



1—Senate committee probes unemployment situation. 2—Edward L. Doheny with his wife and lawyer leaving court after his acquittal on charge of attempting to bribe Former Secretary of the Interior Fall. 3—Helen Hull, author of "The Asking Price," who won the Guggenheim fellowship.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Tariff Bill Passed by Senate After Months of Heated Controversy.

AFTER months of heated and acrimonious controversy the senate passed the tariff bill by a vote of 53 to 31. It goes back to the house which passed it last May and will be thrashed over in conference committees of the two houses. The result will be a compromise bill which may be expected in about six weeks.

The bill as passed by the senate represents a higher degree of protection than that afforded under the present law, but provides duties on a somewhat lower level than the bill passed by the house.

Senator Reed Smoot (Rep., Utah) told the senate that the dutiable items in the bill as passed represent the equivalent of an average ad valorem rate of 38.90 per cent, as compared with 40.54 per cent as reported from the finance committee, 43.15 per cent as passed by the house, 34.61 per cent in the present law and 21.08 per cent in the Underwood act of 1913. The senate made 1,253 amendments to the house bill, according to Senator Smoot.

Among the features of the senate bill are included many increases in rates on agricultural products over those granted in the house bill, a somewhat smaller increase in the duty on sugar than in the house bill, imposition of duties on cement and brick as in the house bill, a new duty on soft wood lumber, elimination of duties on shingles and hardwood lumber as proposed in the house bill, lower duties than in the house on aluminum, pig iron, watches and cloaks, and on many chemicals and other manufactured articles.

Bitter contests in the deliberations of the conference committees of the two houses are expected over the export debenture farm relief provision and repeal of the flexible tariff which are in the senate bill. Senator Borah, who voted for the bill, indicated that he did so chiefly because of his support of these two provisions, and intimated that he would vote against any conference report that eliminated them.

On the final vote on the bill 46 Republicans and 7 Democrats voted for the bill, while 26 Democrats and 5 Republicans voted against it. The radicals split, seven of them voting for the bill and one being paired for the bill while five voted in the negative.

THE question of paying the price which France demands for joining a five-power navy reduction treaty has been passed up to Great Britain by the United States delegation. If the British government offers a security guarantee acceptable to France, the American delegation may favorably consider America's commitment to a consultative pact.

Under this plan Great Britain would be pledged to protect France against aggression. America would be pledged to consult with European powers in the event of a European war, but would not be bound to employ armed force against the aggressor. It is not clear whether the United States would be committed by implication to take sides in a European quarrel, and join any boycott proclaimed by the League of Nations. Whether the British government will make a concession in line with a security guarantee acceptable to France is the big question of the moment, and one MacDonald's cabinet must soon decide.

Since the beginning of the conference France has been trying to induce Great Britain to underwrite French security. Hitherto the British have refused to give France security guarantees, declaring against entangling military alliances. But both France and Great Britain would like to commit the United States to an understanding by which this country would not be neutral in case of a European war, but would respect any blockade declared by the League of Nations. Now the American delegation holds out

promise of such an approach to commitment of a character represented by a consultative pact on the condition Great Britain will give France an acceptable guarantee.

Foreign Minister Briand of France has returned to the conference and is happy in seeing what he believes is a surrender by Great Britain and the United States to the French demand for a security pact.

THAT France has reduced her army by 44 per cent since 1913 was claimed by Senator Albert Mahieu as the senate approved the 1930 army budget. Expenditure, however, increased, owing to a boost in war material. This year France will begin the application of the one-year service act, practically all conditions now being fulfilled. One of these conditions is that a force of 106,000 permanently enlisted men should be maintained.

RT. REV. James De Wolf Perry, bishop of Rhode Island, was elected primate of the Episcopal church at a session of the house of bishops in Chicago. He succeeds the late Bishop Charles P. Anderson of Chicago. Bishop Perry as primate or presiding bishop occupies a position in the United States comparable to that of the archbishop of Canterbury in England. Bishop Perry is a great-nephew of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, hero of the battle of Lake Erie in 1812.

PROPOSALS to pay World war veterans a portion of the face value of their adjusted compensation certificates in cash received a death blow in a letter from Secretary Mellon to Representative Hawley, chairman of the house ways and means committee. Under a bill fathered by Representative Cochran the \$635,000,000 now held to the credit of the adjusted compensation fund would be made available for the payment to certificate holders of 25 per cent of the face value of the certificates.

In his letter Secretary Mellon pointed out that the Cochran proposal is based on the false assumption that all of the \$635,000,000 reserve is immediately available.

The fact is that in order to finance the scheme it would be necessary to increase taxes or authorize a bond issue for the purpose, he wrote, thereby increasing the public debt with "a consequent disruption of the orderly program upon which the government is proceeding."

THE Department of Agriculture announces that a 2.8 per cent increase in the acreage of corn this year, a 15 per cent decrease in that of durum wheat, and a 1 per cent increase in the acreage of all other spring wheat, as compared with last year's harvest acreages, were indicated by farmers' intentions on March 1 to plant this spring.

The report was based on returns from about 50,000 farmers and was intended to furnish information which would enable farmers to make such adjustments in their plans for this year's plantings as may seem desirable.

THE Canadian house of commons, by a vote of 173 to 11, passed Prime Minister King's bill to ban liquor exports to the United States.

The galleries were crowded for the final commons scene in connection with the bill. Senators, who will now have the bill in hand in the upper chamber, crowded their railed sanctum overlooking the commons floor, following the vote with keen interest. The 173 to 11 majority recorded for the bill is one of the largest on commons records, and the total vote of 184 out of a possible 244 votes indicates a remarkably large attendance of members.

HIGH treasury officials express confidence that the 1 per cent income tax reduction granted by congress for the year 1929 can be continued this calendar year. Income tax collections for March have exceeded expectations thus far, and the financial outlook for the government for the remainder of the fiscal year 1930 at least is bright.

Revenues from income taxes for the fiscal year that ends June 30 now total \$1,785,282,857, or \$134,000,000

more than was collected for the corresponding period last year. This collection has given the treasury books a paper surplus of \$101,957,270, despite a falling off of customs receipts for the year of \$26,000,000.

Treasury experts hold that with settlement of the pending tariff bill the custom duty collections will expand.

Federal actuaries believe the heaviest drain on the treasury will come from the federal farm board. Congress has just appropriated an additional \$100,000,000 for the board. How much the board will be forced to draw from the fund is dependent upon the agriculture situation.

THE great North German Lloyd liner Europa broke the world's record on her maiden trip to the United States. She smashed the record held by her sister ship, the Bremen, by 18 minutes, and could easily have bettered the mark by several hours. The official time from Cherbourg breakwater to Ambrose Lightship was 4 days, 17 hours and 6 minutes. It took the Bremen 18 minutes longer. So the crown of the fastest liner in the world goes to the Europa.

CHAIRMAN ALEXANDER LEGGE of the federal farm relief board has put himself emphatically on record as opposed to the development of any new irrigation and reclamation enterprises by the government. So long as the farm board is striving to reduce the acreage of wheat and other agricultural commodities the opening of new lands which would increase surpluses is "unwarranted and absolutely contrary to common sense," Mr. Legge asserted. He added that he has had conversations with Interior department officials on the subject and that more active steps by the board may follow.

"Certainly," the farm board chairman continued, "we will stand squarely against all bills in congress that would give us more farms and farmers at this time."

THE national business survey conference has received reports from 27 lines of business for the four months following the stock market crash which indicate that American business, in general, is firm and showing steady improvement.

Although the reports "indicate both strong and weak spots" some of the early retarding factors, partly psychological, "appear to have been gradually overcome," according to Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the conference, who made public a summary of the reports. This view was borne out by the reports themselves, three-fourths of which were optimistic.

"The reports indicate that the importance laid upon construction as an influence in restoring industrial balance has not been over emphasized," Mr. Barnes asserted. "They show that for a revival of construction in its manifold forms a first requirement is adequate and reasonably priced credit."

There is no cause whatever for alarm over the country's construction program, according to Mr. Barnes, as utilities of all kinds contemplate such expenditures this year as to aggregate \$3,250,000,000, as against \$2,863,000,000 last year.

REPORTS made to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, show that unemployment decreased slightly in the first two weeks of March for the first time since August.

Reports from trade unions in 24 cities for the first half of the month indicated that 21 per cent of their membership was unemployed, as compared to 22 per cent in February. Based on these statistics, Mr. Green declared definitely that "the rise in unemployment has been checked."

AWARDS of fellowships amounting to more than \$200,000, which will enable their recipients to carry on research and creative work on four continents, have been announced by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial foundation in New York.

The recipients are 85 scholars, novelists, poets, composers, sculptors, painters, and other creative workers resident in 25 states and Mexico. They were chosen from among more than 700 applicants.

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Increased Uses for Soy Beans

Plant Has Advanced to the Position of Major Importance in Farming.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Increased utilization of soy beans in the last ten years has resulted in a rapid increase in acreage and production, and has advanced the crop to a position of major importance in American agriculture. The soy bean was brought to the United States from Japan and has been known here for the last 100 years. However, it is only within recent years that its real value has been recognized. It is now grown in most of the states in the eastern part of the country.

The principal use of soy beans in the United States has been as a feed for live stock. Recently, however, attention has been given to the extraction of a valuable oil contained in the seed. Another use for soy beans in this country is as a human food. These beans have been utilized for many centuries by the people of oriental countries, and indications point to their wider use here as human food.

Feeding Tests Conducted. With the increased production of soy beans, definite knowledge of their feeding value for live stock was needed, and several of the state experiment stations conducted feeding tests with all kinds of live stock. Results of a number of these tests are summarized and included in a new publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 117-F, "Soy Bean Utilization."

As a feed for live stock, the bulletin says, soy beans offer a wide range of uses. The feeding value of the seed compares favorably with that of other concentrated feeds. Soy bean hay, it has been found, may be fed profitably to all kinds of live stock. As a forage crop soy beans may be used as hay, mixed with corn and used for silage, cut and fed green, or pastured.

A feeding test at the Iowa station illustrates the value of soy beans as a feed for dairy cattle. In this test cracked soy beans proved to be worth \$60 a ton when old process linseed meal was worth \$45 a ton. The beans were palatable, the report says, and had no harmful effects on the cows.

Oil Content of Soy Beans. The oil content of soy bean seed has been the basis of a new industry in sections of the country where the beans are grown extensively. Several mills in the Mid-Western and Southern states are now crushing domestic-grown beans for oil and meal. Many cottonseed oil mills in the South have been equipped to crush soy beans.

The soy bean is a legume, and is used as a soil-building crop in sections of the South and Middle West, where the soils are acid and the clovers do not grow well. It has almost displaced the "cowpea" or field pea as a soil improvement and hay crop in parts of the South.

Besides reviewing the feeding tests conducted at the experiment stations, the new bulletin discusses soy bean utilization for oil, meal, soil improvement, and as a human food. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained, as long as there is a supply available for free distribution, from the office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Grain Storage Building Made From Hollow Tile

An unusual grain storage building of hollow tile, which has the appearance of an elevator with a silo at each of the four corners, has just been erected at Iowa State college.

The silo-shaped bins, three of which will hold a total of about 10,000 bushels of ear corn and the fourth about an equal amount of small grain, are so arranged that they can be filled and emptied by air hoists electrically controlled from the floor of the central structure, where are located the scale and dumping equipment, corn sheller, feed grinder, electrical equipment, etc. One corn bin has the usual hollow corn crib tile, but the other two are of solid tile walls with false bottoms to provide the necessary air circulation through the corn.

Agricultural Squibs

Plants protect soil.

As pasture, the soy bean is valuable for all kinds of stock.

Tomatoes and celery are two essentials necessary in well planned family gardens.

A little silage every day or every third day will be good for the chickens rather than detrimental to them.

Pullets that are light in weight and lay at an early age are the most apt to cease production after a few weeks and go into a moult.

By growing soy beans, the expenditure for a high protein concentrate is made less necessary and relieves a financial burden of considerable importance.

Harness in constant use will stand a light oil application every month or so, while all farm harness should be thoroughly cleaned and oiled, preferably twice a year.

Liberty and Spuds at the Same Price

Bugs and Insects Always Ready to Bid for Crop.

Eternal vigilance is the price, not only of liberty, but of potatoes. Whatever may be the attitude of the buyers on the potato market, bugs and insects are always ready and willing to bid for the potato crop. Early, frequent and persistent spraying is about the best answer to them, according to Dr. A. L. Pierstorff, extension plant pathologist for the Ohio State university.

"The first spray should be applied as soon as the potatoes are up or as soon as insects are found on them," says Doctor Pierstorff. "As much pressure as can be applied, up to 400 pounds, is desirable. Bordeaux mixture is the proper material, with two pounds of arsenate of lead for each 50 gallons of spray material.

"Growers should spray their potatoes at least every 10 days during the early part of the season, and every week during the latter part of July, and in August. Late potatoes need from 8 to 10 applications. Some growers find it profitable to apply as many as 18."

Small holes in potato leaves are caused by a black bug called a flea beetle, which lives and feeds on the under side of the leaves. To reach the flea beetles with the spray it is necessary to adjust the nozzle to throw spray from the side and below the top of the plant.

Smuts of Small Grains Discussed in Circular

"Smuts of Small Grains and Other Crops and Methods of Control," is the title of a new circular just published by the extension service of the Colorado Agricultural college, for free distribution to farmers. Anyone desiring a copy may obtain it by writing to the college.

Waldo Kidder, extension agronomy specialist, is the author of the circular, which explains the nature of smut, the damage it does to grain crops and the most approved methods of preventing smut.

Smut of oats and barley and their control are discussed. An illustration of a home-made barrel wheat duster is given, with directions how to make it.

All farmers are urged to "plant no small grain or cane or millet seed which has not been treated to control smut losses." Materials recommended to be used for killing the smut on grain seed without injuring the germination of the grain are copper carbonate and formaldehyde solution.

Copper carbonate is the best for treating wheat, bald barley, hull-less oats, cane, millet and sudan grass seed. Formaldehyde solution is the best to use with oats and barley. Methods of treating the various types of grain seed are described.

Carefully Capping Silo Will Prevent Big Loss

If there is any silage left in the silo, it will probably prove to be exceedingly useful during the summer months when the pastures become low. Careful capping of the silage will prevent excessive loss due to fermentation and decay.

A covering of roofing paper, cut to fit the inside of the silo and weighted down with silage or dirt, has proved to be satisfactory, according to the reports of many cow testers. The idea is to prevent evaporation of moisture. When the moisture evaporates, molds will form, thus destroying a portion of the silage if it is not covered.

Some men also recommend smoothing off the top of the silage, packing it tightly and sprinkling with salt. The salt helps to seal the surface layer and also helps to prevent molds and decay. A layer of old newspapers, tarpaper or similar material will also serve the same purpose.

Shorthorns Profitable Both for Milk and Beef

Some have questioned the existence of such an animal as the dual purpose cow. However, the fact remains that many shorthorns of good beef conformation produce sufficient milk to return a profit to their owners aside from the value of their calves which make good feeders. These qualities constitute dual purpose stock and by reason of such qualities many farmers prefer this strain of shorthorn to any other class of cattle. No intelligent breeder of such stock pretends to compete with the dairy breeds in average production of milk per head, nor, as a rule, does he pretend to compete with the straight beef breeds in the show ring, but he is a strong contender for highest position as measured by net return at the end of the year.

Clean Seeds and Fields Keep Out Noxious Weeds

No one knowingly pollutes his own well but there are still thousands of farmers seemingly but little concerned at sowing noxious weed seeds on their fields. Just as it is easier to screen out flies and mosquitoes than to keep the swatter busy, farmers find it more profitable to reclean their seeds than to spend many anxious hours trying to kill weeds already introduced. Destroying the enemy beyond the front line has always been found to be more efficient than inviting him into the trench for a hand to hand conflict.

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Discouraging a Censor

Probation Officer L. J. Kinney of Placer county, California, is through censoring dances to enforce an ordinance passed limiting attendance at public dances to persons more than eighteen years of age after midnight. Kinney says he recently tapped a dancing damsel on the shoulder and asked her if she knew about the law. She led him to the dressing room, where two young babes were sleeping on a cot. "Those are my grandchildren," she scornfully informed him.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills correct indigestion, constipation, liver complaint, biliousness. They're Sugar Coated. 25c a box. 372 Pearl St., N. Y. Adv.

New Atlantic Phone Cable

When the proposed telephone cable across the Atlantic is laid, it is understood that the American end will be landed in Newfoundland, from which point connection will be made with the Bell system in the United States. The European end, it is understood, will be landed in Ireland.—New England Utility News.



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