



1—Gov. Theodore Roosevelt addressing the Porto Rican legislature concerning his projects to alleviate distress in the island. 2—Biltmore, the mansion of George W. Vanderbilt at Asheville, N. C., which is now thrown open certain days each week so the public may see its treasures of art. 3—Strikebreakers in the taxi chauffeurs' strike at Pittsburgh donning steel helmets to prevent broken heads.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Hoover Tries to Speed Up Senate—French Crisis Delays Parley.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PRESIDENT HOOVER returned to Washington from his Florida trip with the conviction that congress, especially the senate, must be prodded into speedier action if business were not to suffer seriously. So he invited leading Republicans of both houses to breakfast at the White House and asked them what could be done to expedite the work on the tariff bill so that other important measures could be passed. The replies he received were not encouraging. Senator Watson, floor leader of the upper house, was of the opinion that the tariff measure might be passed by March 10, but was far from certain. Representative Tilson and others from the lower house thought the house would get through the remaining appropriation bills within the next three or four weeks and then would take three-day recesses while the senate was catching up. Mr. Tilson hoped congress might adjourn about June 1, but admitted that little legislation would be enacted unless the senate speeded up.

Mr. Hoover was especially concerned about the slowing down of business recovery due to uncertainty regarding the tariff, and also because delay in passing pending appropriation bills might necessitate the laying off of from 10,000 to 20,000 men employed on public works construction. The legislative program of the Wickersham law enforcement commission was not mentioned, indicating that this is not of such pressing concern to the President as the tariff bill and appropriation bills affecting public works. The Republican senate leaders informed the President that the coalition of Democrats and radical Republicans was in complete control of the tariff situation.

THIS breakfast aroused the ire of the Democrats in both houses and they spent hours in attacking Mr. Hoover. Senator Pat Harrison sought to blame the Republicans for delay in disposing of the tariff bill and asked Senator Watson if the President had promised to sign the measure if it reached him in its present form as amended by the coalition; which question, Watson declared, was silly. Representative Byrns of Tennessee, chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, asserted that the President having claimed responsibility for prosperity for the Republican party, must bear the blame for unsatisfactory conditions. He denied the announcements of administration spokesmen, including Secretary of Labor Davis, that business is on the up grade.

Garner of Texas, minority leader of the house, issued a statement saying: "The titular party leader in the White House is lacking in either courage or capacity to lead, and the consequent bewilderment of congressional leadership is a reflection of the deepening disappointment of the American people in the promised and expected major part the President was to play in shaping national affairs to the better ends of national needs."

MARION DEVRIES, former member of the house and former member of the court of customs appeals, admitted to the senate lobby committee he is a contingent fee lobbyist, and confronted the committee with excerpts from an opinion from the United States Supreme court upholding the right of an attorney to represent clients for or against legislation on such a basis.

Devries declared he already has received a total of approximately \$50,000 from clients interested in tariff legislation and expects an additional \$25,000 if certain provisions or rates sought by his clients are included in the pending tariff bill when it becomes law.

TWO more days were given to the hearing on dry law modification measures before the house judiciary committee, and they took full advantage of their opportunity. A recess was then taken until the following week, when the drys were to be heard. Representative Linthicum of Maryland, generalissimo of the foes of prohibition, made the opening statement and then followed an imposing list of witnesses. These included Capt. W. H. Stayton, chairman of the board of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment; Henry B. Joy, Detroit millionaire and former head of the Packard Motor company; Dr. Samuel Harden Church, Pittsburgh, president of Carnegie Institute; Dr. Charles Morris, New York health officer; Col. Grayson M. P. Murphy, New York director of Bethlehem Steel company; Benedict Crowell, Cleveland, former assistant secretary of war; Dr. L. W. Williams, New York, head of the New York Academy of Medicine, and Ralph M. Shaw, attorney, of Chicago.

Senator Brookhart of Iowa announced that unless the senate judiciary committee reported favorably one of the two pending resolutions for a sweeping investigation of prohibition enforcement methods, he would carry the fight to the senate floor. "If there is corruption in the prohibition forces," said he, "we've got to know it and to know who is to blame for it."

FRANCE'S cabinet crisis stopped up the proceedings of the naval parley in London for the time being, since the entire French delegation withdrew, announcing it would not take part in further discussions until a new government had been formed. The downfall of Premier Tardieu and his ministry, which was due to its defeat on an important tax measure, might conceivably have a marked effect on the course of the negotiations in the parley. If the French Socialists and radicals, who are committed to reduction of armaments, consented to take part in the new government, the demands of Premier Tardieu for a fleet of 724,000 tons might be greatly scaled down so that the figures could be met by Italy, and would not force the British to repudiate the Hoover-MacDonald bargain of last summer. In this lies really the only hope that the conference can arrive at a pact providing for actual reduction of naval armaments. Otherwise, all it can be expected to evolve will be a treaty for limitation, with possibly the mutual security pact asked by France. It is hardly to be expected that the United States would enter into such a security treaty since that would involve entanglement in European affairs. Indeed, Senator Robinson told the American correspondents the United States wouldn't join in any pact requiring it to employ armed forces to enforce "obligations assumed with other nations." The American delegation had approved this statement in advance.

Dino Grandi gave out the formal statement of Italy's naval policy and requirements on Wednesday. Besides reiterating the demand for parity with any other continental power—meaning France—he upheld the thesis that naval needs are not absolute, as France claims, but are relative, and declared that no level of tonnage is too low providing other countries reduce proportionately.

PREPARATIONS for further warfare were reported in China, where the Nationalist government was confronted by another revolutionary movement, largely in Honan province. The Shansi and other forces were said to have mobilized and started southward to attack the armies of President Kai-shek.

Mo Te-hui, president of the Chinese Eastern railway, went to Mukden for the avowed purpose of trying to purchase the Russian interest in the railway in accordance with the terms of the 1924 agreement. He said if he was unable to arrange for the purchase he would try to persuade Soviet Russia to agree on the joint operation of the road on a strictly commercial basis.

clerical collaborators were quite satisfied with the position of the church and Christians in Russia. He said the pope was the enemy of the Orthodox church and that his statements against the Soviet Union were unchristian and unjust.

The tone of the Soviet press in commenting on the matter is violent and defiant. The Leningrad branch of the Godless league promises that atheism will be exported to other lands until "the godless workmen of the whole world will convert the Vatican into a museum and a scarecrow of the Roman pope will stand near a scarecrow of the pagan Siberian shaman as monuments to the errors and fictions disseminated by priests during thousands of years. The warfare on religion is a fight for socialism."

MOSCOW *Isvestia*, the organ of the Soviet Union, asserts that Bolshevism is facing the most critical period in its relations with capitalistic nations and that a new war between Russia and the rest of the world is certainly and inevitably approaching. It says that the Soviet government has decided, in order to protect itself, to increase its propaganda among discontented classes in foreign countries, and that through sabotage, strikes, and terrorism, any attacks against the Red home land will be made ineffective, according to the paper. It also predicts that capitalism will be painfully astonished by events in their countries should they attempt to attack Russia.

FEARS that Commander Byrd and his expedition would be compelled to remain for more months in the Antarctic were dispelled when news came by radio from "Little America," his headquarters, that the relief ship, City of New York, had made its way into the Bay of Whales sheathed in ice and that the expedition a few hours later sailed for home. The City of New York had been 44 days on the way from Dunedin, New Zealand. It was greatly delayed in searching for leads through the vast ice pack and was blown far out of its course.

GEN. UMBERTO NOBILE is no longer to be considered a hero, for the Italian government has made public the record of the investigation into the disastrous flight of the dirigible Italia in the Arctic regions, and it brands Nobile's conduct as utterly indefensible. Captains Mariano and Zappi are given a clean slate by the investigating commission.

THE body of Earl Borland, companion of Carl Ben Eielson, noted Arctic flyer, has been found near the wreckage of their plane which crashed November 9 last, 90 miles southeast of North Cape. A few days later the searchers also found the body of Eielson buried deep under the snowdrifts.

Mild Winters Not Right for Trees

Definite Amount of Severe Weather Required for Needed Changes.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Severe winters in the North usually mean short crops, but with peaches in Georgia and apples southward from Virginia, the rule works just the other way. This is because temperate-zone fruit trees require a definite amount of cold weather during which certain changes are carried on which prepare them for growth in the spring. This period of "rest," which is so definitely required for many trees and plants, is really therefore a period of slight but important changes in the trees.

Growth Delayed in Spring. Dr. M. E. Walte, of the United States Department of Agriculture, observed many years ago, that our northern fruits, such as the peach, when cultivated too far south in Georgia, frequently exhibit symptoms of delayed growth in the spring, attributable to lack of sufficient resting period. Dr. Lee M. Hutchins, of the same department, has recently observed the same phenomena and points out that as a rule, in about one year in five, the mild winters of Georgia do not give peach trees the required amount of resting period, and the result is what peach growers call "prolonged dormancy." When this happens, peach trees in the lower portion of the state fail to bloom at their regular time. Finally they bloom, from a week to several weeks late.

This disturbance may interfere with the setting of the fruit, and the ripening of the fruit may also be thrown off schedule and come in with the crop in other parts of the state farther north, which tends to make an overcrowded market.

Albany is Limit. Albany is given by Doctor Hutchins as about the southern limit for the commercial production of our standard varieties of peaches. South of this limit the trees during most winters do not get enough cold weather for maximum production. The same principle applies to apples in a zone much farther north.

Corn and Peas Favored as Home Garden Staples

High quality sweet corn can be grown in most any garden the season through, say horticulturists of the University of Minnesota. Starting with Early Dow, which is about ten days ahead of Golden Bantam, or with Pickaninny, a rather low growing, bushy type, with ears near the ground, the gardener can follow with successive plantings of the standard Bantam and have highly flavored toothsome ears for his table until early fall.

Peas, a good second for corn in the garden, should be planted as soon as the ground can be worked. Alaska and Thomas Laxton are good early varieties. Those recommended for later use are Little Marvel, a dwarf which is fairly early; Gradus and Telephone, both of which are late, and Alderman, a tall, large podded plant which also produces rather late in the season. New Zealand spinach and chard will furnish minerals, vitamins and bulk to the diet in the form of greens all through the season, and one or the other, or both, if there is room in the garden, should be grown.

Agricultural Hints

Kill the early weeds. A good crop cannot be grown on an impoverished soil.

Get a wheel hoe, so the boys can take care of the garden.

Make the change gradually from dry hay to green grass.

Clover hay is two-and-a-half and alfalfa three-and-a-half times as rich in digestible protein as is timothy.

Sacked limestone can be piled in the field and covered with building paper or straw. Haul it this winter.

The use of high-grade seed potatoes would increase the returns from the potato crop of the country by many millions of dollars.

Probably the largest single item in tractor cost is depreciation, followed closely by fuel cost. An idle tractor is a poor investment.

Superphosphate is equally well adapted for use on the dropping boards of the poultry house as in the gutters of the dairy barn.

Fence posts, unless they are of cedar and oak, and cheap, should be given a preservative treatment before they are set in the ground.

Any sludge remaining in the silo can be kept over for next winter with little loss by covering with roofing paper and weighting down to expel and keep out air.

Tests at the various experiment stations indicate that both wire and cloth base glass substitutes lose at least one-fourth of their efficiency in transmitting the ultra violet rays when they become dusty or dirty.

Children of Important

Fathers Have Hard Lot

The family is an institution for the average. It cannot easily tolerate outstanding members. If, for instance, the mother is too beautiful, this may mean much trouble for the family. There are modest beauties also in this world, but as a rule an admired beauty has a different aim in life than to be a good mother. Children of important fathers have a particularly hard lot. They want to become and should become like their fathers, but this is especially difficult if he rushes through life like a meteor. Napoleon's son was nothing. The same fate awaited Goethe's son. Children of particularly successful parents are discouraged. Their own conflict, mainly unconscious, devours them. All of them perhaps could be happy if they did not seek always to be like their father. Goethe, in his old age, has uttered some illuminating words on this problem: "There are people who are excellent in every way and besides so lovable that everyone likes to be as they are. But this is impossible because the gifts of these people are so unusual. Take a Mozart or a Raphael. One does not mention how many good boys ruined themselves because they could not equal their models." Because of modesty, or perhaps because of grief over his own son, Goethe did not comment upon the fact that he himself was one of those lovable and particularly gifted natures who burned up everything that comes near their glory.—From "Critique of Love," by Fritz Wittels.

Barbed-Wire Industry

The practical beginning of the barbed-wire industry was in the patent issued to Joseph F. Glidden of De Kalb, Ill., in 1874. This patent was issued for barbed fence wire. During the same year a patent was issued to Mr. Glidden and Phineas W. Vaughan having a machine to manufacture it. The development of the barbed-wire industry was accelerated by the introduction of the mild steel. The approximate production in the United States, showing figures of the years indicated, is as follows: 1874, 5 tons; 1880, 40,000 tons; 1890, 200,000 tons; 1924, 200,000 tons; 1927, 180,000 tons.



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Where Ocean is Bluest

Authorities on oceanography say that the purest and deepest blue of the ocean is found in the Sargasso sea, in the South Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans. It has been found that these parts of the ocean contain very little plankton, whose presence minimizes the transparency of the water and makes it appear greener. The gulf stream is also very blue. In the open ocean the water is bluish. Nearer the land it becomes green or gray. Within the thirtieth parallels north and south of the equator, the color is a brilliant ultramarine, and south of latitude 30 degrees it changes to deep indigo, which continues as far as the Antarctic circle, where it changes to an olive green. The blue color is attributed to the rays of light being unequally absorbed by the water. Variations may also be due to materials in suspension or solution.

From Rome to Boston

The grandeur that was Rome rested in large measure upon foundations of bricks, as the traveler may see when he visits the baths of Diocletian, where the marble facing has long since disappeared, but the brickwork stands strong and sturdy after the lapse of nearly twenty centuries. The Romans practiced an ancient art when they made bricks, yet it was one destined to be forgotten or nearly forgotten in Europe during the Dark Ages which followed the fall of the Roman empire. But in the Eleventh or Twelfth century there was a revival. Again bricks were fashioned in a manner to make them of enduring character.—Boston Herald.

"Shieling of My Sorrow"

Typical Highland Legend

The following legend is associated with Aueda No Dhubbach, the sloping ground lying to the east of Loch Drom, on the way from Garve to Ullapool, in the highlands of Scotland. Three young men from Strathmore were returning home from the low country where they had been working all summer and autumn. They reached Loch Drom in the evening, and as the night was stormy, they decided to stay in a shieling that was near. One of the men was a piper, and had his pipes with him, and to pass the time away he struck up a tune on the pipes, while his two companions danced to the music. One of the lads said it would be fine if they had some lassies to dance with. He had hardly spoken when three women entered the shieling, and joined the dancing. The dancing and playing went on for a long time, and at last the two men sat down on the seat, and the women seated themselves beside them. The piper, feeling all was not right, looked at his two companions, and was horrified to see them dead. Slipping out, leaving his plaid with the women, he ran for his life as fast as he could. The women followed, and continued to pursue the poor, exhausted piper until dawn, when he came in sight of Fasgriannach, and escaped from his evil pursuers. When the mothers of the dead men arrived at the shieling the next day they bewailed their loss, repeating the words "Aueda No Dhubbach"—"Shieling of my sorrow."—Montreal Family Herald.