



1—Alexander Pantages, theater magnate, entering jail at Los Angeles after his conviction of assaulting Eunice Pringle, young dancer. 2—Edouard Daladier, Radical Socialist leader, who tried to form a French government and failed. 3—Daniel Carter Beard, national scout commissioner, and scouts from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, placing wreath on tomb of Theodore Roosevelt on his birthday.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Tremendous Fall in Prices of Stocks Checked by Buying by Bankers.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

UTTER collapse of prices regardless of intrinsic values made the first three days of the week the wildest the stock exchanges of the country ever had experienced. Paper profits of many billions were wiped out and many thousands of amateur speculators who had been reveling in "easy money" for months were eliminated completely. The professional bears grimly hammered away and the hysterical public dumped their securities in such a flood that on Tuesday the total of shares sold on the New York Exchange was more than twenty-six million.

By Wednesday prices had reached so low a level that the big bankers, insurance companies and individual capitalists began buying heavily, and the immediate result was a recovery and steadying of the market. This buying was given the appearance of benevolence, to a certain extent, but the fact remains that the market did not receive such support until stocks had become a profitable investment.

President Hoover, and after him Julius B. Klein, assistant secretary of commerce, gave out statements insisting that the prosperity and the industries of the country were unaffected by the stock collapse and still absolutely sound. Business men generally did not bemoan the great readjustment in the stock markets. For a long time they have been suffering because so many citizens have been using their money in speculation instead of in the purchase of commodities.

The working staffs of the exchange and brokers' offices were so exhausted that a short session of the exchanges was held Thursday and they were closed up on Friday and Saturday to give the traders and clerks a chance to recuperate. The securities markets abroad adopted the same measure. It was generally felt that the crisis was over and that the confidence of the public was restored, and those who had any money left began picking out bargains in stocks.

WHEAT prices having fallen too low, according to Chairman Legge of the federal farm board, who said this was due to the fact that a large part of the year's supply was being marketed too rapidly; the board came to the rescue with a statement that \$100,000,000 were immediately available to farmers to stabilize prices. The board set the minimum prices on which loans will be carried until the end of the marketing season. The money will be lent to wheat co-operators qualified as borrowers under the Capper-Volstead act. Under the plan announced, the farmer can get more than 90 per cent of the value of his wheat without selling it. Much of the money available already has been loaned.

The Farmers' National Grain corporation, organized under the auspices of the farm board, came into legal existence with the filing of its papers of incorporation in Wilmington, Del. It started functioning at once, with headquarters in Chicago. The launching of this corporation, which is expected to solve the wheat problem of the Central states, is considered the most important step yet taken by the farm board in carrying out President Hoover's farm relief policies as set forth in the agricultural marketing act. The concern is expected to give the farmers control of their marketing and also to stabilize grain prices at a high level.

SOME of the old guard Republicans in the senate, led by Reed of Pennsylvania and Edge of New Jersey, have given up hope that a tariff bill acceptable to the Republican majority and the administration can be passed by the special session and want to bring about adjournment by the middle of November. Probably this

group would like to have the bill entirely sidetracked in the regular session opening in December. However, President Hoover directly asked the senate to pass the bill "within the next two weeks," and though the leaders didn't think this possible, it seemed likely the special session would continue until the end of the month.

JOSEPH R. GRUNDY, head of the Pennsylvania manufacturers and veteran of many a political and tariff fight, was before the senate lobby investigating committee for three days, and proved to be the most entertaining witness the senators had yet heard. He undertook to justify in every way his efforts to keep the tariff high, was apparently frank and open in his statements, and quite unconcerned whether or not the committee classed him as a lobbyist. More than that, he delighted his unofficial hearers by his spirited attacks on what he classed as the "backward" states and their representatives in congress, asserting that they should "talk pretty darn small" on policies affecting the states that "form the tax reservoir of the country"—Pennsylvania, for instance.

Pressed to name the "backward" states, Grundy declared to Senator W. E. Borah that the latter's presence in the senate is proof enough for Grundy of Idaho's backwardness. Similarly, he bluntly told Senator T. H. Caraway that any state which, like Arkansas, showed such little interest in a senatorial election that only 30,000 votes were cast must be backward.

Grundy listed as "backward" states Arizona, South Dakota, Mississippi, Arkansas, Idaho, Montana and Georgia, and he didn't think much of Wisconsin and North Dakota. The senators from all of these states, he thought, shouldn't "put up any roars." "How would you silence Senator Borah and myself?" asked Senator Walsh.

"I should think your intelligence would suggest silence on such matters," retorted Grundy to the delight of the hearing room crowd, which roared with laughter.

Senator Bingham of Connecticut, whose employment of C. L. Eyanon to aid him in tariff bill work was severely criticized by the lobby committee, started a bitter debate in the senate by declaring the committee was packed against the administration and that its members were playing politics.

SENATOR BLEASE of South Carolina, some ministers of Washington and various other persons have been loudly blaming President Hoover for the liquor and vice conditions prevalent in the national capital and demanding that he clean up that city. The Washington Times has been publishing articles exposing the liquor traffic there and its city editor, being called before the grand jury, gave a list of sixty speakeasies and bootleggers. Three Times reporters who were supposed to have purchased liquor at these places in the course of their investigations were summoned by the grand jury and refused to give that body the names and addresses of those from whom they had bought the drinks, declaring this would make them dry snooters and cause them to lose their positions. Judge Peyton Gordon thereupon sentenced the reporters to jail for forty-five days for contempt of court.

IN ITS legislative elections the province of Ontario, Can., piled up a huge majority in favor of the Conservatives and of the policy of government controlled liquor sales for which they stood. Premier Howard Ferguson's government won 93 of the 112 seats in the legislature. Ferguson himself doubled his majority of the last election; W. E. N. Sinclair, Liberal and moderate dry leader, barely escaped defeat by a government candidate, and John G. Lethbridge, bone dry Progressive leader, was beaten in the ordinarily dry riding of Middlesex West which he has represented for ten years.

EDOUARD DALADIER, the radical Socialist who was invited to form a new government for France, could not persuade the Socialists to participate, and therefore he was forced

to give up the task. Then Etienne Clementel, president of the senate finance committee, tried and failed, and the difficult job was undertaken by Andre Tardieu.

CHINESE government forces were pushing rapidly forward in a wide area in Honan province and engaging in heavy fighting with the rebel troops which were said to be retreating. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek himself, president of the republic, went to the front to lead the attack. The civil war conditions in the Yangtze valley were considered so serious in Washington that six United States destroyers were ordered from Manila to Chinese waters to protect American lives and interests.

EIGHTY-SIX American officers and soldiers who were members of the expeditionary force at Archangel in 1918 and 1919 and perished there are on their way back to Michigan, their home state. The bodies, retrieved by the graves commission, were conveyed on board the Soviet steamer Lieutenant Schmidt to Havre, France, whence they were to be brought to the United States by an American battleship. Sixty-two of the dead have been identified. All were members of the Detroit Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth infantry.

ITALIAN Fascism celebrated its seventh anniversary with much eclat, and needless to say Premier Mussolini was the central figure of the affair. In an address to 60,000 Black Shirts in Rome the Duce reviewed the progress Italy had made under his rule and gave it his full approval. He told his followers the country was "armed in heart and hand" and ready for peace and for anything else; and he again warned the rest of the world to keep hands off.

TRAGEDIES on Lake Michigan cost a number of lives. The liner Wisconsin from Chicago foundered in a storm off Racine and fifteen persons, among them Capt. Douglas H. Morrison, drowned despite the heroic efforts of life guard crews. Sixty others were saved. Later in the week the steamship Senator and the ore boat Marquette collided north of Milwaukee, the former going down with a dozen persons, and the Marquette barely reaching port.

FOREMOST in the week's death list is the name of Theodore E. Burton, United States senator from Ohio, who passed away in Washington after a month's illness at the age of seventy-seven years. He had served a total of forty-four years in congress. After many terms in the house he was sent to the senate. Later he returned to the house, and finally went back to the senate. He was one of the leaders of the Republican party. Funeral services for Senator Burton were held in the senate chamber in the presence of President Hoover and other high officials and ten senators accompanied the body to Cleveland.

Other notables claimed by death were Rev. E. S. Shumaker, superintendent of the Indiana Anti-Saloon league; Sir Graham Balfour, British author and biographer of Stevenson; Prince Bernhard von Buelow, former chancellor of Germany; Rev. John Roach Straton, fundamentalist Baptist preacher of New York, and Edwin B. Parker, arbiter of international World war claims.

WHEN the jury in Washington found Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, guilty of accepting a bribe from Edward Doheny for a naval reserve oil lease, it was announced that the oil magnate himself would be put on trial early in January. The verdict was a most painful surprise to Mr. Fall and his relatives and friends. It made him liable to a maximum sentence of three years in prison and a fine of \$300,000, but the jury recommended mercy and it was not believed the aged and infirm man would be sent to prison.

Out in Los Angeles another jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Alexander Pantages, theater magnate who was accused of assaulting Eunice Pringle, a young dancer. It recommended that he be sentenced to the penitentiary but asked that the court extend leniency.

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WINTER CAR CARE ROUTINE OUTLINED

Autos in Storage and in Service Need Attention.

To assure automobile owners of maximum automobile comfort and efficiency during the coming cold months, service experts have prepared a list of suggestions which cover the essential points of pre-winter car preparation.

Where a motor car is not to be used during the winter, the experts advise storing it in a dry, evenly heated and not too light place. The car should be washed and dried, all oil and water drained off, wheels jacked up to lift weight from tires, the tires partly deflated, and unpainted metal parts coated with heavy oil or vaseline to prevent rust or corrosion.

Oil Should be Added.

To prevent rusting of rings and cylinder walls the spark plugs should be removed and one gill of engine oil poured into each cylinder. Then distribute the oil by turning the engine over a number of times and replace the plugs.

Where it is intended to keep the car in commission changes in operating conditions call for attention to certain important details. It is important that cars be in good operating condition to overcome the rigors imposed by cold weather. Whenever possible owners are urged to use the facilities of service stations. For those who prefer to condition their own cars these suggestions should be followed:

Remove all accumulated sludge from the oil pan and refill with oil of good quality. Frequent oil changes during the winter, with proper adjustment of the crankcase ventilator, will safeguard oil circulation. Lubricate the chassis completely. Change oil in the transmission and differential. Inspect and clean the generator and replace any worn parts. Check the battery and recharge the electrical system if necessary.

Clean Starting Motor.

Remove and clean the starting motor and replace worn parts. Clean connecting cable terminals of electrical system and grease those at the battery, generator, starting motor and starting switch. Clean and adjust distributor and spark plug points. Inspect cables and replace if necessary. Reset timing.

Clean gasoline and vacuum tanks, gas lines and carburetor. Adjust carburetor to proper winter mixture. Tighten water hose connections or replace worn hose if necessary. Pour in anti-freeze mixture. If alcohol is used check specific gravity weekly to prevent freezing of the mixture.

Align wheels to prevent tire wear. Tighten body bolts and spring clips. Adjust clutch, brake pedals and brakes for cold weather driving.

AUTO FACTS

More than 97 per cent of the farmers in Garfield county, Okla., own passenger automobiles.

Many Paris policemen are linguists, but the American traffic cop can say enough in one language.

"Here," said the Vain Optimist, "is a traffic regulation scheme that will not pain a great many people."

You can beat some of the trains to all of the crossings; all of the trains to some of the crossings, but you can't beat all of the trains to all of the crossings.

Pennsylvania has approximately 27,000 gasoline retailers. Each dealer is required by law to file a bond, in amounts upward of \$500, to insure collection of the four-cent gasoline tax.

MOTOR QUIZ

How Many Can You Answer?

Q. Why should a driver allow a reasonable space between his car and the one ahead?

Ans. To avoid an accident caused by a sudden stop, also delay on account of being unable to get around the car ahead in case it becomes stalled.

Q. How can the strain caused by rough spots in the street, uneven car tracks and other obstructions, be avoided?

Ans. By releasing the clutch and allowing the car to coast over these places.

Q. How often should the ignition cable be replaced and why?

Ans. About once a year. Cables become leaky and cause loss of electrical current.

Q. What is the average life of a spark plug?

Ans. Ten thousand miles.

Eyesight of Motorists Found to Be Defective

Dr. Edwin H. Silver, prominent Washington optometrist and chairman of the motor vision commission of the Optometrist society, has declared that 30 per cent of all automobile accidents in the United States are due to



Dr. Edwin H. Silver.

defective eyesight of motorists. Recently returned from an inspection trip in Europe, Doctor Silver says France and Germany are far ahead of the United States in safeguarding the rights of pedestrians and regulating the issuance of motor permits. During 1928 the motor vision commission has succeeded in securing legislation in nine states and the District of Columbia requiring eyesight tests for motorists.

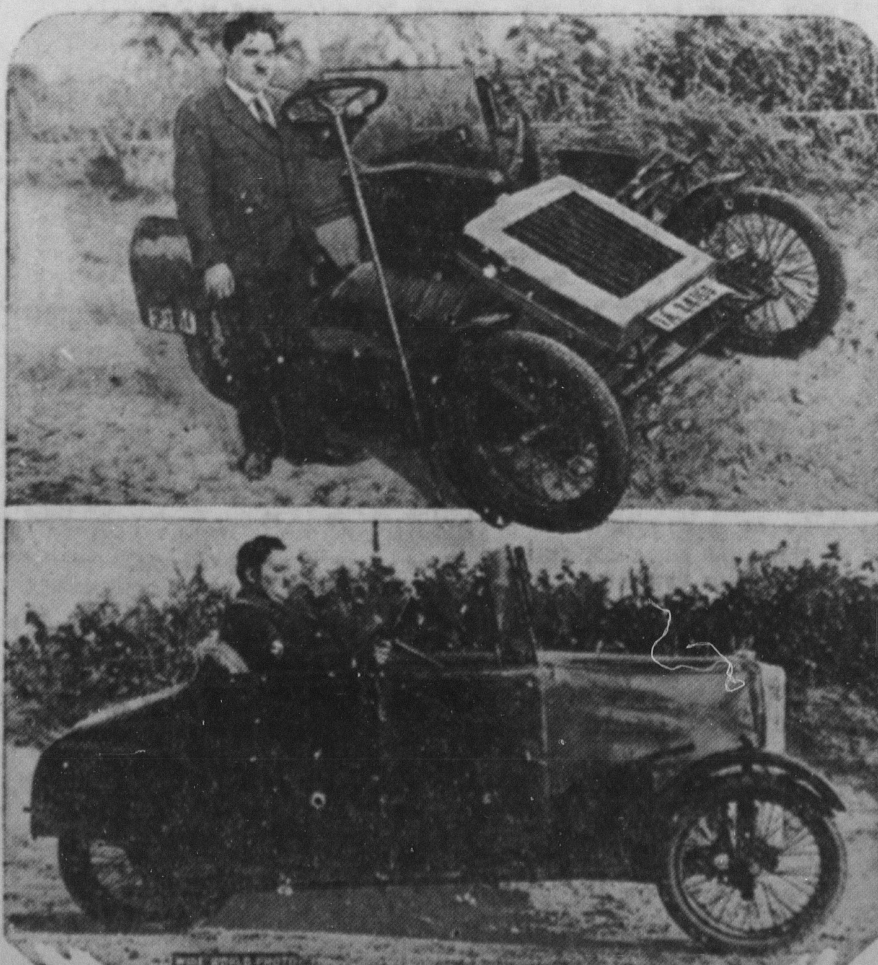
Annual Automobile Cost Is Estimated at \$418

An average of \$293 was spent by each motorist in the United States during 1928 in the operation and maintenance of his car, according to figures compiled by the American Motorists association. Of this sum \$101, or 34 per cent, was expended for fuel and lubricants, this being the largest item in the motorist's annual operation and maintenance bill.

The \$293 figure does not take into account depreciation. The average life of a passenger automobile, according to computation of the federal government, is approximately seven years. During 1928 the average retail price of passenger cars in the United States was \$875, which, based on a seven-year life expectancy, would mean an average depreciation of \$125 per year.

From this figure, plus the average maintenance of \$293, it will be seen that the general average cost of operation, plus depreciation, was \$418 per year, or approximately \$1.14 per day. The comparable figure for 1927 shows that the average cost of operation, plus depreciation, was \$365 for that year, or \$1 per day.

FOLDING AUTOMOBILE IS NOT EXPENSIVE



Two views of the new folding automobile, invented by Heinrich Zschika, of Berlin, which costs about \$350 and is in reach of all classes.



A Sour Stomach

In the same time it takes a dose of soda to bring a little temporary relief of gas and sour stomach, Phillips Milk of Magnesia has acidity completely checked, and the digestive organs all tranquilized. Once you have tried this form of relief you will cease to worry about your diet and experience a new freedom in eating.

This pleasant preparation is just as good for children, too. Use it whenever coated tongue or fetid breath signals need of a sweetener. Physicians will tell you that every spoonful of Phillips Milk of Magnesia neutralizes many times its volume in acid. Get the genuine, the name Phillips is important. Imitations do not act the same!

PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia

Long Lived Bushmen

Centenarians are common in South Africa, and unless persons are considerably over one hundred their age is not regarded as extraordinary. A bushman, named Jordan, considered an excellent authority to be between one hundred and twenty and one hundred and thirty years old, claims to be South Africa's oldest inhabitant. He is only 4 feet 9 inches high, and is still very active, has good sight, but is rather deaf. His simple wants are seen to by kindly disposed people, so that the old fellow has no need to draw on his old age pension, which he is banking, he says, for a rainy day.

Garfield Tea

Was Your Grandmother's Remedy

For every stomach and intestinal ailment. This good old-fashioned herb home remedy for constipation, stomach ills and other derangements of the system so prevalent these days is in even greater favor as a family medicine than in your grandmother's day.

Grandma's Victory

President Blizzel of Oklahoma university—the university recently abolished hazing—said at a dinner in Norman:

"When the new generation and the old tackle one another, the new generation usually wins. Sometimes, though, it's the other way about."

"A grandmother tackled her granddaughter about an evening gown; she said the gown was immodest; but the granddaughter lit a cigarette and retorted:

"You know, grandma, I wouldn't be seen in the kind of dresses you wore when you were a girl!"

"You wouldn't be seen, eh?" said the old lady. "Well, certainly, not so much of you would be seen!"

Children's Friend

Joseph Lee of Boston has earned the affectionate appellation, "father of the playground movement" in America. There are now more than 12,000 playgrounds and athletic fields in daily use in the United States and Canada.



Cold in Head, Chest or Throat?

RUB Musterole well into your chest and throat—almost instantly you feel easier. Repeat the Musterole-rub once an hour for five hours... what a glorious relief!

Those good old-fashioned cold remedies—oil of mustard, menthol, camphor—are mixed with other valuable ingredients in Musterole.

It penetrates and stimulates blood circulation and helps to draw out infection and pain. Used by millions for 20 years. Recommended by many doctors and nurses. Keep Musterole handy—jars, tubes. All druggists.

To Mothers—Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

