



1—Colonel Lindbergh and his bride, the former Anne Morrow, leaving the Morrow mansion at Englewood, N. J., immediately after their marriage. 2—Students of the professional schools of Mexico City in riotous demonstration against new regulations. 3—Roger Q. Williams and Lewis A. Yancey at Old Orchard Beach, Maine, ready for their projected flight to Rome.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

House Passes Tariff Bill Boosting the Duties on Nearly All Articles.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
IMPORT duties on many agricultural and industrial products are raised to new high levels by the Hawley tariff bill which was passed by the house of representatives. The final vote was 264 to 147. Twelve Republicans voted against the measure, but on the other hand twenty Democrats, mostly from the Southern states, voted for it. The dozen Republicans in opposition were: A. H. Andersen, Victor Christgau, Frank Clague, G. G. Goodwin and C. G. Selvig (Minn.), Merlin Hull (Wis.), E. H. Campbell (Iowa), C. A. Christopherson (S. D.), T. J. Halsey (Mo.), W. P. Lambertson (Kan.), F. H. La Guardia (N. Y.), and James M. Beck (Pa.).

The Republicans from central agricultural states voted against the bill, chiefly because of failure to boost duties on dairy and other farm products high enough and because of the imposition of duties on building materials. The increased duty on sugar was the chief reason for the adverse vote of Representative La Guardia.

All of the more important changes made in the tariff by the measure are upward except that the rates on children's books are reduced. So, too, is the rate on carillons, if any.

The bill ends the terms of members of the present bipartisan tariff commission and provides for the appointment of seven new members on a nonpartisan basis, with salaries of \$12,000. The flexible tariff system is retained, but with a change in formula for the ascertainment of costs.

The senate finance committee, to whose hands the Hawley bill is now committed, will take several months to rewrite the measure, after which it will be debated by the senators. During that period, it is hoped, congress can take a recess and escape some of the hot weather.

BY THE decisive vote of 57 to 26 the senate passed the combined census-reapportionment bill that was so obnoxious to the dogs of the South. Its main features have been told before in these columns. Passage of the measure by the house was considered a certainty.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S first Memorial day address, delivered at Arlington National cemetery, was an earnest plea to all the nations of the world to join in the peace movement by making the Kellogg pact effective. He urged that they all reduce their naval armaments and navy building programs to the limit required by the needs of national defense. The maintenance of permanent peace, the President declared, would be the highest honor that could be accorded the memory of those who had died in war.

MRS. MABEL WILLEBRANDT resigned as assistant attorney general in charge of dry law prosecutions, and the President accepted the resignation in a letter expressing deep regret at her leaving the government service and appreciation of the work she has done. She is to become Washington counsel for the Aviation corporation.

Reports that Mrs. Willebrandt planned to leave the government had been current since it became known that President Hoover had no intention of placing her in charge of all prohibition enforcement when the dry bureau is transferred from the Treasury department to the Department of Justice. It was stated in Washington that Mr. Hoover would not select Mrs. Willebrandt's successor until about the time she retires, which will be June 15.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S special law enforcement commission held its first meetings and began the work of organization to get in readiness for its gigantic task which it is believed will keep it busy for two years. In

a brief address to the commission the President said:

"It is my hope that the commission shall secure an accurate determination of fact and cause, following them with constructive, courageous conclusions which will bring public understanding and command public support of its solutions. The general public approval of the necessity for the creation of this commission and the extraordinary universality of approval of its membership are in themselves evidences of the responsibility that lies upon you and of the great public concern in your task and of the hopes that you may succeed.

"I do pray for the success of your endeavors, for by such success you will have performed one of the greatest services to our generation."

COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH and Miss Anne Morrow were married Monday afternoon at the Morrow estate just outside of Englewood, N. J., and the cohorts of reporters and news photographers, who have dogged every move of the young couple, knew nothing about it until the affair was all over and the bride and groom had sped away in an automobile. Much as the people of the United States are interested in Lindy and his doings, a gleeful chuckle ran all across the continent when it was learned that he had put one over on the press and camera men. The wedding ceremony was of the simplest, with no bridesmaid or best man and with only members of the families present. The nuptial service was conducted by Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown of Union Theological seminary, a close friend of Ambassador Morrow. At its conclusion Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh entered a waiting automobile, cleverly evaded pursuing reporters who thought they were just going for a ride, and disappeared entirely from the ken of the public.

MME. ROSIKA SCHWIMMER'S long fight for naturalization in the United States came to an end when the Supreme court affirmed the decision of the Chicago Federal District court that the famous Hungarian radical and pacifist is unfit for American citizenship. The majority of the high tribunal, in an opinion read by Justice Butler, reversed the Circuit Court of Appeals and found with the Chicago District court, that Mademoiselle Schwimmer's admitted lack of nationalistic sense and boasted "uncompromising pacifism" make her "unable to be incapable of that attachment for and devotion to the principles of our Constitution that is required of aliens seeking naturalization." Justices Holmes, Brandeis and Sanford dissented.

ANOTHER decision by the Supreme court upheld the Presidential "pocket vetoes" which have been used by nearly all Presidents to kill legislation they deemed undesirable. The opinion interpreted for the first time that section of the Constitution which provides that bills not signed by the President within ten days or returned without his signature before congress adjourns shall not become law. It came as a blow to those advocates of government ownership and operation who insisted that the Muscle Shoals resolution, "pocket vetoed" by President Coolidge at the end of the first session of the last congress, became law without his signature.

Senator Norris at once introduced another resolution identical with the one killed, and it was reported favorably by the committee on agriculture, but the Nebraska had little hope that the senate could act on it before the summer recess.

THERE is a great to-do over governmental affairs in the Philippines. Insular Auditor Ben F. Wright refused to issue a certificate releasing the million-dollar fund for a wharf development scheme at the city of Otolo, asserting the contract was invalid. He was sentenced to prison for this refusal but has been set free by a habeas corpus writ granted by Supreme Court Justice Street, and thus the case will come before the full court in July. Americans in the islands say Mr. Wright sought to protect American funds and faced the penitentiary for protecting the treasury, which in turn represents millions in bonds issued by the bureau of pub-

lic works and chiefly held by Americans. If he loses in the island courts he contemplates carrying the case to the Supreme court of the United States. Opposed to Mr. Wright are Manuel Quezon and his followers, who are striving for complete autonomy.

PEACE, at least to a degree, has come to Elizabethton, Tenn., for the striking workers in the textile mills voted to accept the terms of the employers and apply for reinstatement in their old jobs. The settlement was largely due to the efforts of Miss Anna Weinstock, who was sent to the scene by the federal Department of Labor. She obtained from the rayon mills an offer that was much more conciliatory than any previously made. The companies agreed not to discriminate against any former employee because of his or her affiliation with the union, provided the employee's activities were legitimate and were not carried on at the plants. The management agrees to meet a committee of employees for the purpose of adjusting any grievance.

THERE was great excitement among the universities of the Middle West when the faculty committee of the Western Conference, usually known as the Big Ten, expelled the University of Iowa from the conference, effective January 1, 1930. Put in a few words, the reason for this drastic action was that Iowa had been administering so-called athletic funds for the support of individual athletes. The Iowa authorities, from President Jessup down, professed to be exceedingly surprised by the expulsion, and the student body in Iowa City was tremendously worked up. There were ominous threats that the action would result in the breaking up of the Western Conference because other institutions also were vulnerable. It seems not unlikely that the date of actual expulsion was set so far ahead in order that the trouble might be adjusted meanwhile and Iowa permitted to retain her membership, and there are predictions that this is what will happen.

The championship track and field meet of the Big Ten was held at Northwestern just before Iowa was expelled, and was won by the University of Illinois. Two new world records were set. Tolan, young colored sprinter of the University of Michigan, ran 100 yards in 10 5/10 seconds; and Rockaway of Ohio State university negotiated the 220 yards low hurdles in 22 8/10 seconds.

RAY KEECH won the 500 mile automobile race in Indianapolis, his average speed being 95.585 miles an hour. Louie Meyer was second. Billy Spence was killed when his car was overturned. Out of thirty-three starters, thirteen finished, dividing the prize money of \$100,000.

JAMES KELLY and R. L. Robbins, flying a re-conditioned plane over Fort Worth, Texas, shattered all records for sustained flight, remaining up for 172 hours and 31 minutes. They came down then only because their propeller blades had been cracked by hail. Lieut. W. G. Tomlinson of the navy won the Curtiss seaplane trophy, making a new speed record of 175 miles an hour.

REPARATIONS experts reached an almost complete agreement in Paris and if the German reservations can be adjusted the great problem will soon be solved. As the plan stands Germany will pay a total of about eight and a half billion dollars over a period of fifty-eight years, the annuity figure being approximately \$487,500,000. Payments under this Young plan are to begin on September 1. The matter of early evacuation of the Rhineland, being purely political, was not considered by the experts. Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German foreign minister, announced he would be in Paris Monday, when it was hoped the Belgians and Germans would reach a settlement of certain disputes that hampered full agreement.

AMANULLAH has abandoned his efforts to regain the throne of Afghanistan and has passed through India on his way to Italy, where he will reside. The former king does not believe Bacha Sako, who seized the throne, will be able to retain it very long, his possible successor being Gen. Nadir Khan.

Dairymen Gain by Better Ways

Increased Butterfat Production Brought About by Right Feeding.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Owners of dairy cows in California have added \$64,297,051 to their income over a period of seven years by raising the average butterfat production per cow for the entire state from 183 pounds in 1920 to 230.2 pounds in 1927, says B. H. Crocheron, director of co-operative extension work in California, in a statement submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture.

On Way to Goal.
At the beginning of the effort in 1920 the California extension service set up as a goal, to be reached in ten years, a state average production of 265 pounds of butterfat per cow. Seven years' concentration on a dairy improvement program, including proper feeding, breeding, and culling, has brought them well on their way to accomplishment of the goal within the time set.

During the seven years the number of cows under test in the regularly organized cow-testing or dairy-herd-improvement associations increased from 30,000 to over 70,000. The work of these associations is the basis for the improvement program. From the testing records is derived the information necessary for proper feeding, breeding, and the detection of unprofitable animals in the herd.

Other Big Factors.
Other factors in bringing up the average in butterfat production have been competitions both in individual production and community records, efficiency studies of individual herds, use of better breeding stock, improvement of health of herds, provision of better facilities for care and management of herds, and the introduction of better management methods and better stock through the dairy work of boys and girls who are members of 4-H clubs. Only the sustained effort of the extension staff and dairy cattle owners on a long-time program, however, Director Crocheron believes, has made it possible to thus move forward the entire production of a state and collectively influence the average of over half a million animals.

Alfalfa Pasture Great Help in Producing Pork

Alfalfa pasture will produce more pork per acre on the average than any other forage crop. It is one of the earliest pasture crops to be available in the spring and if kept clipped when necessary during the summer, it will provide good forage until late in the fall. Under average conditions an acre of alfalfa will pasture from 10 to 20 head of hogs. The conditions previously mentioned. It should not be pastured too closely as it does not stand very heavy foraging. It probably would be best to pasture it in such a way as to permit the cutting of two small crops of hay during the season in addition to the pasture furnished. Alfalfa is a crop that is high in protein and mineral matter, both of which are very necessary in animal growth and which are decidedly lacking in corn, the feed that forms the basis for practically all hog rations. For this reason alfalfa is doubly valuable as a forage crop.

Testing Seed Oats for Germination Is Advised

Testing of seed oats for germination is advised by L. F. Ricker, of the University of Illinois, who says that samples of seed oats received at the university have shown a great variation in germination.

Quite a few oats were "bin-burned" in storage and the heat so generated was sufficient to destroy the life of a large part of the oats. Samples tested at the university tested as low as 9 per cent.

A quick test of 200 or 300 kernels in soil or moist cloths may be made in the house, an assurance thus secured as to the vitality or lack of vitality of the seed before planting.

Around the Farm

Clip the young pig's wolf teeth.

Good ensilage is a long step toward economical milk production.

Be sure you have enough room in your brooder house for your chicks. Overcrowding results in heavy losses.

Not all plants need a "sweet" soil; some do better in a fairly high degree of acidity. It pays to know your plants.

Male birds help to spread bacillary white diarrhea among poultry, although the disease does spread without males.

Cultivate your orchard as soon as the ground is workable to kill the grass and weeds and to free the nitrogen supply which helps early growth.

No stock tonic will cure abortion. Immunity to the disease develops rapidly in the bodies of infected cows. As a result of this immunity most cows will calve normally the year after an abortion.

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Simple Questions That Often Prove Pitfalls Rigid Rules Laid Down for Wifely Department

Why is winter colder than summer? How deep does a scuttled ship sink, and why does air in a closed room get bad?
A recent examination of presumably well-informed people revealed that many a man of more than average education can be caught in pitfalls of ignorance.

Most people were caught over the first question. More than four-fifths said that winter is colder than summer because the sun is then farther away. This, of course, is wrong, the sun being nearer in winter. The real reason lies in the earth's changing slant, which brings the sun directly overhead in summer and lower in the sky in winter.

Surprisingly common, too, was the idea that sunken ships do not go to the bottom, but float at some midway level. Heavy objects sink because they are denser than water. A ship sinks to the bottom because water's density remains virtually unchanged despite the enormous pressures encountered at great depths.

Air in a closed room gets bad because of the gradual exhaustion of the oxygen contained in the air, and not, as many people suppose, because of carbon dioxide gas exhaled by its occupants.

Nature Has Hung Out Traffic Sign for Bees

Highly specialized flowers often have lines on their petals to show insects the way to the glands forming their nectar. In these nectar is stored — to be turned by bees into honey.

Honey guides are strongly marked on the upper pair of the nasturtium's five petals. They converge to show the way to the deep spur filled with what children call honey, when they bite the spur to taste the sweet stuff.

On the three lower petals, which have no honey guides, will be seen formidable barricades, blocking the entrance to the tube by the way of these petals. This remarkable fence of bristles stretches right across the faces of the lower petals.

They keep at bay such climbing insects as ants, which might try to steal the honey, but would be of no service to the flower.

Theatrical "Snow"

Few who shiver through a "blizzard" on the moving-picture screen know that the "snow" is cornflakes driven along by blowers. A mill in Chicago and another in Omaha make this "snow" out of white corn. This corn is first made into pearly hominy, then flaked, cooked and finally baked, when it is ready to be a "snowstorm."

Breakfast cornflakes are made the same way except that malt and sugar are added, which gives them the brownish color. Flakes used in movie blizzards weigh only five ounces to the gallon. After a scene they may be swept up and used again.

Accepted

When little Bobby was taken to the hospital to see his newly arrived baby sister he was highly delighted with her. He regarded her with beaming approval, taking in the fascinating details of her fuzzy nails and the little numbered identification disk on a cord around her neck. This last item he regarded for some time, and then said: "Well, when are they going to take the price-mark off of her?"

Considering Posterity

Old Multrox—Want to marry my daughter, do you? Think I'll make a nice, comfortable father-in-law, eh? Young Almerve—No, I don't; but I'm going into this thing with my eyes open. What worries me is that I've picked a pretty rough granddaddy for my innocent children.

Hens as Barometer

If Cayenne pepper is added to the diet of white hens which have been hatched from carefully selected eggs, their feathers become pale rose in color, and they flush to a brilliant red when the weather is damp, and increasing humidity indicates the coming of a storm. These hens thus become veritable living barometers, and the progression of color from pale to brilliant is so exact that a scarlet hen stalking about the barnyard is regarded as certain prophecy of a storm that may be expected within 12 hours.—The Tycoos, Rochester.

The Helping Hand

Sergeant Stimpson was talking seriously to a new recruit.
"Under comradeship," he continued, "we put all that one man would do for another. For example, Smith, what would you do if your chum had his breakfast on the table, his buttons not cleaned and the bugle went for parade?"
Smith had the answer ready.
"Well," he said, "I'd eat his breakfast so's he could clean them buttons all right!"

Reward

When Admiral Bussey spoke his piece at the luncheon of the Women's Republican club, he opened up with this story:
"In a western town, a man rushed into the sheriff's office and demanded a warrant for the arrest of a murderer."
"Whom did he kill?" demanded the sheriff.
"A public speaker."
"What you want," replied the sheriff, "is not a warrant for anybody's arrest but an order on the county clerk."—Los Angeles Times.

Only Soft-Shell Turtle

The leather-backed turtle's home is in Tanganyika, Africa. So far as is known these are the only land turtles in existence whose shells are not hard. In appearance they resemble giant bedbugs, with a covering of an extremely tough, leathery substance. It belongs to the same genus as the giant tortoises from the Galapagos and the Seychelles. The soft-shelled tortoise lives in the desert regions of East Africa and the flexible nature of the shell permits it to live in crevices of the rocks in the Kopjes. The Smithsonian-Chrysler expedition brought home many of this type and specimens have been widely distributed to various zoological gardens throughout America.