



1—Largest Old Glory carried by soldiers and marines to capitol in Washington for annual flag service. 2—Seaplane on which three Swedish aviators started flight from Stockholm to New York, being forced to land in Iceland. 3—Air view of the Broadmoor hotel, Colorado Springs, where President Hoover's oil conservation congress convened.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Ramsay MacDonald Coming to Washington for World Peace Conference.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

RAMSAY MACDONALD, new prime minister of Great Britain, is planning to come to the United States to confer with President Hoover, in regard to naval armament reduction and enforcing the Kellogg pact outlawing war by joint action of the English speaking peoples. In Washington the news of this plan was well received, and it was learned at the White House that Mr. MacDonald would be glad to meet Mr. Hoover and discuss with him questions of mutual interest to their two countries. American Ambassador Dawes, on his way to England, was apprised of this development by radio and almost immediately after his arrival in London he went to Scotland for a conference with the prime minister who was taking a ten days' vacation at his home in Lossiemouth. Mr. Dawes was expected to deliver to Mr. MacDonald an invitation to visit Washington and hold there a conference with President Hoover and Prime Minister MacKenzie King of Canada. The best guess in London was that the trip would be made about the end of July after the session of parliament adjourns.

According to London correspondents, Mr. MacDonald said: "If President Hoover invites me to Washington I am going to answer 'I will go.' I shall hope to settle this question of Anglo-American relations once and for all." It was asserted he hopes to carry the discussion much further than naval subjects. He believes the world is entering on an era of great industrial and financial combines whose boundaries will cut across all national frontiers, and he is desirous of a discussion on economic co-operation and avoidance of cut-throat competition in foreign markets. Mr. MacDonald, as a Socialist, welcomes the welding of industry into trusts and sees no objection to the spread of trusts in the international field under proper governmental control.

JUST when it appeared that the farm relief bill as doctored up by the house and senate conferees and approved by the President had clear sailing, the senate messed things all up by rejecting the conference report by a vote of 43 to 46 because the export debenture feature had been eliminated. In this step the Democrats were joined by 13 Republicans, all listed as radicals except Couzens of Michigan. The debenture advocates not only stood by their scheme, but they were especially determined to force the house to go on record on this feature of the measure.

President Hoover immediately called leaders of the house and senate to the White House and a program was agreed upon. This was to send the bill back to conference as the senate asked, and to have the conferees agree on their original report, after which it was expected the house would reject the debenture plan by a comfortable margin and accept the conference report. There appeared to be no doubt that the senate also would adopt the report of the conference after the house had rejected the debenture by a vote of 250 to 113.

The most interesting feature of the affair was the outspoken threat of Senator Brookhart of Iowa that a third or "progressive" party would enter into the congressional campaign next year and the Presidential campaign of 1932 if the debenture were not included in either the farm bill or the new tariff bill. He asserted the President rather than the senate was to blame for delays in obtaining farm legislation.

Tariff hearings were begun by the senate finance committee, and Senator Wesley Jones told the senate this work should be speeded up with a view to completing the enactment of the legislation early in the fall, and therefore congress should recess for only

a brief time. But Senator Watson, majority leader, expressed the belief that the tariff bill could not be finally acted upon until just before the regular December session.

SIGNATURE of the Young plan for German reparations payments by the seven interested nations is having speedy result in the way of settling other post-war problems. The council of the League of Nations met in Madrid, and the Germans carried out their plan of bringing before it the matter of early evacuation of the Rhineland. Aristide Briand, French foreign minister, proposed that an international conference be held this summer for the handling of all outstanding questions left over from the war, and this was agreed to by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German minister of foreign affairs. Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain already had intimated that he was willing to participate in such a meeting. It was generally believed that the conference would be held in July, probably in London or The Hague.

It had been supposed that the council at this Madrid session would take up the vexatious question of national minorities, but Stresemann insisted it should be referred to the World Court at The Hague. This was strongly opposed by Briand and the representatives of the secession states, and a compromise was reached by which the matter was held over for the September session of the League assembly.

French Socialists in convention at Nancy declared in favor of the Young reparations plan, evacuation of the Rhineland and immediate ratification of the Mellon-Beranger accord for the payment of the French debt to the United States. Certain of the United States senators led by Howell of Nebraska have attacked the Young plan as "another move by the allies and the international bankers" to cancel not only the war debts but also the interest on the allied obligations to America. Administration leaders and State department officials asserted nothing in the Young settlement would affect the war debts owed the United States. J. P. Morgan, one of the American experts, declared on arrival in New York that the bank for international settlements, to be established under the Young plan, would be the greatest instrument for the preservation of world peace yet devised.

PRESIDENT HOOVER, because he used to be secretary of commerce, was especially interested in the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the magnificent new Department of Commerce building. Surrounded by many other high government officials, he wielded the trowel that was used by President Washington in laying the cornerstone of the Capitol 130 years ago, and in his address he said the event marked the emergence of the Commerce department into full maturity and service. The building will be the largest single public structure in Washington and in its actual floor space will be the largest office building in the world. It is to be the most important structure in the government's \$115,000,000 program for public buildings in the city of Washington.

NEARLY every day the quick shooting enforcers of prohibition furnish more ammunition for the foes of Volsteadism. Last week they killed an apparently innocent citizen at International Falls, Minn., and a young man at Detroit whose companions admit he and they had been trying to run a boatload of liquor from Canada. Drys in congress took the opportunity to denounce the activities of prohibition officers and Representative Clancy of Michigan demanded an investigation of the Detroit case, but after a trip to that city he said the shooting was justified. Representative Florence Kahn of California introduced a bill in the house directing the treasury to pay \$25,000 to the dependents of every person "wantonly or negligently killed by any prohibition officer not acting in self defense." Other congressmen urged that the treasury forbid the use of firearms by dry agents, but Seymour Lowman, assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of all prohibition enforcement agencies, said this could not be done. He declared that agents

had been cautioned for more than a year against reckless use of firearms, and that he did not see what more could be done to prevent killings without crippling enforcement.

Two officers of Hopkinsville, Ky., who were convicted for killing a man in a prohibition raid were denied a new trial by Federal Judge Dawson in Louisville. In Silver City, N. M., a dry agent induced a bootlegger to sell him liquor and the latter was shot by other agents as he was making the delivery. Angered by the dry raid at Ripon, Wis., during the celebration of the Republican party's seventy-fifth birthday, Assemblyman Lamoreaux of Ashland county introduced a resolution asking the federal government to desist from attempting to enforce the Eighteenth amendment in the Badger state. About the same time dry agents raided the favorite drug store of Wisconsin's wet legislators in Madison.

Mr. Lowman has ordered heavy reinforcements for the dry enforcers of the Detroit area, in the way of both men and boats. In response to this the big rum runners of the Great Lakes met in Ecorse and laid plans to operate in unison. They adopted a shuttle system whereby traffic will be diverted to Lake Erie or Lake Huron when the enforcers are concentrated on the Detroit river, and they also have devised an elaborate intelligence system and began buying larger and better boats.

These are just a few of the wet and dry developments that take up vast space in the columns of the metropolitan dailies.

UNLESS all indications are wrong, peace between Mexico's government and the Roman Catholic church will be declared in the near future. Archbishop Ruiz of Michoacan and Bishop Pascual Diaz of Tabasco held conferences with President Portes Gil in Chapultepec castle as the climax of long negotiations, and there was good reason to believe they arrived at an understanding which would need only the approval of the Pope. In well informed quarters in Mexico City it was asserted the basis of the agreement was mutual consent for a broad interpretation of the country's religious laws, both sides making concessions.

THREE United States district judges sitting en banc in Chicago found the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and fifty-one associated concerns guilty of violating the Sherman antitrust act by pooling their so-called "oil cracking" processes. The decision which granted the government a permanent injunction restraining the defendant companies from further violations of the law, came after more than four years' litigation. In the original suit, filed in 1925, the government claimed the defendants conspired to restrain trade and create a monopoly by refusing independent concerns the right to use their Burton "cracking" process, used to extract gasoline from crude oil. In defense the Standard of Indiana held that the process had been of vast benefit to consumers and had materially lowered the price of gasoline.

THREE Swedish aviators started to fly from Stockholm to New York, but a broken gas feed pipe forced them to land on the coast of Iceland. They got their plane to Reykjavik and last week made three attempts to fly from there to Greenland but were driven back each time by rough weather. The aviators, Ahrenburg, Floden and Ljunglund, are trying to establish a new air trade route between Europe and America.

GALVESTON'S International "pageant of pulchritude" came to an end with the awarding of the title "Miss Universe" to Fraulein Lial, Goldarbeiter of Vienna, Austria, the young governess being adjudged the most beautiful of all the contestants. Miss Irene Ahlberg of New York was named "Miss United States." The affair did not come off without a small scandal, for Theda Delrey, "Miss Tulsa," who was selected for ninth prize, was accused of being really the "Miss Houston" of two years ago and therefore ineligible as a former contestant.

Give Corn Water for High Yields

Need of Fertile Soil and Use of Legumes in Rotation Are Factors.

No one ever saw a good yield of corn on poor land nor during a dry season, unless the crop was irrigated. Large amounts of water are essential to heavy corn production per acre.

"Much interest has been created through North Carolina by our statement that the average net yield of corn should be at least 50 bushels," says G. M. Garren, cereal agronomist at the North Carolina State college. "We have had a number of letters asking how to obtain such an average yield. In answering these, attention has been called to the need of a fertile soil, the use of legumes in rotation, liberal fertilization and other necessary factors.

Need for Moisture.

"It is also essential that we keep in mind the need for moisture in the soil. Some investigators have found that 300 pounds of water is needed by the corn plant for every pound of dry matter produced. This includes the water evaporated through the soil as well as that transplanted through the leaves."

Therefore, it is important, says Mr. Garren, that the corn grower conserve the moisture in the soil. This is the only kind that benefits the growing plant. The grower may increase the storage capacity of the soil by increasing its humus content, and he may conserve the moisture by keeping a mulch constantly on the surface. This mulch must be restored whenever destroyed, and certainly after every rain. Three inches is a fair depth for cultivation, and any implement that will produce the effect of a drag harrow may be used for the cultivations. For best results, level cultivation should be given except in a very wet season. Then drainage becomes a problem.

Conserve Moisture.

Those who wish to grow 50 bushels of corn per acre must give close attention to the conservation of soil moisture. In many cases, this will call for a change of practice and the securing of more suitable implements for cultivation.

Select Turkey Breeders for Next Season's Crop

Before picking the Thanksgiving birds select the breeders for next year. Choose those birds which show good growth and development. The shanks should be heavy and fat and the legs well-set under the birds. A knock-kneed condition reveals lack of vigor. Crooked keel bones are objectionable. They may be caused by poor feeding or they may be the result of breeding. If possible, do not keep birds with crooked keel bones for breeding purposes. In the colored varieties, turkey growers prefer birds with good color, but health and vigor are more important than color.

Application of Orchard Sprays to Save Fruit

Nearly everyone has read and appreciated the truthfulness of this terse sentence—"Save the Surface and Save all." This statement may be applied with equal effect and force to the application of orchard sprays. Like the paint on buildings and fences, sprays, when applied to the surface of the fruit and foliage at intervals of from twelve to fourteen days up until five or six weeks of harvest time, will save the surface from injury by insects and disease and may prove to be the best insurance against failure.

Around the Farm

Put grease instead of oil on the farm machines when you store them. It is better because it stays put.

Whoever buys and plants cheap seeds needs no sermon on gambling—he is sure to learn by loss.

It's easy to make money as a farmer. You just work hard for 20 years and then sell out to a golf club.

Of course alfalfa is not grown for its fragrance and beauty, but these qualities should not be entirely overlooked.

Half of the failures in getting windbreak trees to grow and thrive can be laid directly to faulty preparation of the soil.

Commercial fertilizers applied according to recommendations will usually give paying increases in earliness, quality and yield.

Where trees have been entirely girdled and the bark eaten down through the cambium layer to the wood below, there is not much chance in saving them.

In seasons of late corn or in case of early frosts, ensiled corn may save the entire crop, where, under other conditions, the loss would be very heavy.

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French Convicts Under Stern Rule of Silence

In France's modern prison at Fresnes-Rungis, 1,250 white-masked prisoners live in absolute silence. They neither see each other's faces nor hear their voices. From the moment a metal number is hung around his neck, the prisoner is required to wear a white hood whenever he leaves his cell, and he may not speak to his fellows. He sees the face of his guard from time to time, but no other, unless he is sent to the hospital or to the warden for discipline. Alone in his cell, he works eight hours a day, but the money he earns enables him to buy small comforts. The government receives thirty-two cents a day from the contractors for each prisoner's work and gives from three-tenths to half the money to the prisoner. The prisoner never sees the money until he leaves, but half of it is placed to his immediate credit for his little expenses. Yet in spite of all that, many criminals ask to be sent there because the solitude entitles them to a reduction of one-fourth of their sentence.

Irreverent Youth

A man who was golfing on a Scots course, and playing very badly, too, was at some pains to impress upon his caddy that he usually showed very much better form.

After taking twelve to one hole, he said, defensively, that he had accomplished it in four the previous day.

"What?" exclaimed the caddy.

"It's true," said the player; "with my third I lay dead on the green."

"Aye," said the boy, "with surprise, no doubt."

Be Chary of Judgment

A nation is merely a collection of people. Its aims and accomplishments will be merely those of its citizens. Don't be too harsh, therefore, in judging your government. Better take a look at yourself and your neighbors.—Grit.

Successful Hotel Man Must "Know the Ropes"

Every big metropolitan hotel faces bankruptcy its first year. People are skittish about going to a new one, no matter how fine it is, until some one breaks the ice. Fortunately is the hostelry which can attract a few notables under its roof soon after it opens for business. That is why free board and lodging frequently are offered certain celebrities who may be bought off that way. Once it is noised around that people of importance are putting up at a hotel the herd follows. Then, of course, continued prosperity depends upon service standards maintained. The management always tries to create a prosperous air around a new hotel. One trick is to turn on the lights at dusk in every outside room. Employees circulate around raising and lowering shades to give an air of bustle and life. Page boys are instructed to shout important names in the lobby and dining rooms even if the owners of those names are in Europe. All these tricks help.

Wanted to Seize Cuba

The Ostend manifesto was a dispatch sent in 1854 to the United States government by the American ministers, at the courts of Great Britain, France and Spain, who had met in the city of Ostend for conference on the Cuban question. The dispatch stated that if Spain would not sell Cuba, the United States "would be justified under the laws of self-preservation to take the island by force and prevent it being Africanized like Haiti." It advised offering Spain \$120,000,000 for the island. This recommendation was not accepted by the congress.

Marie Antoinette Made Blue Flower Popular

One of the most popular patterns for china during the last years of the Eighteenth century was a little individual sprig of blue cornflower, sometimes used in combination with a green leaf and sometimes without. This pattern was so much used at the Chantilly potteries that when copied by the English potteries it was known as the "Chantilly Sprig." Later the name was shortened to "Sprigged China." However, the design was first made at Sevres and owed its origin to Marie Antoinette.

This young queen of France took a great interest in the porcelain works at Sevres and frequently visited the Sevres factory, where a great deal of porcelain was made at her order for her rustic farm of Trianon.

Marie Antoinette's favorite color was blue; and one day while visiting the Sevres works she mentioned that Sevres had produced nothing but roses, tulips, and jonquills and no blue flowers.

Hoping to please the royal lady Hettiger gave orders to have painted on the dishes the little blue cornflower that she loved so much. Instantly on its appearance the tiny blue sprig became the rage. Chantilly took it up and all the large potteries in England followed suit.—Kansas City Times.

Disappearing Gulf

However slow and imperceptible the process may be, it is a well-established fact that the contour of the earth is changing constantly. Sea captains frequently note the presence of islands in midocean where no islands were ever seen before and just as often note is made of the total disappearance of points of land in the sea. The peninsula of Lower California, in the western part of Mexico, is, as most persons know, a long tongue of land following the coast line and forming the elongated Gulf of California. Recent observations show that the land of Lower California is raising and accordingly increasing in width and at the same time the gulf is narrowing so that in the course of time the land of the peninsula may be joined to the mainland of Mexico and water now separating them will disappear entirely.

Curious Reflection

"Have you seen the Museum ghost?" asked my friend, an Egyptologist, when with him in the Egyptian gallery of the British museum. We had just passed the empty black basalt coffin of a priest of Ptah, but on looking through the glass case that contains a statuette of Isis, he pointed out that the previously empty coffin now held a mysterious figure! My companion's explanation of this somewhat disturbing apparition was that the reflection of an effigy in a coffin on the other side of Isis' case was caught by one glass of the case and thrown by the other glass right into the vacant coffin of Ptah's priest! The illusion is certainly remarkable.—London Mail.

Bare Library Shelves

In medieval times reading was a serious business. When a writer began a volume the choice of subjects was easy—there were but seven; theology, philosophy, medicine, logic, grammar, history and Canon law. Perhaps that is why there were so few books. The libraries were little frequented, and perhaps that was because patrons had to stand up to read. On no account could anyone take a book home, for all volumes were chained to the stall in which they were kept. Even college libraries did not offer very extensive reading. King's hall in 1397 listed 87 volumes and the University library enumerated a mere 122 as being in its possession in 1424.—Detroit News.