

1—John K. Northrop's novel airplane, the Flying Wing, in its successful test flight over Burbank, Calif. 2—The yacht Saunterer which was used by President Hoover and his party during their fishing expedition at Long Key, Fla. 3—Maj. Gen. Herbert B. Crosby, selected by the President as commissioner of the District of Columbia and expected to reform the liquor and vice conditions in the National Capital.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Wets Give House Committee Opinion of Dry Laws—Hughes Confirmed.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WHAT the opponents of the Eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act really think of those pieces of legislation and their effect on the lives and morals of the American people was brought out forcibly last week in a hearing held by the judiciary committee of the house of representatives. That body has before it a number of bills designed to cancel or modify the prohibition laws, and Chairman George S. Graham of Pennsylvania, himself a wet, decided to give both sides a chance to present their best arguments. The public in Washington liked the idea and flocked to the hearing in numbers that thronged the large house caucus room.

Mr. Graham, opening the proceedings, said: "This hearing will not interfere with President Hoover's crime commission, but rather, be in aid thereof."

The Eighteenth amendment, he asserted, has been tested for ten years without satisfactory results, enforcement having left "a train of consequences most deplorable and depressing to every patriot."

"Let us reason together," he suggested. "Not with the fanatic, for he is the foe of religion as well as individual liberty, but with broad-minded men and women of every faith and belief, and try to relieve our country by conceiving a new system—one not founded on the budgeon and violation of men's conscientious convictions regarding drink."

"No law can ever be enforced that is destructive of right and individual liberty. You may create a guerrilla warfare and its conditions, reeking with murder, bribery, corruption, violations, or evasions and disrespect for all law. Every law to be capable of being enforced without such a train of consequences must not be inconsistent with the mind of the people of the country as being right and must not be destructive of individual liberty."

Representative Sabath of Illinois first explained his proposed amendment giving the government control over the dispensing of liquor as in Sweden and Canada, and then called as his first witness Walter W. Liggett, a magazine writer whose articles on prohibition have brought him before various grand juries. For an hour Mr. Liggett told of the crime, debauchery, corruption and hypocrisy he said he had found existing in Washington, Boston, Michigan, Kansas, Minnesota and North Dakota. Summarizing it, he said:

"In Washington 700 speakeasies and 4,000 bootleggers operate unmolested. In Boston prostitution is rampant, with 15,000 persons engaged in purveying booze. In Kansas, after 50 years of prohibition, there is not a town where I can't buy a drink in five minutes; Detroit is in the grip of gangsters and crooked politicians; drinking goes on merrily in Minneapolis; and North Dakota consumes immeasurably more liquor than before prohibition."

The witness made many sensational detailed statements and when cross-examined by dries he declared he could prove them all but was sure he would not be called on to do so.

This was only the start, for the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment had a long line of witnesses ready for each proposed bill. After the wets were through, of course, the dries were to have their opportunity, and they, too, were fully primed for the occasion.

BOTH wets and Democrats were cheered by the results of an election in the Springfield (Mass.) district to fill a congressional vacancy. The successful candidate was Fred D. Griggs, a Democrat and an avowed wet. The Democrats professed to believe this presaged the election of a Democrat in November to succeed Senator F. H. Gillett, who is not a candidate for re-nomination. The Springfield district, which is the home

of former President Coolidge, is nominally Republican, but Griggs won by several thousand votes. Some of the Democratic leaders said the result was to be credited to dissatisfaction with the Hoover administration.

IN THE Central West there were several big events in connection with prohibition. A federal grand jury in Springfield, Ill., indicted the Fleischmann Yeast company, the Corn Products Refining company, and the Hubinger Brothers company of Keokuk, Iowa, as corporation conspirators against the dry law. They are charged with furnishing large shipments of yeast and corn sugar to illicit distillers. A lot of minor bootleggers also were indicted. Another federal grand jury in Chicago returned indictments against 188 individuals and small concerns scattered over the country on charges of misusing industrial alcohol. The government officials said this was the breaking up of the biggest "alky" ring in the country, the king of which was Anastassoff Srebrin, an internationally known chemist who invented a process of re-distillation for removing non-drinkable ingredients from specially denatured alcohol.

BEFORE reaching a vote on the confirmation of the appointment of Charles Evans Hughes as chief justice of the Supreme court, the senate heard a number of rather violent attacks on the supposed attitude of Mr. Hughes toward economic problems and to warm defense of that gentleman and his record. Leading the opposition was Senator Borah of Idaho, the chronic opponent of almost everything anyone else wants. He, as well as Carter Glass, Cole Blaise, Brookhart, Blaine, Wheeler and Connally of Texas based their arguments against the appointment mainly on their alleged belief that Mr. Hughes was more in sympathy with the oil, gas, electricity, coal, transportation and power magnates than with the people, and that his views, as Borah said, on matters pertaining to great combinations might, if reflected in Supreme court decisions, lead to "great economic oppression." All of which was replied to ably by Senator Glenn of Illinois and others.

The vote for confirmation of Mr. Hughes was 52 to 26. Voting for confirmation were 38 Republicans and 14 Democrats, while in the negative were 11 Republicans and 15 Democrats.

SUBMARINES are not to be banned as weapons of war by the naval conference in London, but their use against merchant ships is to be restricted and "humanized." Such is the assertion of Mr. Stimson and Mr. MacDonald, heads of the American and British delegations respectively, made after the conference had been taken up by the question of whether the submarine be abolished and the Americans seconded that, but the French and Japanese objected, as was expected, and the Italians sat on the fence. All, however, were willing that ruthless warfare by submarines on merchant vessels should be outlawed.

Premier Tardieu put France in a commanding position when he gave out the French demands. He announced that he was willing to abandon his government's naval requirements which were laid down in the 1923 program, on one condition only. This condition is a mutual guarantee from the other powers.

By 1936, the French memorandum says, the French navy will comprise a total tonnage of 724,479 tons. This approximates the sea strength of Japan, who proposes 757,070 tons as her proportion, and swamps Italy, who suggests a figure in the neighborhood of 400,000 tons as her needs. The French strength would approximate the British and American strength in a ratio of 3-2.

The Japanese delegation on Thursday made public its position, stating that Japan is ready to assent to a holiday in battleship construction until 1936, which also is favored by the Americans and the British; that Japan is willing that the tonnage of battleships be reduced to 25,000 tons and the maximum caliber of guns to 14 inches.

Mr. Stimson's demand, at first suppressed, that in arranging battleship parity with Great Britain the United

States be permitted to build one new battleship of the Rodney type, of which England has two, appears to have been abandoned owing to the firm opposition of the British as well as adverse criticism at home. One rumor was scotched when Prime Minister MacDonald told the house of commons that there was no question of Great Britain scrapping any battleships of the Rodney and Nelson, Queen Elizabeth or Royal Sovereign classes, and that neither the Americans nor anyone else had asked this.

The conference delayed decision on the question of methods of limitation, referring it back to the first committee, together with the matter of maximum and minimum tonnages for individual cruisers in the smaller class.

In Washington it was said that ammunition to be utilized in combat-ratification of any naval agreement based on the Stimson proposals limiting big gun cruisers for America to eighteen was being prepared at the direction of the chairmen of the senate and house naval committees.

PRESIDENT HOOVER, with Mrs. Hoover, Justice and Mrs. Harlan S. Stone and a few others, spent a delightful week fishing at Long Key, Fla. All of them made good catches and Mr. Hoover and Mr. and Mrs. Stone each captured a big sailfish.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT'S steady progress toward recovery last week was surprising to his physicians, though they insisted he was still a very sick man. He had overcome his restlessness at night and the sleep he obtained was so helpful that he was able to leave his bed and move about without assistance.

KING ALFONSO of Spain has extended amnesty to all those whom De Rivera exiled and taken other steps to please the people, but the republican sentiment in his country is growing alarmingly. Anti-monarchists who returned from foreign lands at once resumed their agitation and threats against the throne and its occupant are made openly. At a celebration of the anniversary of the short-lived republic of 1873 the attacks on Alfonso were savage. One of the speakers declared: "There are only two roads open to the Bourbons. One leads to the frontier and the other to the scaffold." The police were ordered by Premier Berenguer not to disturb this and similar meetings, though street demonstrations were barred. Count Romanones, former premier and leader of the Liberals, says the only way to save the monarchy in Spain is to establish a constitutional government modeled after that of England.

FREDERIC M. SACKETT, the new American ambassador to Germany, presented his credentials to President Von Hindenburg and was most cordially received. In his address Mr. Sackett expressed his admiration for the president as the living embodiment of German love for the fatherland. He then praised the energy and determination with which the German people are facing post-war problems, and expressed the hope that the two great republics would be able to labor together for peace in years to come.

TEN million dollars will be advanced, it was announced by the federal farm board, to the new Grain Stabilization corporation, organized in Chicago recently by grain co-operative associations, in an effort to check the decline in wheat prices.

The new corporation, the first of its kind created and financed under the terms of the marketing law enacted seven months ago, will be empowered to purchase and store such quantities of wheat as may be necessary to control the surplus and stabilize the market. It was incorporated in Dover, Del.

BASEBALL fans rejoiced to hear of the good fortune of Connie Mack, veteran manager of the world's champion Athletics. He has received the Edward Bok award of \$10,000 presented annually to the man or woman who, during the preceding twelve months, "rendered the most outstanding service to Philadelphia." The gift was enclosed in an ivory case and accompanied by a gold medal.

## Good Roads Have Helped Farmers

### Those Who Once Grew Only Staples Now Plant Many Good Crops.

The period of phenomenal progress in good road building throughout the United States which has marked the past ten years, has worked an unanticipated and extremely beneficial change in American diet. For every mile of improved highway laid down, some farmer has added to his production of wholesome green vegetables, readily marketable in the nearest city.

This is the odd and interesting point brought out by Earle Duffy, writer in the Farm Journal, who points out that good roads are quite as essential to the modern farmer as his agricultural machinery itself.

Change in North Carolina.

"In North Carolina, for example, this amazing change has come about since the passage of the first \$50,000,000 state bond issue for good roads in 1921," he points out. "Farms where nothing but tobacco was grown for decades, are now green with truck crops of all kinds. Dairying, too, has sprung into prominence, for it has become an easy matter to ship dairy products to market by truck."

The same change has been wrought by good roads throughout the country. It is shown. Farmers who once depended almost entirely upon one staple crop—corn, cotton, tobacco, wheat—are now going in widely for vegetables and fruits which would have been too perishable to be grown profitably under old transportation conditions. Now, because these commodities can be whisked to market within a few hours, city residents are demanding and receiving a more varied and constantly increasing green diet.

Although the total of surfaced road construction in the country has been phenomenal in recent years, there is still much to be done. Of 287,000 miles of state highways in the United States, approximately 190,000 miles are surfaced, leaving 97,000 miles to be improved. But the gaps are being filled rapidly, the Farm Journal writer points out. Iowa, for example, is at work on a \$100,000,000 road program which will mean a paved network covering the state. North Carolina, since it made its first forward step in 1921, has expended \$115,000,000 on a system of 7,500 miles of paved roads. Other states are rapidly filling up their unpaved gaps.

Essential to Farm Success.

Farmers who a few years ago opposed road improvements or were dubious concerning their advantages are now conceding that paved highways are essential to farm success.

"Not only individual farmers but farming sections are competing fiercely with each other today," says Mr. Duffy. "Certainly a rural community with 250 miles of smooth pavements, such as Fulton county, Georgia, is much better fitted to do battle for its share of prosperity than a neighboring county which must do business in 250 miles of mud."

## Pasturing Sweet Clover for Profitable Results

Best results in pasturing sweet clover, says J. H. Messman, Madison county, Neb., can be secured by sowing a field of the legume each spring. In that way there will be both one-year fields and two-year fields available. When seeding sweet clover in native pasture land, J. H. says to disk the ground as early in the spring as possible. Also, give a light covering of manure to the pasture portions which are to receive the clover, says a writer in the Farm Journal.

"Sow sweet clover as early in the spring as you can work the ground," says he. "I prefer corn-stalk ground; I give it a light disking, and follow with a harrow. One cannot get the seed-bed too firm for sweet clover."

Messman says sweet clover is better than native grasses because it remains green even when the weather is hot and dry. In his locality, he does not pasture the crop the first year until about the middle of July, and in a reasonably good year the pasture will take care of one head per acre till November or hard freezing weather.

In the second year after planting, Messman turns in stock about the middle of July. Then the cattle are taken off, so that the sweet clover seed crop will mature. Pasturing the crop until the middle of July and then clipping it prevents excessive growth which would prevent the binder handling it easily when harvesting.

## Increase Average Yield of Milk and Butterfat

Tens of thousands of yearly herd averages, and hundreds of thousands of yearly individual cow records from dairy herd improvement associations have shown that it is well within the range of possibility to double the present average yield of milk and butterfat per cow. In fact, among a hundred thousand yearly milk records, twenty-two thousand were above nine-thousand pounds a year. This shows that eventually we may provide an abundance of dairy products for more than two hundred million people in this country without increasing the present number of our dairy cows. It will, however, require more feed per cow because high-producing dairy cows are normally big eaters. They cannot make something out of nothing.

## Crop Insurance Up to Farmer to Plan

### Good Rotation Systematically Handled Is Best.

"Soil fertility is the best insurance against crop failure and damage by adverse weather conditions," says L. B. Miller of the University of Illinois. He states that a good crop rotation, systematically handled and reinforced as needed with mineral and organic fertilizers, constitutes a crop insurance policy which guarantees greater dividends than the annual premiums amount to.

Many years of cropping on Illinois farms and on the soil experiment fields of the agricultural college have shown that in the average or normal seasons farming of this sort pays returns greater than the cost, he reported.

When the unfavorable season comes along the soil fertility crop insurance prevents disaster and hardships in much the same way that fire or theft insurance do when a loss is suffered. There is the added advantage that the crop insurance has been paying its way as it went along. True enough, there are extreme conditions and occasional crop failures in spite of the best practices known, but the odds are greatly in favor of the well managed, well fertilized farm.

## Getting Chaff in Wool Quite Costly Mistake

Farmers might as well throw away 20 per cent of their wool as to allow the fleeces to become filled with chaff, seeds and burrs during the winter, according to H. G. Zavoral, extension live stock specialist, university farm, St. Paul, who says that too much wool is being discounted because growers do not take sufficient pains to keep the fleeces clean. Wool containing foreign material has to be put through an extra process for cleaning which, according to wool buyers, costs approximately 20 per cent of the value of the wool, or from 5 to 8 cents a pound.

When such feeds as hay, straw and oats are thrown over the sheep, chaff and hulls fall into the wool. For this reason, feed and bedding either should be provided while the sheep are away from the barns or racks, or else care should be taken not to carry or throw the hay or bedding over the backs of the animals. Racks for feeding roughage should be constructed with the sides vertical instead of sloping. If racks slope in at the bottom, the roughage will be eaten from the bottom of the rack, causing chaff and dirt to sift down on top of the animals.

## Starting a Rhubarb Bed Is Not Difficult Task

A rhubarb plantation may be started from seed or by planting divisions of the crowns. Although it is cheaper to grow the plants from seed, there are two important disadvantages in this method. The principal objection is that only a small percentage of the seedlings come true to type, according to C. B. Sayre, University of Illinois. These desirable seedlings should be transplanted to the permanent plantation when a year old and the inferior seedlings dug out or destroyed. Thus, it requires an additional year to establish a rhubarb plantation when the plants are grown from seed.

Plants propagated by dividing the old crowns will come true to type. This method of starting rhubarb generally is preferred. Rhubarb should be divided and replanted every five or six years. In dividing the old crowns for replanting, four to six pieces can be made from each crown. Each division should have at least one strong bud and a good-sized piece of root. The larger the piece, the more vigorous the early growth will be because of the food material stored in the roots.

## Agricultural Squibs

Red clover is one of the most popular legumes grown.

Sudan grass has been used successfully as a hog pasture on agricultural college farms.

The germination of spinach seed will be hastened by soaking it for a few hours in warm water before planting.

Frequently some quick growing crop must be substituted on a winter-killed clover or alfalfa field that had been set aside for hog pasture.

Some rather extravagant claims have been made for sunflowers as a silage crop, particularly for use in sections where corn does well.

The removal of manure and piles of litter is one of the best methods of lessening the number of flies that will be bothering cattle next summer.

Barley is injured materially by being put into a ground that hasn't lost its winter chill and it is affected by light frosts in the spring much more than wheat or oats.

Quack grass spreads very rapidly by means of root pieces adhering to plows and cultivators, and is difficult to eradicate for this reason. Farmers should be suspicious of any grass which has a creeping root.

## HEALTHY COMPLEXIONS



Healthy complexions come from healthy systems. Free the body of poisons with Feen-a-mint. Effective in smaller doses. All druggists sell this safe, scientific laxative.

## Feen-a-mint FOR CONSTIPATION

### Coyotes Fall Victims to "Fretful" Porcupine

Coyotes are usually given credit for being cautious and cunning, but here is one bit of woodcraft which the tribe never seems to learn. They cannot get it through their heads that porcupines are not nice animals or monkey with. Ranger "Scotty" Bauman, of the Yellowstone National park service, is one of the most experienced coyote killers of those parts, and he declares that 75 per cent of all the coyotes taken in the park have porcupine quills in them.

"Scotty" recently sent in to park headquarters a report from a friend of his, a Mr. Fisher, of the transportation company, of a distressed coyote he had seen. "More quills in his mouth than the average porcupine has on its body," was Mr. Fisher's summary of the animal's plight. He walked right up to the coyote, and could have killed it with a club and he desired, so engr- sed was the poor creature in the task of trying to get rid of the troublesome spines. —Kansas City Star's Science Service.

## Coughing STOPS

Boschee's Syrup soothes instantly, ends irritation quickly! GUARANTEED. Never be without with Boschee's! For young and old.

## Boschee's SYRUP

At all drugists

FEEL DIZZY? Headache, bilious, constipated? Take NR—NATURE'S REMEDY—tonight. This mild, safe, vegetable remedy will have you feeling fine by morning. You'll enjoy free, thorough bowel action without the slightest sign of gripping or discomfort.

Safe, mild, purely vegetable—4c at drugists—only 25c FEEL LIKE A MILLION, TAKE

## NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT

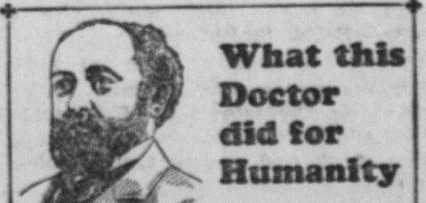
Lives in Ship's Funnel

After living in a discarded ship's funnel since the beginning of the winter, William P. Nagle, better known as "Dublin Dan," has abandoned his strange "home" at Dublin, Ireland, for better quarters. Nagle had blocked up one end of the funnel with old tar metal and at the other end an old dredger bucket served as a door.

Wood's Many Uses

The greatest use of wood in this country is as fuel. The next in importance is lumber, then come fencing, railroad ties, plupwood wood and mine timbers.

A man may suffer untold privations, but a woman always tells them.



As a young man the late Dr. R. V. Pierce, practiced medicine in Pennsylvania and was known far and near for his great success in alleviating disease. Finally he moved to Buffalo, N. Y., and put up in ready-to-use form, his GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, the well known tonic for the blood. This strength builder is made from a formula which Dr. Pierce found most effective when in private practice. It aids digestion, acts as a tonic and enriches the blood—clears away pimples and annoying eruptions and tends to keep the complexion fresh and clear. All druggists. Tablets or liquid.

## Sunshine —All Winter Long

At the Forum Desert Resort of the West—marvelous climate—warm sunny days—clear starlit nights—dry invigorating air—splendid roads—gorgeous mountain scenes—finest hotels—the ideal winter home. Write Croe & Chaffey

PALM SPRINGS California

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 8-1930.