



1—View in Chengchow, China, center of fighting between Nationalist and northern troops, which foreigners have been asked to evacuate. 2—Beverly Hills, Calif., celebrating its lead among swiftly growing American cities. 3—John Masefield, new poet laureate of England. 4—Owen J. Roberts of Philadelphia, nominated for associate justice of Supreme court by President Hoover.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Senate Votes for Transfer of Prohibition Bureau to Law Department.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

TRANSFER of the prohibition bureau from the Treasury department to the Department of Justice was voted by the senate. This measure, the first and one of the most important of the law enforcement bills recommended by the Wickersham commission and urged by the administration, was passed without a record vote and having previously been put through the house it went to the President for signature after a few minor changes had been concurred in by the house.

Several of the senators criticised certain features of the bill, especially the dual control of industrial alcohol by the Treasury and Justice departments, but Tydings of Maryland was the only one to offer amendments and his suggestions were speedily voted down. Mr. Tydings argued earnestly in favor of an amendment to permit the use of only nonpoisonous denaturants in industrial alcohol, assenting that present practice was in effect "giving the death penalty to a man who commits no greater crime than violation of the prohibition law." But a large majority of the senators evidently believed the statement of Sheppard of Texas that "poisonous matter put in industrial alcohol is not used in sufficient proportions to kill."

Senator Carter Glass of Virginia said the transfer of the prohibition bureau should have been made years ago, but he attacked the Wickersham commission for "wasting" nearly \$250,000 and asking for that much more. He said he would propose a resolution calling for a statement of the commission's expenditures before any additional money is appropriated. He asserted that the commission had been spending its time "inquiring into delinquents, the depth of automobiles, and such things."

Under the terms of the bill Dr. James M. Doran, present commissioner of prohibition, will remain in the Treasury department, with the title of commissioner of industrial alcohol. Attorney General William D. Mitchell will have the appointment of a new commissioner of prohibition in the Department of Justice.

In connection with Tyding's attack on the poisoning of alcohol it should be stated that Commissioner Doran says his chemists have found that the many cases of "Jaka paralysis" afflicting the drinkers of fake Jamaica ginger are caused by creosote and not by iso-propyl, the industrial alcohol denaturant prescribed by federal regulations.

SCOTT MCBRIDE, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, was before the senate lobby committee several days and was an interesting and combative witness. Despite the vigorous attacks of Senator Blaine of Wisconsin and some rather damaging admissions, he upheld his side of the controversy fairly well. At one time he admitted that the league does not interest itself greatly in the economic views of a candidate, that its principal aim is to insure the election of men who will vote right on prohibition, and that it sometimes supports dry voting, wet drinking candidates for office.

Plans to force a showdown vote on pending proposals to authorize a national referendum on repeal of the Eighteenth amendment or legalize the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer were agreed upon by members of the house wet bloc.

EXAMINATION of the London naval treaty occupied the time of the senate committees on foreign relations and naval affairs and the hearing before the former body attracted capacity audiences. Secretary of State Stimson and Admiral William V. Pratt were the main witnesses heard

by that committee, both of them defending the pact vigorously.

Answering objections to the cruiser provisions of the treaty, which limit the United States to eighteen 8-inch gun cruisers and require the construction of 6-inch gun vessels if this country is to build up to the pact tonnage levels, Mr. Stimson said that the American delegation had followed the wisest course when it decided on a larger percentage of the smaller cruisers. By building a larger proportion of 6-inch gun cruisers, Mr. Stimson asserted the United States had a better chance of obtaining actual parity than if all 8-inch gun cruisers were built.

Before the naval affairs committee Secretary of the Navy Adams undertook to reply to the attacks of Chairman Hale on the treaty. Mr. Adams said that Japan had insisted upon this country's coming down from its proposal for twenty-one 8-inch gun cruisers and that the American delegation pushed its demand as far as possible without breaking off negotiations with Great Britain and Japan. The naval secretary added that he considered the delegation made a fair compromise with Japan.

In England and in Japan there are groups opposing the treaty, each insisting, as do the American objectors, that the other nations got the best of the deal.

With Arthur Henderson, British foreign secretary, as mediator, conversations were held at Geneva by Aristide Briand and Dino Grandi looking to a solution of the Franco-Italian deadlock over naval parity. Satisfactory progress was made, and further negotiations will be carried on through diplomatic channels.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S nomination of Owen J. Roberts to fill the vacancy on the Supreme court bench was referred to a subcommittee of the senate committee on judiciary and it was believed a favorable report would be made soon to the full committee. Confirmation by the senate also was anticipated since little opposition was voiced. Certain of the dry senators at first objected because Mr. Roberts was said to have made a speech against the Eighteenth amendment several years ago, but afterwards appeared satisfied with explanations of that occurrence. President Green of the American Federation of Labor indicated that organized labor was content with the appointment.

BY A vote of 34 to 27 the senate passed the third of the bills sponsored by Wagner of New York for the purposing of relieving unemployment through federal aid. This measure provides for an appropriation of \$4,000,000 for the creation of a federal bureau of unemployment headed by a director who would co-operate with state and local unemployment agencies. The other two bills provide for the gathering of labor statistics and for a joint commission to expedite federal construction work.

Another important measure passed by the senate places Mexican immigration under the national origins quota system and, if it becomes law, will reduce the number of Mexican immigrants from 58,000 a year to fewer than 2,000.

GOV. WALTER J. KOHLER of Wisconsin was acquitted by a jury in Sheboygan of the charge of having violated the state corrupt practices act during his primary campaign in 1928. The attorneys for the state prepared to carry the case to the State Supreme court, but the governor and his friends consider that he has been fully vindicated.

DWIGHT W. MORROW, in a speech opening his campaign for the Republican senatorial nomination in New Jersey, declared he favored repeal of the Eighteenth amendment and restoration to the states of the power to determine their policy toward the liquor traffic. He thinks national prohibition is a mistake because it is not practicable, but he is against the return of the saloon.

UNCLE SAM wishes to know whether or not the Radio Corporation of America, Westinghouse Electric, General Electric and seven affiliated concerns are violating the Sherman

antitrust law in pooling their patents and operations in the field of radio equipment manufacture. Therefore the Department of Justice has filed suit against these companies. Owen D. Young, head of R. C. A., professes to welcome this action, hoping it will clear up a confusing patent situation in the radio industry.

REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD E. BYRD, returning from his epochal exploration of the Antarctic regions, landed in the Canal Zone last week with five members of his expedition. They were given an enthusiastic welcome at Balboa and again at Panama, and planned to remain on the isthmus about two weeks. In another month the admiral will come back to Virginia and his home state will greet him in Richmond with highest honors. Gov. John Garland will present to him a sword purchased by more than ten thousand of his fellow citizens, and there will be banquets and receptions.

The sword, designed in silver and gold, commemorates the famous flights over the North and South poles and the Atlantic crossing.

LAST week saw the passing of another famous Arctic explorer, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, who died of pleuritis at his home in Oslo, Norway, at the age of sixty-eight years. For many years he had been devoted to scientific explorations in the Far North, the most important of his trips being the expedition of the Fram in 1893. But Doctor Nansen was more than an explorer, having gained distinction as a teacher, author, humanitarian, statesman and diplomat. During the war he was high commissioner for repatriation of prisoners, and later was Norway's representative to the League of Nations and head of a Russian relief commission. These activities won him the Nobel peace prize.

LEADERSHIP of the civil disobedience campaign in India passed last week into the hands of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, a distinguished Hindu poetess, and she proceeded to lead her forces against the government salt works at Dharana. The police prevented the rally by blocking the road, and once arrested the poetess but released her.

In the northwestern part of India the revolt was increasing in seriousness and the situation in Lahore and other important cities was said to be growing worse daily. A great mob gained possession of Sholapur after severe fighting with the troops, but later the soldiers ousted the natives and martial law was proclaimed there.

To add to the trials of the British, they are having trouble with the wild border tribes along the Afghan frontier and have subjected them to aerial bombing.

PRESIDENT Chiang Kai-shek of China is proceeding with the utmost vigor to crush the rebellion of the northern provinces and his German-trained troops are reported to have gained a great victory in Anhwei province in a six-day battle, taking 10,000 prisoners and killing many. Pursuing the rebels, the Nationalists captured their new base at Kwitsh in Honan province. Capture of that city, the Nationalists asserted, would force the northerners to fall back upon Kaifeng to consolidate their shattered ranks.

All foreigners were asked by their consuls to get out of the city of Chengchow in Honan, which has been repeatedly bombed by Nationalist planes and was expected to be the center of severe fighting.

SUCCESS crowned the efforts of the first of this year's Atlantic ocean flyers. Jean Mermoz of France and two companions, carrying mail from Paris, hopped off from St. Louis, Senegal, Africa, and landed at Natal, Brazil, 20 hours and 16 minutes later, having flown the 1,975 miles across water unerringly despite a terrific electric rainstorm through which they passed.

Cof. Pablo Sidar, star aviator of the Mexican army, and Lieut. Carlos Rivisora, who started on a nonstop flight from Mexico to Buenos Aires, were killed when their plane crashed into the sea off Port Limon, Costa Rica. They were attempting to land during a sudden storm.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

(©, 1929, Western Newspaper Union.)

"We think that conspicuous events, striking experiences, exalted moments, have most to do with our character and capacity. We are wrong. Common days, monotonous hours, wearisome paths, tell the real story. The vision may be dawn, the dream may awaken on some mountain top, but the test, the triumph is at the foot of the mountain, on the level plain."

SUSTAINING SOUPS

One may prepare with milk vegetable soups which are most nourishing. The vegetables may be asparagus, peas, beans of various kinds, celery, potatoes, turnips, carrots, spinach, onions, corn, cabbage or some of these in combination. The soup should be slightly thickened. The following will be a good basic recipe:

Thicken two cupfuls of milk with one tablespoonful of flour and the same of butter well blended, add seasonings and two-thirds of a cupful of cooked vegetables chopped, mashed or strained. If the vegetable is not starchy, more flour may be added.

Vegetable Vitamin Soup.—Take one cupful each of diced carrots, chopped onion, one and one-half cupfuls of chopped celery, one cupful of diced turnips, two cupfuls of diced potatoes, two quarts of meat stock, one cupful of tomato juice, two tablespoonfuls of chopped green pepper, six tablespoonfuls of butter and a few dashes of pepper. Brown the vegetables, except the potatoes, in the butter, add three teaspoonfuls of salt and one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper. Boil twenty minutes and add the potatoes.

Bean Soup.—Soak one cupful of dried beans over night in a quart of water. Cook in the same water until soft. If onion flavor is liked add a slice or two to the beans while cooking. Mash the beans through a sieve and add water, milk or meat broth enough to make a full quart. Add a little flour to bind and keep the thick part of the beans from settling to the bottom. The flour may be added by mixing it with equal parts of butter Season to taste and serve hot. Garnish with a sprinkling of minced parsley. Slices of lemon and hard-cooked egg are liked for another garnish.

Turnip Soup.—Heat four cupfuls of milk in a double boiler, add one tablespoonful of flour with two tablespoonfuls of butter, then add two cupfuls of fresh grated turnip, one teaspoonful of grated onion, one and one-fourth teaspoonfuls of salt, a half teaspoonful of sugar. Cook until the turnip is soft. Sprinkle with parsley and serve with croutons.

Onion Soup.—Cook six medium sized onions (chopped) in a very little water until tender. Add two table spoonfuls of fat and cook down until the onions are yellow. Mix them with three cupfuls of meat broth, season well. Add a little water to four table spoonfuls of flour; when well blended add to the soup, cook until the starch is thoroughly cooked. Serve with grated cheese sprinkled over the soup plates.

VARIOUS GOOD THINGS

This is the season of the year when lamb is at its best. A crown roast of lamb makes a most imposing appearance for a dinner. The nice thing about the crown roast is that it is so easy to carve. There is an old saying among the French that it is as disgraceful for a host to be ignorant of carving as it is to have a fine library and not know how to read.

The art of carving is a most useful and graceful accomplishment, and it should form a part of the education of every young man and woman. Begin with the easy meats to carve, and the more complicated will not seem so overwhelming.

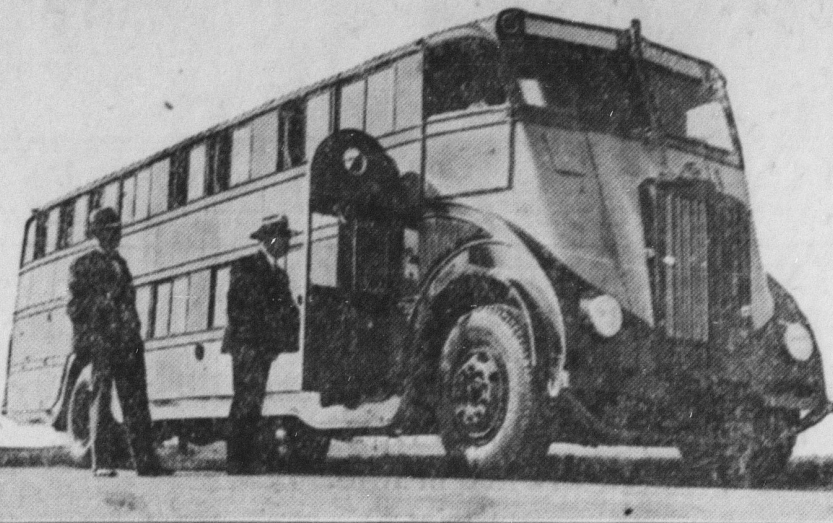
The carver's seat should be high enough to bring the elbows on a line with the table, with ample room for moving the arms. The cut of meat or fowl should be placed on a platter large enough to allow the joint to be carved without danger to the cloth. The garnishment should never interfere with the work of the carver. Such garnishes as parsley and watercress may be laid aside and will not prove objectionable. With a crown roast all the carver has to do is to cut down between every rib. Each piece is then ready to serve.

Cocktail Sauce.—Those who enjoy the shrimp or oyster cocktails or the simpler one of fruit prepared from grapefruit or oranges will like a homemade sauce. Take two teaspoonfuls of grated horse radish, three tablespoonfuls of catsup, one teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, four tablespoonfuls of grapefruit juice and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of tabasco sauce. Mix all the ingredients and pour over the cocktail.

For spring lamb mint sauce is favored. Crush a bunch of mint, cover with a tablespoonful of each of water and lemon juice, boiling hot, add a tablespoonful of powdered sugar and serve. Have the mint finely chopped. Serve mayonnaise on cooked cauliflower instead of the usual butter or cream sauce.

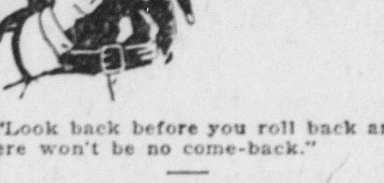
Neely Maxwell

GIANT NEW DOUBLE-DECKER MOTORBUS



The giant new motorbus, a double-decker of a California company, which carries 53 passengers and is capable of 70 miles an hour. For continuous point-to-point speed the bus can undergo a complete substitution of its power plant in but 15 minutes—a new note in motor coach travel. Railroads change the locomotives of their cross-country trains—the new bus simply changes motors.

BILL, THE BUS DRIVER SAYS



"Look back before you roll back and there won't be no come-back."

(By MARCUS A. DOW.)

A grown-up man stepped out of his house on a bright clear day. It was a quiet street, sun shinin', no wind, no rain, no fog. Nottin' to get his goat or interfere with his actions. He had two good eyes, was not deaf, was not bughouse—in fact nottin' wrong with him whatsoever.

His mental and physical construction was grade A. He wasn't in no particular hurry. Was on his way to a library to get a book for readin' that evenin'. So takin' everythin' into account he didn't have an alibi to cover what he done. I leave it to you.

He got in his car standin' at the curb, started the engine, throwed it in reverse and without turnin' his head, twistin' his neck or makin' any effort to look behind him, he backed that bus of his into another one standin' right in back of him. The bus he hit rolled down hill and smack into a baby carriage that was bein' wheeled across the street by a twelve-year-old girl and tips it over. There was a six-month-old baby in that go-cart. It landed on its little head! If you know anything about kids you know at the age their heads is kinda soft and tender-like on top. Well, it killed that poor little mite deader than a door nail. Now that guy wasn't speedin'. He wasn't even drunk, though you'd think he must have been cock-eyed.

He was just a plain drivin' fool, backin' up a car without lookin' behind first to see what was the lay of the land. Backin' up with a jerk by steppin' on the gas too hard and sudden. He smacked into that car like he didn't give a hoot. And he broke a mother's heart.

I know plenty cases where some poor innocent kid or a unlucky guy crankin' his bus has got bumped off or crippled fearful by some careless bozo backin' up sudden without lookin'.

Does your shin hurt a little? Let it be lesson to you.

Smooth Pavements Lower Expenses of Surfacing

Bump-consuming balloon tires and shock absorbers do not constitute an excuse for building wavy or uneven pavements.

Although the modern automobile is a finely devised mechanism, comfort and low vehicle operating costs are still dependent upon the smoothness of the road surface.

Recognition of this is given by practically all state highway departments in the placement of hard-surfaced pavements. Samuel Eckels, chief engineer of the Pennsylvania department of highways, recently announced Pennsylvania's noteworthy achievement in building 276 miles of "excellent" concrete rural roads—pavements on which the motorist cannot detect any perceptible vibration.

The Pennsylvania demand for the grading "excellent" is that the "roughometer," a wheeled device that measures all tiny ridges and valleys in the pavement surface, shall not show more than 25 accumulated inches of roughness per mile.

No Cure-All for Many Troubles in Starting

While there is no cure-all for starting troubles, it is seldom necessary to go to such extremes as priming the spark plugs, running down the battery or flooding the cylinders, and finally towing the car for two or three blocks. Instead of trying to start the car by switching on the ignition, pulling out the choke and then touching the starter, it is far easier if the choke is drawn out and the starter turned over a few times before the ignition is switched on. If the engine turns over slowly with the starter it can be made to turn over easier by leaving the gears in neutral and pushing out the clutch.

THE MOTOR QUIZ

(How Many Can You Answer?)

- Q. How many tractors are on farms in the United States?
Ans. Approximately 775,000.
- Q. What states lead in number of tractors on farms?
Ans. Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Wisconsin, California, Kansas, New York, Minnesota, Indiana, in order named.
- Q. How much was spent for road construction and maintenance in United States in 1929?
Ans. More than \$2,500,000,000, it is estimated.
- Q. Is there a drain on the battery when spark plug gaps are too wide?
Ans. Yes, because the starter is used more to effect a start. Spark plug gaps should be inspected at least twice yearly and adjusted according to the car manufacturer's recommendations.

Wood Blocks Assist in Jacking Up Automobile

If all roads were level and smooth, the problem of jacking up a front or back wheel to change tires would always be simple. Unfortunately, however, there are many times when the normal safe place for a tire change, off the paved portion of the road, presents unexpected difficulties. There may be a deep rut exactly where the jack should be placed, or the road may slope in such a way that the car is likely to roll off the jack. A pair of wood blocks shaped as shown will



BLOCKS BOLTED TOGETHER FOR A STAND FOR CENTER OF FRONT AXLE

Jacking up a car on uneven or rutted ground is easy if you have these blocks to put the jack on and chock the car. At right are shown the blocks ready to use if both wheels are to be jacked at one time.

prove useful in such emergencies. One will serve as a chock for the car on a hill. Two, four, six, or even eight inches can be added to the height of the jack to reach up from a hollow depending on how the blocks are piled. The two blocks bolted together will support the front axle with both wheels off the ground when adjusting, greasing, and so on. For a large car or truck the blocks should measure approximately 8 by 12 inches, with the thickness 4 inches at one end and 2 inches at the other.—Popular Science Monthly.

AUTOMOBILE HINTS

Our reaction, as a pedestrian, to this new rubber type of pavement will probably be upward.

A mile of concrete pavement will shrink approximately 1 inches for the first 12 days after setting.

Engines really breathe through their breather pipes. That is why vented caps are used on these units.

Perhaps some day it will be practical to steer an automobile by talking to it, but it never will be possible to change the color of a traffic light by tooting at it.

It makes no difference what the weather may be; the three commonest causes of overheating generally are the same. In the order of their frequency they are: lack of water, lack of oil, and a broken fan belt.