature above the freezing point. The plant life is confined to the edges of the continent, the mountain ranges and the islands near the coast.

As a rule, it is not until far into December that the sun lays bare what little soil occurs in a few places, and the vegetation—with the exception of lichens on cliff faces—is exposed to sunlight for only a month or six weeks. The ground thaws to a depth of several inches on a few clear days, and even then is saturated with ice-cold water. Mosses are numerous, more than fifty species have been recorded.—New York Herald Tribune.

Monarch's Logic

St. Olave, who was a Viking king, once had an ungainly Iclander in his train. One morning the king awoke to see that Thorarin was sleeping with one clumsy foot sticking out. When his comrades concluded their slumbers, Olave told them that he had seen the ugliest foot in all the town. He stated that he was sure there was none uglier.

So sure was the king that he professed himself ready to bet on the question. Thorarin took him up. Then, without more ado, the Iclander stretched out the other foot.

"There, O King," said he, "that foot is every bit as ugly. In fact it is uglier, for one toe is missing."

"You are wrong," replied the king. "The first foot has five ugly toes on it and this has only four. The first is, therefore, uglier."—Detroit News.

Her Place in the Sun

She lay lifeless, a mere shattered torso. Her beautiful vacant eyes stared calmly at you; even yet the flawless waves stuck to her golden hair. Her facial beauty was ruined; her lovely cheeks had slid down into her neck, and there they were in clumps. But still the light was in her eyes; she'd met her destruction bravely, and never squinted once.

"We'll need a new dummy," said the hairdresser, looking at the show window the storm had blown in.

Tiniest Church Found

England's tiniest church has been found at Culbone. It is only 30 feet long and 12 feet wide. There is no pulpit because of insufficient space. In the church parish are only 30 people and the village has only two houses, so that at times the congregation is almost nil.

Business Reverse

The wayfarer was making an appeal for charity from a well-dressed gentleman.

"Well," said the other, "I seem to remember you. Didn't you have a little business of some sort once upon a time? Don't tell me you've taken up begging?"

"Yes, I have, sir," returned the other. "I've got no other way to get along since I lost me business."

"But how did you come to lose it?"

"My business was a one-hand laundry," said the mournful soul, "an' one day my wife just up an' left me."

A Handicap

"But surely," said the haughty passenger, "if I pay the fare for my dog he will be treated the same as other passengers and be allowed to occupy a seat?"

"Of course, madam," the guard replied politely, "provided he does not put his feet on it."