



1—Mrs. Hoover presenting the secretary of agriculture trophy to Helen Drinkwater of Henrico county, Virginia, as the typical 4-H club girl. 2—Thomas J. Harkins of Asheville, N. C., who may succeed Mabel W. Willebrandt as assistant attorney general in charge of prohibition cases. 3—Edison's original lamp factory at Mazdabrook, N. J., being turned over to Henry Ford for his museum at Dearborn, Mich.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Dawes Making a Fine Start in London—Progress of Disarmament Plans.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

GENERAL DAWES, our ambassador to Great Britain, is hitting it off nicely in London so far, conducting himself and the affairs of his high office with the dignity and good sense that would be expected of him. Wednesday the ambassador and Mrs. Dawes attended their first court in Buckingham palace, and the former settled the "knee breeches" question by appearing in full dress evening attire with long trousers, abandoning the precedent set by his immediate predecessors and reverting to what is truly the correct court dress for American diplomats. Mrs. Arthur Henderson, wife of the new secretary for foreign affairs, presented Mrs. Dawes to Queen Mary, who was escorted by the prince of Wales because of the illness of King George. The ambassador's wife in turn presented a number of American women to her majesty.

In another matter that may seem trivial Ambassador Dawes has done what practically all Americans will admit is the correct thing. He has announced that during his incumbency the American embassy in London will be dry, this being the rule in his own home since long before prohibition, although he does not claim to be a teetotaler. In many of the American missions abroad liquor is still served, but the State department does not permit its cost to be included in expense bills. Otherwise the department does not interfere in the matter.

General Dawes was the guest of the British Empire Service league at a banquet; being entertained as a representative of America's soldiers and of the American Legion. He said he found in the league's constitution, "named as one of the fundamental objects for its formation, a statement of purpose which I trust is uppermost today in the hearts and consciences of the peoples of the world. It is to further the ideal of comradeship as opposed to force as the arbiter between nations. Let me say that that phrase expresses my chief instruction received from the President of the United States as I left for London to take up duties as American ambassador and enter into official relations with two great English-speaking nations. That phrase expresses the intent of the Kellogg treaty."

Hugh Gibson, American ambassador to Belgium, held a long conference with Ambassador Dawes in London, on order of the State department, and then both of them called on Prime Minister MacDonald. The subject of the talks was the progress of disarmament negotiations, the next move in which must come from Europe. Mr. MacDonald was busy all week preparing the speech from the throne which, it was expected, would announce the place and time for the proposed meeting of the powers for consideration of the disarmament question. In Washington it was believed the naval reduction conference would be held in London in the fall and that the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, would participate. The Italians, it is reported, are ready to enter the party, and this fact will force France to come in, although the French have been clinging to the idea that all disarmament things should be managed by the League of Nations.

MAJ. RAMON FRANCO and three companions, who started from Spain on a projected flight to the United States with a stop at the Azores, disappeared immediately after leaving Cartagena and were missing for a week. They had been practically given up for lost when an airplane from the British airplane carrier Eagle spotted them floating in their big Dornier seaplane near the Azores. The aviators were picked up alive and well and taken to Gibraltar. Their plane, slightly damaged, was hoisted aboard the carrier. News of the res-

cue was received in Spain with wild jubilation for hope for the men had almost been abandoned. The ships and airplanes of four nations had been seeking for them all the week.

DEBATES on the ratification of the French debt agreements will begin in the French parliament about July 14 and will keep Premier Poincare in Paris, so the meeting of the allies and Germany for adoption of the Young reparations plan, arrangement of evacuation of the Rhineland and cleaning up of other war matters is likely to be postponed until late in July. The United States will be invited to the conference, but so far as the proposed international bank of settlement and its operations are concerned, America will keep hands off. This is the decision of Secretary of State Stimson. He said there were no recent developments to change the government's position, which he stated on May 16 was that it does not desire to have any American official participate in the collection of German reparations through the bank or any other agency.

Foreign Minister Stresemann of Germany, in an eloquent speech in the Reichstag, made it fairly certain that Germany will accept the Young plan if the allies agree to an early evacuation of the Rhineland, despite the hot opposition of the Nationalists.

RESUMPTION of diplomatic and trade relations with Soviet Russia will be one of the first acts of the Labor government of Great Britain. The Soviet regime was formally recognized by the former MacDonald government, but relations were broken off by the raid on Arcos house, headquarters in London of the Russian commercial mission, made by the Conservative government in May, 1927. MacDonald and his cabinet are seeking the co-operation of all other parts of the British empire in their Russian policy, though their approval is not technically necessary. It was said the cabinet would not renew the trade agreement by which Russia was allowed to maintain a trading organization in London with diplomatic immunity.

FORMAL approval of the Kellogg peace pact was given by the Japanese privy council, but politics entered into the affair to such an extent that the downfall of Premier Tanaka and his government may follow. The expression used by the original signers of the treaty, "in the names of their respective peoples," was explained by the privy council as not interfering with the supreme power of the emperor to make treaties, but Count Uchida, who signed the pact for Japan last August, resigned from the council, asserting he had initiated it thinking that the phrase meant merely "for the sake of their respective peoples." All of which is rather obscure to Americans. The fact is that the enemies of Baron Tanaka are using the treaty as a weapon to force his resignation.

NEWS of the accord between Mexico and the Catholic church was spread all over Mexico, by mail, airplane, radio and every other means, and was greeted with rejoicing by the people. Bells were rung, prisoners released and a general holiday enjoyed. Mgr. Pascual Diaz, who had just been made archbishop of Mexico, and Archbishop Ruiz of Michoacan conferred with the government officials and tried to make arrangements for the reopening of all churches on Sunday, the day of St. Peter and St. Paul. However the department of the interior said it would be impossible to complete the necessary inventories before about July 10 and that resumption of the normal functioning of the Catholic church throughout the country would not take place fully before that date. On Friday services were resumed at the shrine of the Virgin of Guadalupe, near Mexico City, the ceremonies being extremely impressive and magnificent. Priests who fed across the border during the troubles are fast returning.

HENRY P. FLETCHER, American ambassador to Italy, has sent his resignation to the President and it has been accepted. Mr. Fletcher, who will sail for home on August 3, has been in the diplomatic service for thirty-one years and has been our rep-

resentative in Rome for five years. He says he will spend some months in his home in Greensburg, Pa., and that he has no other plans for the future. But it is thought in Washington he will be a candidate for the senate to fill the seat which so far has been denied to William S. Vare. Whatever action the senate takes in the Vare case, a successor to Vare will be elected not later than November, 1932, and maybe sooner if the seat becomes vacant. Mr. Fletcher accompanied Mr. Hoover on his South American trip and many thought he would be selected for secretary of state. It is said he wanted either that place or the ambassadorship to London or Paris. His work as a diplomat has been notable.

REPUBLICANS of Virginia seem to put themselves entirely in the hands of Bishop James Cannon, Jr., and his coterie of dry Democrats. They met in state convention last week in Richmond and nominated for governor the same Dr. William M. Brown of Washington and Lee university who was selected by the anti-Smith Democratic convention at Roanoke. Not only that, but they also named the entire state slate put up by the Cannon meeting.

Virginia's reorganized form of government, as put into effect under the administration of Gov. Harry Byrd, was denounced by Col. Henry W. Anderson of the Hoover law enforcement commission, the convention keynote. The speaker urged the repeal of many laws, especially the ones dealing with elections and Democratic primaries. Professor Brown was put in nomination by C. Bascom Slemp.

IF PLANS submitted to stockholders are accepted, as it is not doubted America is to have a great merger of aviation companies with assets of more than \$70,000,000. The concerns to be amalgamated are the Wright Aeronautical corporation, the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor company, the Keystone Aircraft company and nine or more affiliated concerns. The new company, which will be known as the Curtiss-Wright corporation, will embrace two separate groups of manufacturing companies, the Curtiss group, headed by C. M. Keys, and the Wright group, headed by Richard F. Hoyt, vice president of Hayden, Stone and company and chairman of the Wright Aeronautical corporation. Mr. Hoyt will be chairman of the board of the new company, and Mr. Keys will be president.

The company will have an authorized capitalization of twelve million shares of no par value stock of which two million shares will be class A stock, entitled to a preferential payment of \$2 a share annually, and which will be convertible, share for share, into common stock and callable by the company at \$40 a share. The remaining 10,000,000 shares will be common stock.

PRESIDENT HOOVER approved the promotion of Brig. Gen. Ralph H. Van Deman to a major general to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Maj. Gen. Harry A. Smith, commander of the Seventh corps area. Brig. Gen. Frank L. McCoy will be appointed a major general upon the retirement of Van Deman, September 3, at the statutory age of sixty-four. Col. George C. Shaw will fill the vacancy in the brigadier general list.

OLD medals have been awarded to fifteen Boy Scouts who risked their lives to save the lives of others, according to announcement by the National Court of Honor of which Daniel C. Beard is chairman. The lads thus honored are:

Sidney Hershowitz, Washington, D. C.; Lawrence Bee, Provo, Utah; William Bennet, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; William G. Holford, Jr., Portland Ore.; Willie Evans, Rockford, Tenn.; Thomas Messader, Brookline, N. Y.; Marlow White, Pensacola, Fla.; Lazorishak, Sharon, Pa.; Ted Derrick, Rockwood, Tenn.; William David Jordan, Park Ridge, Ill.; J. C. Acuff, Middleboro, Ky.; William J. Martin, Brookfield, Mo.; James Lucas, Macon, Ga.; and Wilson Schooley, Mercer, Wis.

A gold honor medal was sent to the parents of Scoutmaster James Tarwater Wright of Rockwood, Tenn., who gave his own life to save boys in his troops from drowning during the Tennessee and Alabama floods.

## Codling Moth Is Expensive Pest

### Apple Growers Must Rely on Lead Arsenate to Destroy Them.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The codling moth is at present the most serious insect pest with which the apple and pear growers of the Pacific Northwest have to contend. Losses from the "worms" in some years average as high as 20 per cent of the total crop, or even as high as 50 per cent in individual cases. By the use of proper methods, however, many growers keep their losses well below 5 per cent.

#### Plan to Control.

In order to control the codling moth it is essential to understand its seasonal history under local conditions. There are two generations of the codling moth a season in the Pacific Northwest, and the various stages in these overlap. Except for a short interval worms are hatching and attacking the fruit from the latter part of May to October. Apple growers must rely mainly on spraying with lead arsenate from one to six times during the season, according to their locality and the prevalence of the pest there. A carefully worked out spray schedule must be used, timed to protect the fruit at certain definite stages of its growth and of the development of the worms.

Farmers' Bulletin 1326-F, "Control of the Codling Moth in the Pacific Northwest," by E. J. Newcomer, M. A. Tothers and W. D. Whitcomb, entomologists, has recently been revised. It describes the life history of the codling moth and contains a chart showing how and when the various stages of the pest develop. Spray schedules for both apples and pears are given. The importance of the calyx spray is emphasized, and it is urged that no other farm operations, such as irrigating, cultivating, or handling alfalfa in the orchard should be allowed to interfere with the spray program.

#### Fungous Diseases.

Two fungous diseases of apples, powdery mildew and scab, are controlled by spraying with lime-sulphur at approximately the same time that the spraying for the codling moth is done. It is often convenient to combine the materials used for the two operations and spray them together on the trees. Directions for doing this are included in the bulletin. Farmers' Bulletin 1326-F is free as long as the supply lasts. Write to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

## Potato Bugs Controlled by Using Lead Arsenate

Potato bugs can be controlled by using lead arsenate or Paris green applied either as a dust or a spray. If the arsenate is sprayed it is used at the rate of one pound to 50 gallons of water. If Paris green is used it is used in the ratio one pound to 100 gallons of water. The spray is more effective than the dust because it sticks on the plants better.

The dusting method is the cheaper and for that reason is preferred by many farmers. When lead arsenate is dusted, it is used at the rate of one pound with 10 pounds of flour or hydrated lime which act as carriers. The ratio for Paris green is one pound to 20 of the carrier. The dust can be applied by shaking through a can or from a porous sack.

The flea beetle, another pest of potatoes, is best controlled by using a 4-4-50 bordeaux mixture. This consists of four pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of freshly slaked lime and 50 gallons of water. The flea beetle works on all garden crops. Its work can be identified by the shot-like holes in the leaves.

## Agricultural Notes

Manure saved is money saved.

Dry years reduce the curculio attacks.

Canada bluegrass should never be planted where Kentucky bluegrass will grow.

The high price of oilmeal is making soy beans as a seed crop look profitable again.

Skim milk, a by-product of dairying, can be used most profitably by feeding it to hogs.

Manchu soy beans are the most commonly grown. The Dunfield bean is a new variety that is gaining quite rapid favor.

Soy beans are one of the easiest of all field crops to grow and also one of the surest crops to produce a satisfactory yield.

Roughages are usually the cheapest part of the dairy ration, but their value is very largely dependent on quality. Early cut, well-cured hay is vastly better than overripe, poorly cured hay.

The herd bull should not be confined to a small stall but should have room to exercise whenever he wishes. He may be kept in a lot that will be large enough to furnish grass.

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## Alaska May Be Dubbed

### Original Ellis Island

It is now evident that America was originally peopled by immigrants from Asia and it is probable that Alaska was the first scene of human history on this continent. Edward M. Weyer described at New Haven the relics yielded by prehistoric villages discovered during his explorations in Alaska. "The American continents are younger with regard to human occupation than the Eastern hemisphere," according to Weyer. "The very first immigrants to them, the forerunners of the American Indians, doubtless came from Asia. Thus Alaska, which lies much closer to Asia than any other part of America, probably was the gateway through which passed these early Asiatic immigrants."

"The northwestern corner of North America, therefore, can be regarded as the first scene of human history in America. No aborigines of Arctic America, so far as is known, ever used a written language. Consequently the mute relics of material culture are the only source of historical information here. Nevertheless the buried prehistoric villages of Alaska yield secrets to the archeologist."—Pathfinder Magazine.

## Swedes Lovers of Beauty

To keep the Swedish railroad stations cheery, the state-owned railroads maintain a special flower garden and hothouse outside of Stockholm. About 50,000 potted plants and 100,000 perennials are annually distributed to the stations of the Stockholm district alone, and the big central station in Stockholm gets not only huge potted laurel trees for the summer season, but fresh cut flowers every day. In the country practically every railroad station has its own flower beds, cared for by the personnel between trains and like the spotless buffets or restaurants inside, they add considerably to the joy of travel. Such refinements the Swedes call "trafik kultur."

## Violin East and West

A leading music house says: "We have no record of ever having heard of the Chinese making a violin, and the instruments made by the Japs are of the very cheap commercial quality. The violin took root in Japan during the World war. Since the peace Germany and France have furnished practically all of the cheap instruments for America, and the Japs are out of the picture. We have no records of any well-known Russian makers. However, the violin is an extremely popular instrument all through eastern Europe, and doubtless thousands of them have been constructed in Russia, and perhaps there are some good makers there. None of them, however, seems to have been outstanding."—Washington Star.

## Jungle Monarchs Lose

### Ferocity in Daylight

Many of the jungle animals bearing reputations for ferocity are exceedingly timid during the daytime. A resident of India studying in this country is authority for this statement and he says that he has repeatedly approached lions or tigers at a distance of 50 yards and instead of attacking him they have slunk away. At night, however, the situation is quite different. These animals seem to become emboldened by the dark. Elephants rarely attack a man unless provoked. A native forester riding over one of the paths through a jungle accidentally collided with a cub elephant, whereupon the enraged mother seized the forester and literally tore him to pieces. Ordinarily the elephants will flee at the approach of a human or even if they detect the odor of a human. The elephant's eye is poor, but his sense of smell is marvelously keen.

## His Life Dedicated to

### Fight on Tuberculosis

Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau, the pioneer in the modern treatment of tuberculosis in America, was himself a sufferer from the disease. In spite of his illness, however, he did much experimental work as well as diagnosis and treatment. Dr. J. A. Myers, in a sketch of Doctor Trudeau's life in Hygeia Magazine, observes that perhaps nothing in the whole field of medicine in the last fifty years has done so much directly and indirectly to relieve suffering and extend the years of usefulness of so many people as the principles that this physician laid down at the sanatorium at Saranac Lake.

It was Trudeau who opened the first laboratory for the study of tuberculosis in America. It was he who first grasped the principle of tuberculosis immunity. It was he who did the first experimental work in tuberculosis in this country. It was he who first stained and visualized the tubercle bacillus in this country. It was he who built that pioneer sanatorium at Saranac Lake which has treated more than 6,500 patients and today stands in the front rank of such institutions.

## Much Trouble Avoided

### by Straight Thinking

Most nervous disorders come from conflict. What does that mean? There are in thousands of men and women ceaseless struggles between the thing they ought to do and the thing they know they ought to do. It is the struggle of one part of the nature of man against the other. We try to avoid conflict in our thoughts by fooling ourselves into the idea that what we are doing is all right. We desire to continue some practice or other which is ruinous, and we seek to excuse it. Excuses don't work. Conflict arises—the conflict of the mind and emotion. Once learn to think straight and to have the mental energy and courage to try to pursue an intelligent course, and we can relieve our lives of conflict. Better: make a mistake and admit it is a mistake and try not to do the same thing again, than engage in the constant mental conflict which comes from trying to excuse mistakes and make them seem right. Let's learn to think straight.—Grove Patterson, in the Mobile Register.

## Flags of the Confederacy

There were four Confederate flags. The first was selected by a committee of six persons of the Confederate congress. This flag did not meet with the approval of the people, as it too closely resembled the Union emblem. The second flag was designed by Edward C. Hancock in October, 1861. But as this was a battle flag it was not satisfactory, as the people wished a national emblem in addition to one for battle. On May 1, 1863, the Confederate congress selected the third flag. This also was disapproved for two reasons: The first, because it had two much white and resembled the flag of truce; and second, because it was too similar to the English white ensign. Finally on May 4, 1864, the national Confederate flag was approved.

## Amber and Meerschbaum

Amber can be made to burn when heated to a high temperature in the air. It is a fossil resin from trees of the pine family and is dug up from the shores of the Baltic sea and the North sea and a few other places. It is a compound of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Meerschbaum is a compound of magnesium, silicon and oxygen and resembles a white clay. It is found chiefly in Asia Minor, where it occurs in masses of clay. Of course, the only connection between the two substances is the fact that they are both used in making pipes.