



1—Coolidge dam, in Arizona, which was formally dedicated by former President Calvin Coolidge for whom it is named. 2—Submarine V6, latest addition to the American navy, ready for its launching March 15 at Mare Island navy yard in California. 3—John North Willis of Toledo, Ohio, new American ambassador to Poland.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Hoover's First Year Is Both Praised and Attacked.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WHETHER Herbert Hoover's first year as President is to be considered successful depends largely on the political bias and economic convictions of the one who does the considering. The varying views on the matter were expressed in the senate by Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, speaking for the administration party, and Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, speaking for the opposition.

Senator Fess especially praised the President's efforts to combat business depression, saying: "I regard the handling of the economic forces that were playing toward disaster by the President as the most outstanding accomplishment in the history of the government of which I have any knowledge on economic lines." He said he was not entirely sure that it was possible to avoid the cycles in business in which a high business level is followed by a depression. "If it can be done," continued the Ohio senator, "we have the leadership in the White House that will do it; for the President has been working on the problem eight years."

In dealing with other features of the administrative record during the year Senator Fess discussed farm relief, the tariff, the naval armament conference, other international questions, and prohibition.

Senator Harrison said he wished to congratulate Senator Fess "on his audacity and nerve in speaking explanations of the mischiefs of the administration during the last year."

"If the failure to solve big problems is an achievement, then this administration for the last year is a success," said Senator Harrison. "If disarming the farmers of the land is an achievement, then this administration is a success. If dissatisfying labor is an achievement, then this administration is a success. If indecision upon the part of a President is an achievement, then President Hoover's first year is a great success."

UNEMPLOYMENT is of course one of the immediate concerns of the government and furnishes ammunition for the opponents of the administration.

Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, following a cabinet meeting at which the industrial situation was discussed, asserted that as a result of the President's activities unemployment has been held to less than one-half that of previous financial crashes. Other administration leaders expressed confidence that unemployment would be materially relieved within the next few weeks through the federal agencies called into action by the President.

Senator Wagner of New York, Democrat, has introduced a bill for stabilization of industry by construction of public works and the prevention of unemployment in periods of business depression, and appropriating \$150,000,000 for these purposes. Secretary Davis opposes the measure, holding it is unnecessary and provides methods too cumbersome for its use.

OPponents of our prohibition laws closed their case before the house judiciary committee on Tuesday with the statements of a number of witnesses, the best known of whom were Breckenridge Long, former assistant secretary of state, and Dr. Stewart Paton, psychiatrist of Johns Hopkins. Three women also took the stand, Mrs. Robert W. Lovett of Boston, Mrs. Cortlandt Nicoll of New York and Mrs. Carroll Miller of Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Lovett sounded the keynote of the testimony of all three with a declaration that the anti-prohibition women are seeking the same objectives as the dry women, namely, protection of children, a decrease in crime, and abolition of the commercialized liquor traffic.

"But what have we today?" she demanded. "Drunken children, crime on

the increase by leaps and bounds, and an illicit liquor traffic infinitely worse than the open saloon."

Mrs. Miller struck out at the W. C. T. U., which, she asserted, is corrupting legislative bodies with its political tactics.

Next day the dries began the introduction of testimony with the first of some fifty witnesses from all parts of the country and from all walks of life. They led off with Samuel Crowther, a writer who has been gathering information on the liquor question for a magazine; Edward Keating, former congressman from Colorado; Dr. Daniel A. Polling, president of the World's Christian Endeavor union, and Henry M. Johnson, Louisville lawyer.

Mr. Crowther said he had asked Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford to attend the hearing but they were unable to do so. However, both sent telegrams warmly endorsing prohibition and the Eighteenth amendment.

It is noteworthy that so far most of the dries emphasize especially the economic benefits the country has derived from prohibition, while most of the wets dwell particularly on the alleged break down of morals resulting from it.

NOT at all to the surprise of those conversant with the grain trade, conditions in the grain market became such that the federal farm board found it necessary to modify its activities in bolstering up wheat prices through the Grain Stabilization corporation and the Farmers' National Grain corporation.

The change in policy, as announced by Chairman Alexander Legge of the farm board, consists in abandonment of the arbitrary loan price basis established by the board last fall. No more grain will be bought on that basis, Mr. Legge said, though loans will be made to co-operatives on the present crop until July 1. Prices for wheat during the week were unsettled and generally lower.

Later Mr. Legge was quoted as declaring that a real embargo against shipping wheat from farms to terminal markets will be put into effect unless farmers hold their stocks until storage facilities become available. He said the board is endeavoring to avoid such drastic measures during the present grain emergency, but that if railroads are unable to unload cars of grain at terminals an embargo would become imperative.

Officials of twenty-five grain and other farm commodity exchanges held a secret meeting in Chicago and gave out the word that so far as they were concerned the verbal warfare with the farm board was ended.

"We have decided to shut up and get back to business as best we can under the situation, despite what politicians and governmental spokesmen may say or do," said one of the Chicagoans who attended the conference. The general opinion of the meeting was reported to be that the grain trade was satisfied with the modified policy announced by the federal farm board, withdrawing the fixed prices for wheat being paid to co-operatives only.

SECRETARY OF STATE STIMSON sprung a surprise on the world with a statement in London that the United States is willing to reduce its naval armament by more than 200,000 tons, if the fleets of the other naval powers are reduced accordingly. He said this in reply to reports that the naval conference was likely to result in an increase instead of a reduction in the tonnage of the navies of the world, and said his plan seemed to be acceptable to America and Great Britain.

France was still holding up the proceedings of the conference although Premier Tardieu obtained a good majority in the chamber of deputies. The French continue to demand a tonnage of at least 700,000 tons. If they are given this, Italy demands the same total. But Great Britain's fixed policy is to have a navy as large as those of any two continental powers, and to have 1,400,000 tons she must add 200,000 tons to the figure on which the agreement with the United States is based. That in a nutshell is the situation, though there are many complicating side features.

The subcommittee of the conference to which was referred Mr. Stimson's resolution on the limitation and "humanizing" of submarines reported it could do nothing until the French del-

egates resumed their part in the negotiations. Premier Tardieu sent Briand, Dumesnil and others over to London Thursday and went himself on Saturday, so there was a prospect of progress.

MR. HOOVER'S commission to investigate conditions in Haiti is getting an earful—several of them, indeed. Immediately after its arrival in Port-au-Prince some twelve hundred native women prayed in public for an end of American occupation and then paraded through the streets past the headquarters of the commission, voicing an appeal for the "liberation" of Haiti. On succeeding days the commissioners heard prominent leaders of the Nationalists denounce Gen. John H. Russell, the American high commissioner, as virtually a dictator whose puppet is President Borno. They demand a free election of a president and one of them said: "If the council of state dares to elect a president on April 14 instead of permitting a popular election, United States machine guns will sink all Haitians in blood." They still want the United States to help them in the sanitary service, but insist all other American activities should be abolished. Some asked that the commission supervise the election, but Chairman Forbes told them this was impossible.

The Dominican Republic has quieted down after the resignation of President Vasquez and the installation of Gen. Rafael Urena, leader of the insurgent movement, as provisional head of the government.

THURSDAY was denominated "international unemployment day" by the Moscow Communists and parades and other demonstrations by the unemployed were held in many cities in Europe and America. In some places there were bloody encounters with the police and in others there was no disorder worth mentioning. Among the activities of the Communists should be recorded the instigation and management of a rebellion of 14,000 high school pupils in Manila. They struck nominally because of alleged insults by a woman teacher, and the Reds incited them to sanguinary encounters with the police.

ALFRED VON TIRPITZ, who was lord high admiral of the German navy during the World war and father of his country's submarine warfare, died in Ebenhausen of bronchitis at the age of eighty-one years.

Cablegrams from Japan told of the death in Kobe of Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, president emeritus of Yale university. He succumbed to pneumonia at the age of seventy-three years. Doctor Hadley was educated in Yale and Berlin universities and joined the faculty of his alma mater in 1879. Twenty years later he was elected to the presidency, retiring in 1921. He was considered one of the world's leading economists.

Other deaths included those of D. H. Lawrence, noted English novelist and poet, and Viscount Herbert Gladstone, youngest son of William E. Gladstone.

OIL, lumber and sugar combined in the senate last week and brought about a vote of 47 to 39 in favor of an increase in the duty on Cuban sugar from 1.75 to 2 cents per pound. Nine senators, most of whom are interested in either oil or lumber, switched their votes, and the resulting combination smashed the Democratic-Radical Republican coalition that has been having its own way in formulating the senate's tariff bill. During the exciting debate Senator Caraway and others charged that a deal had been entered into, and there were warnings that the oil, lumber and sugar trade would be made a campaign issue. The house bill increased the rate on Cuban sugar to 2.4 cents per pound, so an increase in this duty is virtually certain when the senate and house conferees fix up the final draft of the measure.

JOHN NORTH WILLIS of Toledo, Ohio, automobile manufacturer, is the new American ambassador to Poland. His name was submitted to Warsaw for approval, which it received, and the appointment was then announced by President Hoover. The senate had no objection to the selection.

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Outdoor Exercise Very Best Tonic

Iowa Farmer Does All His Work With Horses, Keeping Daily Record.

Daily outdoor exercise is the best tonic ever prescribed and the cheapest insurance against sickness or death. This might be a doctor prescribing for his patient, but it isn't. It is a farmer, telling in the Breeder's Gazette about the management of his work horses, of which at March 1, 1929, he had 35 head on a 720 acre farm in central Iowa. He does all his farming with horses, keeping a daily record of labor costs so that he knows just what it costs him to produce an acre of corn, or oats, or pasture.

Finds Daily Labor Cost.

In 1928 this farmer, Clarence Hill, counting his original investment in horseflesh, his labor, profits from sales of horses and from manure fertilizer, his feed and incidental charges, found that he had an average daily labor cost of only 61.3 cents per horse. The record involved 22 horses in harness with an average of 98.6 days of work each. When he computes his costs for the 1929 season (his fiscal year closes on March 1) he expects to find a cost of only 50 cents per day per horse.

Mr. Hill feeds his horses according to work performed. In the winter they are pastured where they have access to stalk-fields, straw-stacks, and to blue grass; during February and March each horse is fed a sixth of a bushel of corn every day, while still out on pasture, to put him in flesh for spring work; and on heavy work he receives a ration consisting mostly of oats with some corn, and also mixed hay until grass becomes firm. Then, the horses are turned out each night on good blue grass sod.

Azoturia Unknown.

"Azoturia is unknown," Mr. Hill declares, "simply because we are kind enough to turn a horse out, even in the rain."

Mr. Hill uses the 9 horse multiple hitch, tying his horses in and bucking them back according to the system taught by the Horse Association of America. He declares he is "operating more economically with horses in terms of final power cost per bushel produced" than he could by the use of any other form of power; also that use of his big teams saved him in 1928 more than \$200 in hired labor bills alone. He buys his horses as thin two-year-olds, turns them on to grass, puts them into harness as three-year-olds, and sells them as coming seven's when their market value is highest. In this way he finds his horses an investment, the same as steer calves or stock pigs, he declares.

Baled Hay Convenient for Storage Purposes

Growers whose hay storage space is limited will find that baling the alfalfa and other kinds of hay will enable them to put under cover several times as much hay as can be stored in a loose form. While the cost of baling is considerable, the saving it makes possible in the way of hay lost from weathering in stacks, hay saved from scattering in feeding, and the labor of handling will usually more than make up for it.

One thing must be watched for in storing baled hay, especially in hay mows, that the bales not be piled high enough to exceed the safe load. Loose hay weighs from three to five pounds per cubic foot, depending on how well it has settled; while baled hay weighs from 20 to 25 pounds for the same space, or about five times as much, and it is easy with baled hay to overload a mow which will hold all the loose hay which can be piled upon it.

Early Sowing Generally Means Bigger Crop

Minnesota experiment station tests have shown that early sown oats, barley, spring wheat, and flax have a better chance of making a good crop than if sown a week to ten days later. In these tests production decreased as the seeding was delayed. Seeding oats ten days later than the usual time cut the yield four bushels an acre with early varieties and five bushels an acre with the late varieties. Where seeding was delayed 20 days, yields at harvest dropped from nine to twenty bushels an acre. Seeding a month late cut the yields about in two.

The rule for early sowing holds good even if clover or alfalfa is to be planted with the small grain. Clover will do best if seeded as early as the ground can be worked.

Brussels Sprouts Need Careful Cultivation

Brussels sprouts need about the same cultivation as cabbage. The seed is sown about May 15 in rows one foot apart. When the plants are large enough, about the last of June, transplant the plants two feet apart in rows three feet asunder. After the plants are rooted sprinkle a large handful of 7-10-6 fertilizer around each plant and hoe or cultivate in ground immediately. When the sprouts begin to appear break off lower leaves and stems. If green louse appears spray with nicotine sulphate, one teaspoon with a small cube of soap to a quart of water. They will stand quite severe weather, and if sprouts are desired into December pull up the stalks, leaving as much earth on roots as possible, and store in a cool cellar or pit.

Open Sheds for Cows Good in Mild Areas

Provide Means of Preserving Fertilizer Elements.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The open shed or covered barnyard is a practical method of housing dairy cows in moderate climates, says dairy officials of the United States Department of Agriculture.

It provides the best-known method of preserving all the fertilizing constituents of the manure. When there is plenty of bedding, cows in open sheds keep cleaner than those confined in stanchions, even when manure is allowed to accumulate for several months at a time. At the experiment station of the bureau of dairy industry at Beltsville, Md., 68 per cent more bedding is used in the open shed than when the cows are stanchioned.

The open-shed method permits freedom of action of the cow and gets her off the hard floors of the cow barn. Also where a small milking barn is used, the open shed is a cheaper method of housing than the customary dairy barn.

The bureau of dairy industry is now building sheds at some of its field stations and dividing them into pens, so the herd may be divided into small groups. Managers with rigid stanchions are built at the feed alley, so the cows may be fastened and fed individually. This is desirable because timid cows are often fought away from feed racks when the cows are not fastened at time of feeding. Cows housed in open sheds should be deboned.

Garden Transplanting Essential Operation

One of the essential operations of gardening is transplanting. When a man can start with 200 lettuce seedlings, put them through two transplantings and produce 200 lettuce plants in the garden, he must have some knowledge; that record isn't due to luck.

The first step in transplanting is to keep as much of the soil about the roots of the little plant as possible. Resetting may be such a great shock to a plant that its death will follow. Careless removal from the plant-bed means that practically all the feeding roots of the plantlet have been left behind and serious wilting is certain to follow the operation.

Do the work in the afternoon or on cloudy days. Make the hole in the row large enough to take the ball of earth about the plant. It is a good plan to put a small amount of water in the hole before resetting. Put the plant in its new home, rake in some dirt, and press firmly into the soil. Be careful not to injure the base of the plant with the thumb and fingers. Pour a little more water on top of the hole and after it settles cover with dry soil.

In warm climates, it is an excellent plan to put a shingle on the south side so as to protect from the midday sun. Also put a small paper collar around the plant to protect it from cut-worms. This latter is of special importance when transplanting tomatoes, peppers and plants of like character.

Meadow Fescue Is Grass Adapted to Wet States

Meadow fescue is a grass adapted to about the same territory where timothy is grown. It is an early spring and a late fall pasture, similar to bluegrass. It is sown in the fall at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre. It can be sown in cover crops such as wheat or rye or it may be sown by itself on well prepared seed bed. It is not widely used in the central corn belt. Its greatest acreage is found in Kansas and Nebraska.

Timothy and red clover are used principally in its place on a good many corn-belt farms. If you can grow clovers of any kind, it is suggested that you raise them instead of fescue.

Agricultural Notes

Frozen silage should be fed immediately after it thaws.

Business farmers will answer letters just as promptly as will any other businessmen.

It pays to grade and standardize farm products. They sell for a better price and are more in demand.

Up-to-date information on gardening may be obtained by studying garden bulletins and circulars and by consulting successful gardeners.

A farm business without some kind of records is like a clock without hands. There is no way of telling whether it is gaining or losing.

If hay is high in price and the quality poor the hay can be cut or ground to advantage. Little if anything is to be gained if the hay is of good quality since it will be consumed with little waste.

Increases of 10 to 20 per cent in yield of sweet corn have been obtained by treating seed with organic mercury compounds. The treatment prevents certain root and stalk rots. It can be obtained in liquid and dust forms and is applied according to the manufacturer's directions.

tired every morning?

Get poisons out of the system with Feen-a-mint, the Cheating Gum Laxative. Smaller doses effective when taken in this form. A modern, scientific, family laxative. Safe and mild.



INSIST ON THE GENUINE Feen-a-mint FOR CONSTIPATION

Chinese Wall as Boulevard Nanking, the new capital of China, is surrounded by an ancient wall and the authorities are planning to make use of it as a boulevard for motor traffic. The new roadway will have a length of 22 miles and a width of 25 feet.

Many a man is blamed for a bad disposition when he really is suffering from constipation. The best remedy is Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, 25c a box. 872 Pearl St., N. Y., Adv.

Excavators Make Find "That ain't no Roman vase." "Well, it's got Roman figures on it." "So 'as my watch."—Humorist.



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.

MUSTEROLE

Barktown Fables Once upon a time Rastus Henry Clay Washington came home late at night and found George Washington Johnson snoring in his own bed, whereupon George upon awaking and finding Rastus starting down at him ex-claimed: "Believe it or not, brother, Ah'se nutthin' but er stowaway here, Ah is!"—Pathfinder Magazine.



Acidity

The common cause of digestive difficulties is excess acid. Soda cannot alter this condition, and it burns the stomach. Something that will neutralize the acidity is the sensible thing to take. That is why physicians tell the public to use Phillips Milk of Magnesia.

One spoonful of this delightful preparation can neutralize many times its volume in acid. It acts instantly; relief is quick, and very apparent. All gas is dispelled; all sourness is soothed; the whole system is sweetened. Do try this perfect anti-acid, and remember it is just as good for children too, and pleasant for them to take. Any drug store has the genuine, prescriptive product.

PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia