

1-Ruth Elder, aviatrix, helping christen two amphibian airplanes of the New York police which are stationed at the first air police precinct in the United States, at North Beach. 2-New bridge over the Columbia river between Longview, Wash., and Ranier, Ore., which has just been dedicated. 3-Fine home on R street, Washington, which has been purchased by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Taking of Fifteenth Decennial Census Under Way With New Features.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

UNCLE SAM is counting his nephews and nieces and finding out a lot about their prosperity or lack of it. In other words, the fifteenth decennial census is being taken. This big job will be finished in the cities within two weeks of the start, and in the rural districts within one month.

Besides population, this census includes unemployment, agriculture, irrigation, drainage, manufactures, mining, and distribution. The distribution census, which is a new feature, will be made up of statistics of goods sold by wholesale and retail merchants and dealers and of the number of persons employed in trade. Unemployment, considered as a separate subject of inquiry, also is new, although some of the previous censuses have included a single question asking the number of months in which persons have been unemployed during the year.

For the first time each family is asked whether it owns or rents its me, the value of the home or how much rent is paid. Another new question concerns the age of each individual at first marriage, and a third question, "Is there a radio set in your home?" Answers to these questions are expected to furnish valuable new information never before compiled in the United States.

It will be interesting to compare the results of the count with the figures given by the census clock, an Ingenious piece of mechanism in the office of the director of the census in Washington. At one minute after midnight on April 1, when the census started officially, this clock gave the population of the United States as 122,186,893.

The enumerators actually began their work on April 2, and at one o'clock that afternoon President Hoover met J. Sterling Moran, supervisor for the District of Columbia, outside the White House and handed him a filled out family schedule. Everything in it was confidential, as is the case with the replies of every other person in the country.

Missouri, New Jersey and Idaho contested for the honor of having completed the first district in the census. Centertown, Cole county, Mo., which takes its name from the fact that it is the exact geographical center of the state, telegraphed its claim to being the first town to complete the task, to census headquarters. Contesting that honor was Kootenai county. Idaho, which reported the enumeration there completed at 9:30 a. m. Morris township, Morris county, N. J., finished early in the afternoon.

THOUGH wet and dry figures are not included in the census, those supplied by the Literary Digest's national straw vote are being given out daily and are apparently significant enough to give the supporters of prohibition in its present form considerable concern. Dry leaders protest that this poll is unfair, and Senators Jones and Dill of Washington asserted in the senate that the ballots were sent mostly to men. Mr. Dill asked the Digest editor whether women were being discriminated against and was told that the ballots were sent to the same persons who got them in a Presidential election poll

Because of the consideration of the tariff bill on the floor of the house of representatives, the judiciary committee's hearings on the Eighteenth amendment were suddenly halted. Dr. F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, and four other dry leaders were permitted to insert their statements in the record, but the wets, much to the!r disgust, had no opportunity to cross examine them. The keynote of all the statements was sounded by Doctor McBride in this sentence: "Prohibition at its worst, even in the worst cities and in the worst places within these cities. is better than the old-time licensed

liquor traffic at its best."

wets have failed to prove their major contentions - that the Eighteenth amendment fails to contribute most effectively toward the solution of the liquor problem; that the people are asking for repeal, and that they, the wets, have a constructive program upon which they can unite.

FOLLOWING several hours of discussion, the house by a vote of 421 to 153 approved of a special rule to send the tariff bill to conference. The rule made no mention of the verbal understanding that before final action is taken by the conferees separate votes will be asked in the house on sugar, cement, lumber and shingles. The conferees appointed by Vice President Curtis and Speaker Longworth were the ranking members of the senate committee and of the house ways and means committee. They include none of the so-called

SENATOR NORRIS of Nebraska. sponsor of the pending resolution for government operation of the Muscle Shoals project, in a speech in the senate demanded that the American Farm Bureau federation repudiate Chester Gray, its Washington lobbyist, asserting that Gray had been exposed by the lobby investigating committee as a traitor to the farmers' cause. The Nebraska senator reviewed Gray's co-operation with the Tennessee River Improvement assoclation, a lobby in behalf of the cyanamide bid for Muscle Shoals formerly headed by C. H. Huston, now Republican national committee chairman.

CONGRESSMAN SNELL'S resoluof a joint congressional and executive commission to study the question of giving the President power to draft man power and capital in event of war was passed by the house without a record vote.

Approval of the measure after five hours of acrimonious debate was featured by a signal victory for labor interests opposed to the conscripting of workingmen for industrial purposes in wartime. In its original form the Snell measure provided for a study of labor conscription as well as the drafting of industry and man power in event of war. So much opposition developed to the labor phase of the inquiry that an amendment was finally adopted stipulating that the commission "should not consider and should not report upon the advisability, of conscripting labor."

O VER production of wheat in the Northwest may be checked if the farmers take kindly to the plan put forward by Chairman Legge of the farm board at the suggestion of Dr. J. L. Coulter, chief economist of the tariff commission. The plan is for the farmers to exchange part of their seed wheat to the farm board for flax, barley, rye and oats for planting this year. Coulter, loaned to the farm board, started on a two weeks' tour of the wheat belt to try to put the scheme into effect. He hopes to cut the wheat acreage in Minnesota and

the Dakotas by two million acres. It is forecast by the Millers' National federation that the United States' carry-over of the present crop into the new crop year on July 1 will be close to that of a year ago. The carry-over this year is estimated at 243,300,000 bushels, compared to 245,-000,000 bushels on hand last July 1, the forecast states.

WHATEVER else comes out of the London naval conference, there is to be a three-power limitation agreement. It was officially announced at American delegation headquarters Thursday that the American, British

and Japanese were in complete accord. The Americans and British, at a meeting with the Japanese at St. James' palace, indicated acceptance of the Japanese reservations. The only points to be settled are details relating to Japanese reservations on the scrapping and replacing of ships in order to keep their dockyards working. It was said there would be no factor of difficulty in any of the Japanese reservations. The Reed-Matsudaira formula had previously been accepted by the Japanese government with four reservations which were

With this highly encouraging basis Doctor McBride declared that the to go on, the delegates went ahead

considered merely technical.

with their negotiations designed to satisfy the security pact demands of France in the high hope that the French and Italians could be brought into accord with the other powers for the adoption of a five-power treaty. Italy was asked to join with Great Britain and France in a mutual security arrangement affecting the Mediterranean, and conversations were continued concerning how far the British should go in guaranteeing France against aggression. Prime Minister MacDonald has given parliament assurance that Great Britain will undertake no new military commitments, but it was hoped the French could be satisfied, nevertheless. The plenary session of the conference, scheduled for Friday, was indefinitely postponed so that Briand and Henderson might continue their search for a formula acceptable to both their governments, and also to Italy, which had not abandoned the demand for parity with France

Nationalistic organizations of Japan staged a demonstration against the acceptance of the Reed-Matsudaira agreement, declaring it was a humillating surrender of means of national defense in the face of American de-

O NE of the minor worries of the government came to the front when it was found that Mme. Anastasia Tchaikovsky, who claims to be the youngest daughter of the slain Russian czar Nicholas II. had overstayed the visitor's permit on which she was permitted to enter the country. The immigration bureau could order her expulsion, but nothing further could be done about it, for there is no place to which she could be deported. There are already outstanding papers for the deportation of some 700 undesirable Russian natives, but since 1921 the Russian government has declined to receive any of them. They cannot be landed in other countries. so here they remain.

WILLIAM T. COSGROVE, whose resignation as president of the executive council of the Irish Free State parliament was forced by an adverse vote, was re-elected by the dail eireann by a vote of 80 to 65. Eamon de Valera and T. J. O'Connell were first proposed for the place and were defeated decisively after a long and bitter debate.

DR. OTTO BRUENING, the new chancellor of Germany, has formed a ministry which has a good chance to last for some time, although it includes no Socialists. A motion of no confidence in the cabinet, proposed by the Socialists and Communists, was defeated, 252 to 187. because the Nationalists, who hold the balance of power in the reichstag, refused to support it. If the government had fallen Chancellor Bruening, with the consent of President von Hindenburg, would have dissolved the reichstag. He gained the friendship of the Nationalists by promising a generous farm relief program,

BY THE big majority of 530 to 55 the French chamber of deputies ratified the Young reparations plan and authorized President Doumergue to sign this final act for liquidation of the World war and for the evacuation of the Rhineland. The closing day of the debate was quiet, despite warnings of the Nationalists that withdrawal of French troops from the Rhineland would release another German invasion.

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the senate interstate commerce committee that 3,700,000 wage earners were unemployed in February, losing a total of \$400,000,000 in wages, Workless wage earners lost at least \$1,000,000,000 in wages during the first three months of this year, he

"One billion dollars' worth of wealth," said Mr. Green, "created by our wage earners and spent for the products and the services of our industries in three months, would undoubtedly be more than sufficient to turn the tide of business from recession to advance."

Unemployment in the ranks of the federation has not fallen below 9 per cent of the total membership in the last 27 months, according to Mr. Green.

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ommunity Building

Home Ownership Makes

for Superior Citizenship The lure to own a home is as inherent in the mind of the average man and woman as the desire to live.

All down through the ages man has sought to create for himself and his family a place of protection against the elements and danger-with the result that the idea of home has become so indelibly fixed in the mind of the average individual it becomes a matter of pride to own a home.

It is this ever-mounting pride of home that has resulted in the great changes that take place in our larger American cities. We see neighborhoods once looked upon as beautiful residential centers. The style of the homes was once the latest. But in a few years we see these sections abandoned by the original owners, who have moved to other sections, newer and more modern. The older sections are then filled with a citizenship which has moved from some other sections perhaps less desirable, and so on. The endless desire to own a home which can be looked upon with pride by its owner goes on and on.

Statistics prove home ownership usually leads to more happiness and better citizenship. For it is pointed out that usually when a man owns a home he is pretty dependable and

Trees Have Large Place in Town's Appearance

Colonel Sherrill is a lover of trees, He believes that a tree-adorned city will make for the health and happiness of its citizens. He is asking council to repose authority in him to have planted and cared for these friends of ife, wherever possible, along the city streets. No gift of prevision is essential to the foretelling of what this would mean to the city from the present year through generations to come,

To this latitude some of the noblest and most beautiful trees in the world are indigenous. Those cities far-heralded throughout the world as cities of charm and beauty are municipalitles which have resolved tree planting, care, culture and preservation into terms of scientific practicability.

Cincinnati's environs are among the most beautiful in the world, with their prospects of artistic landscapes, their hills and wooded views, the silver gleams of reaching rivers. But arboreal and other natural loveliness need not be restricted to our hills and contiguous urban terrain. Why should a city's streets remain drab, dusty, desolate of fresh harmony of whispering foliage, the grace and symmetry of swaying branches?-Cincinnati Enquirer.

Air-Marking Towns

The problem of getting towns airmarked is quite ponderous and important. It is one that the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce has been wrestling with since it undertook the coordination of commercial aviation enterprise. The energy devoted to the solution has been far from wasted. It has resulted in the air-marking of several hundred communities.

Cross-country flying, however, has attained such a volume that it becomes obvious that the problem will not be fully solved until every hamlet, village, town and city points its name skyward. Consequently, reinforcing the efforts of the Commerce department branch, other agencies have thrown their concerted energies into the solution of the problem.

Proper Building Important

The architectural design and structural efficiency of office and factory buildings as well as homes have an important bearing on the health of America, notes the American Architect, commenting editorially on the recent estimate that the nation's annual loss from illness approximates \$15,-.000,000,000

"There are fewer greater causes of sickness than lack of ventilation, poor lighting, drafts and other such preventable factors," says the magazine, pointing out that false economy on the part of owners who insist on cheap construction often results in loss of workers' time of far greater value than the amount saved by reducing construction expense.

No Need to Fear Upkeep

"Upkeep" is a word often pronounced with the peculiar solemnity that once belonged to "mortgage," implying s mysterious and fearful something. To the imprudent it hangs over the homes like an evil spirit. But the foresighted know the truth. They know that it isn't upkeep that costs, but failure to | tilizer bill and still get results? upkeep.

Good Plan First Need

The secret of the successful house, if there is a secret, is in its plan, First the plan and then a house. If a house is well planned, an impressive exterior in any period or style desired can easily be adapted to it.

What, Careless?

The per capita cost of fires in the United States is at least three times that of any other country. The average annual loss during the last five years has been well over \$500,000,000. -Country Home,

Orville Plum Is 4-H Champion



Star Betty Mechtiide Fayne, a seven-weeks-old heifer calf, is the two mil fonth Holstein-Friesian to be registered by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. She typifies the surge to the front of youth in the development of modern agriculture, as both her dam and her granddam are calf clubcalves and all are owned by and two have been bred and developed by Orville Plum, a calf club boy of Walnut, Ill., who has been prominent in calf club work for the past six years. Orville is shown holding the dam of the two millionth Holstein and his friend and mentor, C. M. Hatland, vocational agricultural instructor who has guided Orville to national honors, is holding the calf. Orville led the nation in judging Holsteins at the National Dairy exposition in 1924 and has been a winner in the 4-H club classes himself and with his Holsteins. Orville has owned a total of 21 Holsteins, only 4 of which were purchased. He now has 8 milking cows and 5 helfer calves and the total value of the 21 head, of which 8 were sold, totaled \$3,500. The addition of 8 medals, 100 ribbons, \$780 in prize money, less \$300 paid for the 4 heifers, brings his income to nearly \$4,000 from club work. In addition, the milk from his herd is now worth \$1,000 a year.

Owners Ignorant of Logs' Value

Much Timber Sold From Farm at Less Than Its Worth to Buyer.

Much timber is marketed from the farm woods of Ohio with little idea in the mind of the owners of the real value of the product, according to F. W. Dean, extension forester for the Ohio state university. Saw logs, Dean points out, are the most important item from which the farm wood income is derived, when timber is sold. And there is very great uncertainty and ignorance about the measurement of the board foot content of saw logs.

Inaccurate Scales Used.

The scale which has been used in Ohio for many years, called the Doyle, Doyle-Scribner, or Buckeye log rule, gives two sets of results, both of them incorrect, when applied to large logs and when applied to small logs, Dean says. All other agricultural commodities, as well as manufactured products, are marketed with an accurate knowledge of their volume, and Dean believes more accurate measures should be applied to the timber products.

Too Much for Small Logs. "One of the chief difficulties with the Doyle rule is that it is based upon a formula which allows too much for slabs from small logs, and too little for slabs from large logs," says Dean. "Consequently, small logs from 8 to 20 inches in diameter yield from 50 to 150 per cent more board feet of lumber than the scale shows. Large logs, 30 to 40 inches through, yield decidedly less lumber than the scale calls for. The Doyle rule was fairly accurate when applied to the virgin forests where the saw logs were of a size larger than those usually cut now. Today a large percentage of the saw logs taken from second-growth timber are less than 20 inches in diameter. and the rule is not accurate when applied to these logs."

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

No farm is well managed without record of its business.

When transplanting do not let the roots of plants lie open to the hot sun or to the drying influence of the wind.

When watering the garden artificially, an occasional liberal application is more effective than frequent light waterings. Late afternoon or evening is the best time.

A soil mulch reduces evaporation of soil moisture, but careful tests in both western Canada and the prairie states indicate that a soil mulch retards the penetration of water from rain.

The first thing to do about the 1930 fertilizer order is to think. What do your fields need most, and why, and what can you do to save on the fer-

The American public is eating more vegetables. Proof of this statement is shown by the increase in production of such humble garden crops as carrots, turnips, and beets. Within five years, carrot production has jumped from three to six million bushels.

Equipment for handling the farm garden has been so much improved, and yet simplified, that one machine may be used to seed all vegetables either In rows or hills, and to weed, mulch and cultivate, simply by using different attachments which fit a wheel and kandle frame.

Making Alfalfa Hay Without Losing Food

Unless Farmer Saves Leaves Cow Is Big Loser.

(By J. C. NISBET, Extension Dairyman, Kansas State Agricultural College.) The ends sought in making alfalfa hay are to secure bright green color. good aroma, retention of the leaves, and freedom from dust, dirt, and rain. Forty-three per cent of the alfalfa

plant is contained in the leaves. Twothirds of the entire plant food content of the hay is contained in this 43 per This fact immediately puts the alfalfa grower face to face with the

proposition that unless he gets the leaves to the cow, he is losing considerable food value. Experiments have proven that when alfalfa hay is exposed to rain it loses 60 per cent of the crude protein, 41 per cent of the nitrogen-free-extract, and 33 per cent of the fat. The total loss amounts to 31 per cent of the

total dry matter of the plant. The

actual damage is even greater, for the

nutrients lost are the most soluble and

hence the most digestible part of the

food elements. Early cut hay contains a higher percentage of protein, but the early cutting may impair future stands. Time of cutting deserves much planning so as to get good quality of hay as well as maintain a good stand.

Chicken's Ills Easier

Prevented Than Cured Correct housing conditions and the

feeding of cod liver oil will forestall certain common ailments of hens, ailments such as colds, roup and laying paralysis, which are much more easily prevented than cured, advises Miss Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist, University farm, St. Paul.

Having housing conditions right is the most important means of controlling common colds or roup, Miss Cooke says. It is especially necessary to avoid overcrowding. A house 16 by 30 feet is large enough for 160 Leghorns, or 120 Rocks. More than one Leghorn for each three square feet, or one Rock to each four square feet, is almost certain to lead to colds or

Good ventilation, without drafts, is a second important condition. The usual straw loft house, or a wellinsulated shed roof house with front ventilation should be satisfactory. However, the conditions within the house should be the test. Unless the air in the poultry house is fresh and free from the odor of ammonia, the ventilation needs correcting. Damp litter is another indication of improper ventilation. Although the litter should be changed as often as it becomes damp, the ventilation should be such that frequent changes will not be necessary.

Legume Hay for Lambs

Is of Big Importance The Purdue experiment station reports results which show the importance of legume hay for lambs. Two hundred lambs were divided into two lots and turned into a field of well-matured corn which also had a light stand of matured soy beans. One lot was given no extra feed, while the second lot received a pound of soy bean hay per lamb per day. The second lot gained a little over nine pounds in 40 days, while the first lot gained only a little over three pounds per lamb in 40 days. In other words, the second lot returned approximately six pounds of gain for the extra 40 pounds of soy bean hay, which is of course an especially good return for hay. In addition to this, the lambs were decidedly thrifty, while those in the first lot were not at all growthy.