

1-President Hoover receiving members of General Federation of Women's Clubs gathered in Washington for their annual convention. 2-Automobiles buried in snow in Kansas City during flerce blizzard that swept over the Middle West, 3-Entrance to St. James palace, London, scene of the naval limitation conference.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Center of Stage in Capital Held by Prohibition Enforcement.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD DROHIBITION was again the dominant topic in Washington, displacing the tariff and the naval conference in London. Somewhat hurried by political pressure, the Wickersham crime commission made a preliminary report and in submitting it to congress President Hoover made recommendations for legislation designed to facilitate enforcement of the dry laws. Then the fireworks started.

The commission's report was thus neatly summarized by the Boston

"In effect Chairman Wickersham and his associates say: 'Whether the Eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act are wise legislation or not, we do not choose to say. The law is here. Conditions in the courts and elsewhere are such that enforcement under ideal conditions has not been responsible. Set up some new machinery for enforcement, try it a while and ultimately we may have sometion. We defer judgment meanwhile."

The four major recommendations made by the commission were: Unification of enforcement under the

Department of Justice. Machinery for speeding up prohibition cases in the federal court.

Codification of all statutes relating to prohibition.

Amendment of Volstead act to facilitate prosecution of padlock injunctions.

Here is what President Hoover asked of congress:

Reorganization of the federal court

structure so as to give relief from congestion. Consolidation of the various agen-

cies engaged in prevention of smuggling of liquor, narcotics, other merchandise and aliens over our frontiers. Provision of adequate prisons and reorganization of parole and other

Specific legislation for the District of Columbia.

practices.

Legislation to give United States court commissioners enlarged powers in minor criminal cases.

Transfer of prohibition machinery from Treasury department to the Department of Justice.

IN THE house these recommenda-tions were referred to the several committees especially concerned, and there was an apparent disposition to push the administration measures through in quick time; but it was thought they would encounter much opposition in the senate. The constitutional lawyers in both houses were prepared to fight especially the commission's plan to permit United States commissioners to handle petty prohibition cases on the ground that it deprived citizens of their constitutional right of trial by jury. Mr. Wickersham explained that this was a misapprehension, the plan merely assuring the defendant a speedy trial with the right to appeal to another court in which he would be tried by a

jury. The wets in the house organized for the coming battles by electing J. Charles Linthicum of Maryland leader of the bloc. Previously Representative James M. Beck of Pennsylvania had declined the post, explaining that while he opposed the prohibition law, he believed it to be "the manifest duty

of the administration to enforce it." Representative La Guardia of New York made a surprise attack on the drys when he raised a point of order on the prohibition provisions of the pending Treasury department appropriation bill and offered a resolution to declare the Eighteenth amendment inoperative. La Guardia set forth the proposition that only ten of the state legislatures ratified the Eighteenth amendment within seven years, as required by its third section. The others, he said, ratified merely the joint resolution, which later became the constitutional article. Hence, he

forcement legislation automatically ! died three years ago.

A LL this hullabaloo coincided with the tenth anniversary of the advent of national prohibition, and at the same time the Anti-Saloon league opened its twenty-fourth annual convention in Detroit. The leaders of the organization announced plans for raising a "war chest" of \$50,000,000 for use during the next ten years and said they were determined to rout utterly the organized forces that seek repeal or modification of the Eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act. General Superintendent F. Scott McBride in his address assuming a rather remarkable knowledge of the Creator's ideas, declared "The league was born of God. It has been led by Him and will fight on while He leads.'

Dr. A. J. Barton, chairman of the executive committee, said: "The Anti-Saloon league is the most hated and feared organization in America. The wets are more and more amazed at the strength of our organization. In a pitying and patronizing way they announce that we are dead or at least moribund. The wish is father to the thought; they know that we are very

ON THURSDAY the senate, by a majority of ten votes, rejected the proposal of the Republican regulars for an increase in the sugar tariff. The amendment of Senator Harrison of Mississippi forcing the re tention in the tariff bill of the existing rate of 1.76 cents a pounds on Cuban sugar, was adopted, 48 to 38. The finance committee had proposed a rate of 2.20 cents on Cuban sugar and the bill passed by the house put the rate at 2.40 cents.

The Western independent Republicans, who combined with the Democrats to knock out of the Republican bill all rate increases except those on agricultural products, split on the sugar duty. Senators Borah of Idaho and Norris of Nebraska, leaders of his bloc, were among those voting against an increased rate.

GOVERNOR GREEN of Michigan, acting on recommendation of Arthur D. Wood, commissioner of pardons and paroles, has commuted the sentences of the five victims of the state's former "life for a pint" law. reducing their terms from life imprisonment to 71/2 to 15 years, in conformity to the amended statute. The sixth sentenced under the former law committed suicide in his cell.

Oscar G. Olander, Michigan's commissioner of public safety, announced that the state police would be provided with fast automobiles equipped with machine guns and tear bombs to stop rum running between Detroit and Chicago. The officers will wear bullet proof vests.

In Providence, R. I., a special grand jury called to consider evidence in the slaying of three men aboard the rum runner Black Duck by coast guardsmen reported to the Superior court that, after thorough investigation, it had found no indictment.

SECRETARY OF STATE STIMSON and the rest of the American delegates to the naval limitation conference landed at Plymouth Friday morning and were speedily carried up to London. There Mr. Stimson spent several hours in conference with Prime Minister MacDonald, and on the two following days he talked confidentially and at length with Premier Tardieu of France and Dino Grandi. Italian foreign minister. Presumably these conversations did much to clear the way to a tentative agreement in the conference, which was to open Tuesday.

To the advance guard of the newspaper correspondents from all over the world Mr. MacDonald said Great Britain would propose the abolition of battleships and submarines, not with any great hope of obtaining total abolition, but in the strong hope of securing a drastic reduction in these forms of armament and their possible extinction after a term of years. He favors reduction by categories rather than global tonnage, but France and probably Italy are committed to the latter plan and it is believed the United States is ready to accept it. The French and Italian delegations were reported still far apart on the question of naval parity. However, fair minded observers in London were convinced argued, the amendment and its en- that all five of the delegations were sincere in their desire to obtain results of real international value and that while each of them would insist on adequate national defense, all were against the principle of armed supremacy. Therefore there is reason for optimism.

DELEGATES of the allies and of Germany in the conference at The Hague finally reached an agreement on the several questions of sanctions and formulated two declarations on the subject to be part of the Young plan protocol, the way to the signing of which was thus cleared. Germany agreed that in case she wilfully defaulted any of the Young plan provisions any creditor nation might appeal to the court of international justice and if that court gave an affirmative decision, the creditor power or powers should resume "full liberty of action." That, of course, means the possibility of armed intervention or occupation, and both the Germans and the British hesitated to sign it, but this was necessary to prevent utter failure of the conference. Paul Moldenhauer, German minister of finance, had already promised that the Reichsbank would participate in the financing of the world bank for reparations, though Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, had fought stubbornly against this. Agreement was reached on the date of German payments, the fifteenth of the month, as demanded; on the moraforium question, with the provision that at the end of any period of suspended payments the amount postponed becomes payable immediately. and a special advisory committee is to determine whether Germany's economic life is endangered when moratorium is asked.

SENATOR CARAWAY, chairman of the lobby investigating committee, reported to the senate denouncing tariff lobbyists, especially those of the sugar interests, as a set of grafters "fattening upon the donations of credulous business men, who might as well give their money to a palm reader or a crystal gazer." He estimated that the sugar lobbyists, both high and low tariff, had raised more than \$400,000 in their campaign to influence copgressmen. The report said the committee had found no impropriety nor anything open to censure or criticism on the part of the President.

THROUGHOUT much of the Missis-I sippi and Ohio river valleys flood conditions were increasing until they threatened to be the worst in years, Vast areas of farm land were inundated and many towns were isolated. Southern Indiana especially suffered, and extremely cold weather added to the distress, there and elsewhere.

The severest storms of the winter swept over the North Central states, and the heavy snowfalls extended even to Portland, Ore., and southern California. Still worse in destruction of life and property were the great gales that prevailed in England and northern Europe. About fifty persons were killed and many injured, the majority of deaths being due to the foundering of vessels.

GROVER CLARK returned to Pieping from a six weeks' inspection trip in the Wel river district on behalf of the China International Famine Relief and reported that thousands of persons are dying daily from famine and exposure. He declared two millions are doomed to die within a few months and that there was no hope of saving them because of transportation difficulties and fear of bandits.

DOPE PIUS XI issued an encyclical severely criticizing co-educational methods and declaring the right of the church and family to take precedence over the state in education of children. The state, he said, should have charge of military education for the common good, but should avoid an excess of so-called physical and military instruc-

Though especially a part of the pope's controversy with Mussolini, the encyclical was translated into several languages and sent to the church throughout the world. The Italian press accorded it the severe criticism of complete silence, which brought forth an angry rebuke in the Vatican official organ, Osservatore Romano,

(6), 1930, Western Newspaper Union.)

Vegetables for Family Garden

Each Crop Should Be Planted According to Its Climatic Needs.

Timeliness, or planting the garden crop according to its season, is one of the very satisfactory ways of having a good garden.

"This means planting each crop according to its climatic requirements,' says E. B. Morrow, extension horticulturist at State college. "Such crops as English peas, radishes, spinach, and lettuce require cool weather for their best development. Don't make the mistake of planting head lettuce so late that the plants will go to seed instead of producing heads. Lettuce Wants Food.

"Lettuce also likes plenty of plant food, and if heads are wanted, the soil must be rich. Side dress the crop with readily available nitrogen, such as nitrate of soda, as soon as the plants have become established. This is also a good practice for early cabbage and most of the other leafy vege-

Those who have never grown carrots should make a small planting this year, says Mr. Morrow. The seed are planted at the same time as the beets and the Chantenay variety is well suited to Carolina conditions. The Long Season is probably one of the best varieties of beets. It remains sweet and tender over a long period and is primarily a home garden type.

Ventilation Important, Ventilating the bot bed on the bright sunny days is important. Mr. Morrow says that where the hot bed has only poor ventilation, the plants will likely damp off at the ground or tall leggy plants will be produced. Vigorous, stocky plants are best for setting. Where the tomato plants have begun to crowd in the hot bed, transfer them to the cold frame. Set them four inches apart and keep the frame

covered at night and on cold days. Early and thorough preparation of the soll also means much in getting the cantaloupes and watermelons off to a good start. Both of these crops respond to heavy applications of stable manure. Three or four tons of manure per acre and a handful of superphosphate to each hill will give good results, says Mr. Morrow.

Soys Should Fill Mows With Good Protein Hay

Many farmers are turning to the favorite of the Orient-the soy bean crop-to help them in cutting their 1930 feed bill.

Yields of from one to four tons per acre of soy bean hay, worth 90 per cent as much as alfalfa, save many farmer's pocketbook from expenditures for protein feeds," says George M. Briggs, one of the agronomists at the college of agriculture of the state university.

When hay crops fail, a full hav mow can be had by using soy beans as an emergency hay crop. The soys can be planted as late as July 1, alone or in combination with corn. The crop is adaptable to many kinds of soil. There are many things to be said in favor of soy beans as a substitute for alfalfa and other legumes. They can be grown after a crop of peas or other hay been taken from a field. No special tools are required to handle the crop.

"Some farmers believe soy bean hay is not very good because it is hard to cure and often looks poor," Briggs stated, "but it is often relished far more than what appears to be a better grade of hay."

A strong point for soy beans is that they contain a high percentage of protein which makes it unnecessary to supplement the hay with a large amount of expensive grain supple-

Extremely Sharp Plows Not Materially Faster

Tests conducted at the Iowa State college indicate that extreme sharpness of plowshares has very little effect on plow draft in ordinary plowing. In tough sod, however, dull shares do increase draft very much, where the average draft of a 14-inch plow, working 5 inches deep, was 740 pounds, while with the edge dulled to one-eighth inch, but with other conditions the same, the draft was increased to 881 pounds. This is an increase of 19 per cent, due to dull shares, in alfalfa sod. It was also found that a sharp share helped the plow greatly to penetrate hard ground. Hence, for ordinary spring plowing, only the point need be kept sharp, while for plowing sed or in hard soil, it is important that both point and share be kept sharp.

Efficient Repairs Cut

Cost of Farm Machinery In a recent survey of the life and service of farm machinery the Iowa station found that efficient repairing was a big factor in cost reduction. If allowed to go unattended a minor defect grows until the owner is forced to go to considerable expense to repair it, but with annual overhauling, the implement in question will remain in almost perfect condition for many

When tools are stored in the fall, there is seldom time to overhaul them immediately, and farmers generally prefer to put them in shape later in the winter when the pressure of other work is not great.

Consumption of Milk Gradually Increasing

Accompanied Campaign to Eradicate Tuberculosis.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) A gradual increase in milk consump-

tion in the United States in recent years has accompanied the campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis. The estimated increase has amounted to more than 50 quarts per capita since 1920, when the campaign was well under way. This interesting sidelight on tuberculosis eradication is seen in a chart prepared by the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

In the work of eradicating the disease, approximately 70 per cent of all cattle tuberculin tested have been dairy cows and heifers over two years old. Dr. A. E. Wight, who has charge of tuberculosis eradication in the bureau of animal industry, explains that in the four-year period 1920 to 1924 only 5,000,000 cows and heifers over two years old of about 23,000,000 in the country had been tuberculin tested. By 1926 the number tested had reached 10,000,000, while to date the number has exceeded 16,000,000.

"The increase in the estimated per capita consumption of milk indicates." Dr. Wight believes, "that the public's taste for milk has in no wise been diminished by this extensive co-operative work to suppress tuberculosis among cattle. Any influence that the tuberculin testing work may have had is favorable rather than repressive, according to the chart. However, a large number of factors other than the health of cattle undoubtedly have been responsible for the increased use of

"The campaign against tuberculosis," he adds, "had a direct influence in checking the dairymen's losses by detecting and eliminating tuberculous cows which usually are unprofitable, besides being a menace to the rest of the herds."

Destructive Seed Corn

Diseases Are Treated

Chemical dust treatments for seed corn, of which there are a number on the market under trade names, have produced net returns at the rate of about 1,000 per cent on the investment, according to Dr. Benjamin Koehler, crop pathologist, University of Illinois. In co-operative tests made by the university and the United States Department of Agriculture, the better of these seed treatments paid the cost of treatment labor of applying and labor of husknet return of the investment, on basis of present corn prices.

There are at least five serious and destructive seed corn diseases, and no seed corn is entirely free from all of them, states Koehler. Without seed treatment these diseases operate to reduce the stand of corn or weaken some of the plants that do come up thereby cutting yields.

All of the chemical dust treatments now on the market are applied to the dry, shelled corn at the rate of about two ounces to the bushel of seed. The chief requirement is that mixing of the dust and seed must be so thorough that it cannot be done with a shovel, but must be performed either ing machine.

Heat in Silos Found

to Be Only Temporary

When corn is placed in the silo that near the surface, where it is exposed to the air, becomes hot. This has led to a somewhat general belief that the whole mass of silage becomes hot However, such is not the case. Thermometers buried at various places in the silage show a maximum temperabe termed only lukewarm. Usually the sliage reaches its maximum temperature in ten days or less, after which it gradually cools. The silage keeps, not because it is bot, but because of the exclusion of air and the action of the acids in it.

Agricultural Notes **********************

Now is the time to list your seed requirements for next spring; use only adapted varieties,

Experience proves that good soil is important in early plant growing. Soil or manure composts provide excellent material for this purpose.

The amount of moisture in the seed bed at seeding time has an important bearing on the amount of wheat that will be harvested the following year.

From the standpoint of feed production, the pasture is commonly the most important field on the farm. Don't overlook the permanent pasture when applying this winter's manure.

Soy beans are recommended by specialists as an excellent emergency hay crop. The soy bean is tolerant of acid soils and produces a hay of high protein content and feeding value comparable to alfalfa.

Plows scour most easily in soils that have plenty of humus. A starch condition of soils can be corrected by bringing the percentage of organic material up to 4 per cent using calcium carbonate for soll acidity.

Clean Kidneys By Drinking Lots of Water

Take Salts to Flush Kidneys If Bladder Bothers or Back Hurts

Eating too much rich food may produce kidney trouble in some form says a well-known authority, because the acids created excite the kidneys Then they become overworked, get sluggish, clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly backache and misery in the kidney region, rheu matic twinges, severe headaches, acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver. sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irri

The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if bladder bothers you, begin drinking lots of good water and also get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in s glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys may ther act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to activ ity; also to neutralize the acids in the system so that they no longer irritate, thus often relieving bladden disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone makes a delightful effervescent lithia water drink which millions of mer and women take now and then to help keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus often avoiding serious kid ney disorders.

Keeps Leather Heels,

But Walks on Tiptoes

One of those rising young executives who dresses in a collegiate manner changed firms recently. His new posttion took him into the office of the president several times the first day At each entrance, he noticed that the president glanced up at him with an unfavorable expression hovering over his face.

The next morning he was summoned in before the president, who asked. gruffly: "Of what material are the heels of your shoes?"

Upon being told that they were of leather, the president exclaimed: "I thought so. Your pounding in and out of this office was too much for me yesterday. Suppose you walk on your tiptoes hereafter."

The young man is inclined to be somewhat stubborn at times; that is why people who enter the concern's office are surprised to observe him walking about on his toes. He has vowed not to change the material in his heels.-Springfield Union.

No matter how careful you are, your system needs a laxative occasionally. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills help nature gently, but surely. 25c a box. 372 Pearl St., N. Y. Adv.

Mending Fishing Nets

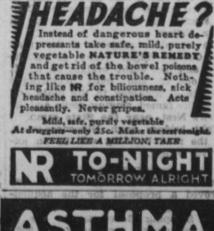
Not for Modern Wives

The modern wife is handicapping fishing in the Fife district of Scotland. An unprecedented situation is developing in several fishing towns due to a shortage of women capable of mending the herring nets. The with a homemade or commercial mix- shortage became acute during the preparations for the fishing now in progress at Yarmouth, when great difdiculty was experienced in obtaining the necessary assistance to repair the nets. When a well-known Cellardyke fisherman was asked to give a reason for the shortage, his reply was given in three words, "The modern wife!" The young fisher girls have never learned to mend the nets, and consequently the services of the older women, whose numbers are steadily diminishing, are in great demand. Apparture of 100 degrees F., which would ently there is no desire among the young wives to learn this duty.

Pastime of Great Men

In virtually every phase of history. chess appears. Monarchs like Charlemagne, Tamerlane, Charles XII, Frederick the Great, Haroun al Raschid and Napoleon I, along with philosophers and thinkers like Voltaire, Rousseau and Franklin, spent many hours in the delightful pursuit,

Every man's own reason in his best.



DR.J.D.KELLOGG'S ASTHMAREMEDY

Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y. REMEDY