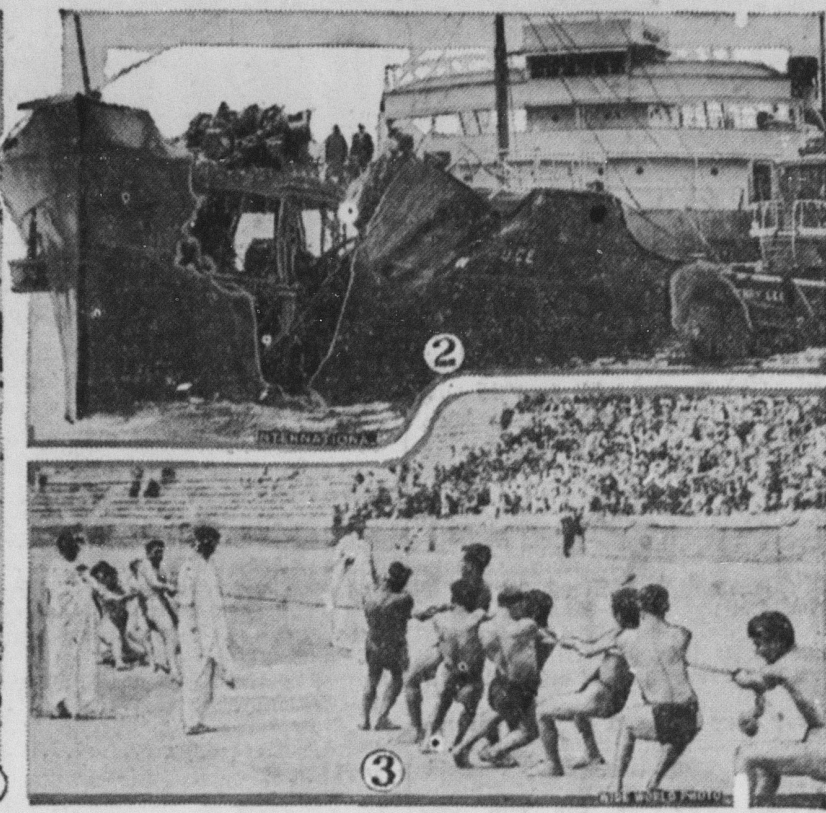


1—Looking aft on the new cruiser Salt Lake City during her trial "blue water" run. 2—Tanker W. W. Bruce almost cut in two by collision with tanker Scottish Maiden off New York. 3—Tug-of-war in the Pythian games, revived at Delphi, Greece, after twenty-four centuries.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

London Naval Treaty Will Be Dealt With by Senate in Special Session.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

RATIFICATION or rejection of the London naval treaty will be accomplished by the senate in a special session, to be called by President Hoover immediately after the adjournment of congress about June 15. This was the plan decided upon by majority leaders of the senate and house with the approval of the President. It was considered best for congress to go ahead with the business before it, complete that and adjourn without taking up the treaty. The house leaders said they were ready to set a date for ending the session as soon as the senate was prepared for such a step. Opposition to hasty action on the treaty, by opponents of the pact, and a desire on the part of members of the house to get through and go home were two of the major reasons for the decision reached. President Hoover's announcement that he intended to call a special session, if necessary, to insure early action on the treaty was a principal factor. Senators Johnson of California and Hale of Maine, leaders of the opposition, were especially vehement in their objections to what they called an attempt to railroad the pact through the senate by administration senators. Under the program adopted, the tariff, rivers and harbors, omnibus and veterans bills will be acted on in the senate before congress adjourns.

More members of the navy general board and other high officers of the navy appeared before the senate committee on foreign relations and naval affairs to tell why they consider the London treaty dangerous for the United States. Much of their testimony was to the effect that it would make it impossible for the navy to protect this country's trade routes; there also was further criticism of the reduction in the number of large cruisers for America and of the increased ratio given Japan.

DEBATE on the conference report on the tariff bill was just getting under way in the senate when some one raised a point of order which was sustained by Vice President Curtis and under which the measure was sent back to conference. Consequently final action on the bill was delayed for at least one week.

The point of order related to a clause in the flexible provision permitting the tariff commission to make effective changes in duties if the President failed either to approve or disapprove a recommendation for an increase or decrease within 60 days. Republican leaders were concerned over the fact that several additional points of order may be made relating to rate items. If these are sustained further delays are in prospect.

FIGURES presented to the senate campaign expenditures committee revealed that Senator Grundy of Pennsylvania spent \$291,000 out of his own pocket in his losing campaign for re-nomination and that the total cost of that campaign was \$332,076. Secretary of Labor Davis, who defeated Grundy, told the committee that he expended and pledged out of his own funds \$10,541.45. He said he also handled about \$10,000 in contributions to his campaign which he turned over to his committee.

Francis H. Bohlen, who ran against Senator Grundy and Secretary Davis with the backing of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, testified that the total expended for the ticket which included himself and candidates for governor and lieutenant governor was a little more than \$200,000. Of this amount \$10,000 was contributed by the association.

SOME of the dry leaders in the senate were considerably more disturbed by the ruling of the Supreme court, that the ordinary purchaser of intoxicating liquor is not guilty of an offense, than was the prohibition en-

forcement bureau. Senator Sheppard of Texas, for instance, urged the early enactment of legislation to make the liquor buyer punishable under the dry laws. Sheppard was co-author of the Eighteenth amendment. Early in the present session he introduced a bill to make the seller and purchaser of illicit liquor equally liable to punishment. Senator Jones of Washington, author of the "five and ten law," and others opposed the views of Sheppard. The court, in an important test case brought by the government, held that congress not only "deliberately and designedly" exempted purchasers in the Volstead act, but for ten years "has significantly left the law in its original form."

Enforcement bureau officials pointed out that the decision was entirely in accord with the policy the bureau had followed.

THREE bills intended to improve prohibition enforcement, principally through the relief of congested federal court dockets, were given the approval of the house judiciary committee. One measure would authorize the summary prosecution of offenses, elsewhere defined as misdemeanors, before United States commissioners without a jury. Whatever the action of the commissioner, it must be confirmed or disapproved by a member of the federal bench.

Another would amend the United States code to define a misdemeanor as an offense calling for a maximum penalty of six months in jail, a fine of \$500, or both, and a felony as an offense punishable by imprisonment for not less than one year.

The third measure would amend the Jones law to define a misdemeanor under the prohibition laws as an offense committed by one who is not an habitual violator of the dry statutes and a case involving not more than one gallon of liquor.

OUT in Seattle a federal grand jury returned indictments against Roy C. Lyle, prohibition administrator for Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Alaska, and others on charges of corruption and bribery. Among the indicted are William M. Whitney, Mr. Lyle's assistant and legal advisor; Earl Corwin, a prohibition agent; M. L. Fryant, a deputy sheriff who won notoriety as a wire tapper in the famous Olmsted "whispering wires" case, and C. T. McKinney, a young lawyer from Kentucky who led the prosecution of the Olmsted liquor gang.

OFFICIALS of the Methodist board of temperance, prohibition and public morals were asked to appear before the senate lobby committee to explain its alleged failure to report, in accordance with the federal corrupt practices act, its activities in the Presidential campaign of 1928.

Deets Pickett, research secretary of the board, testifying in the absence of Dr. Clarence True Wilson, its general secretary, insisted that its activities in behalf of Hoover were "nonpolitical." He pointed out that the Department of Justice has declined to prosecute the board for noncompliance with the federal statute.

Pickett stated that hundreds of thousands of copies of the Voice and the Glipsheet, organs of the board, attacking Al Smith's prohibition record, were circulated during the 1928 campaign; that the religious issue received attention in the Voice, a fact he now deplored; and that, as reported to the board by Doctor Wilson after the campaign, "we did use all the energy that we were capable of in bringing about the election of Herbert Hoover as President and Charles Curtis as Vice President."

"PASSIVE" no longer describes the resistance of the Indian natives to British rule. The rioting is increasing daily and has developed into bloody conflicts with the police and the troops. What is worse, in the eyes of the British, is the fact that the Moslems are joining their traditional enemies, the Hindus, in the campaign in some localities, though in other places there have been sanguinary fights between natives of the two religions.

Worst of all the rioting, but not directly connected with the Indian campaign, was that in Rangoon. In that capital city of Burma warfare broke out between different bands of

coolies when laborers were imported to break a strike of dock workers, and the troops were forced to fire on the mobs. Many were killed and the wounded numbered perhaps a thousand. Latest reports indicated that peace had not yet been restored there. Fifteen Indian coolie women were said to have been tortured and massacred by coolies. All the shops in the city were closed and the food situation was becoming desperate.

PREMIER MUSSOLINI recently delivered several addresses so fiery and provocative concerning the necessity of having Italy prepared for war that the negotiations between that country and France for a naval limitation agreement were broken off, at least temporarily. Some of the French newspapers even hint at the possibility of war between France and Italy, though the conciliatory attitude of the French government is stressed.

On the other hand, Deputy Gray in a speech before the Italian chamber of deputies, appealed to France to make an accord with Italy so that Europe may present a united front against America in the future armed struggle which he is certain will come.

CHINESE Nationalist forces in Honan province are reported to have been severely defeated by the troops of the northern alliance commanded by Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang and numbering about 200,000 men. The government troops were forced to dig in and suspend their advance on Chengchow, the rebel base, until reinforcements arrive. The two armies have been engaged in battle along the railway south of the Yellow river since May 8.

ORGANIZED labor won a big victory when the Supreme Court of the United States upheld an injunction restraining the Texas and New Orleans railroad, a Southern Pacific system subsidiary, from organizing a so-called "company union" or interfering with the activities of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks among its employees.

DETERMINED to hold down government expenditures for veterans' relief to reasonable figures, President Hoover vetoed a bill broadening the basis for pensions for Spanish war veterans which would have added from \$11,000,000 to \$12,000,000 to annual costs to the government.

"I am in favor of properly discharging the national obligation to men who served in war or became disabled and are in need," said the President in his veto message. "But certain principles are included in this legislation which are opposed to the interest both of war veterans and of the public."

CAPT. ROSCOE TURNER, flying a Lockheed Vega monoplane, set a new record for the east to west transcontinental flight. Starting from New York, he made one stop, at Wichita and landed at Glendale, Calif., in 15 hours, 43 minutes, 34 seconds elapsed flying time. He battled strong headwinds all the way to Wichita. Turner's only companion was a lion cub.

The Graf Zeppelin, after spending an hour or two in Buenos Aires, returned to Pernambuco for gas and fuel and then took off on her flight to Havana and Lakehurst, N. J. On the northward leg of the voyage her passengers numbered nineteen. It was arranged that Pernambuco shall be the terminus of a regular Zeppelin service.

Amy Johnson, the young English girl who flew from England to Australia, is touring the Australian continent. She was presented with \$50,000 by English admirers.

SEVERAL well known men and women were taken by death during the week. Among them were Cardinal Lucon, the venerable archbishop of Reims who remained in that city throughout its bombardment in the World War; Mrs. Katherine Keith Adler of Chicago, popular novelist, who was killed in an automobile accident in France; Lord Randall Thomas Davidson, former archbishop of Canterbury; Daniel M. Lord of New York veteran advertising man, and Baron Ashton, the richest man in England.

Turkey Business on Stable Basis

Heretofore Industry Has Been Regarded as Side Issue and Gamble.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Turkey raising in the United States has been regarded as a side issue and a gamble, but increasing knowledge of parasitic diseases and their control is putting the industry on a more stable basis, says A. R. Lee, poultry husbandman of the United States Department of Agriculture. "There are now more than three and a half million turkeys on farms in this country, and they constitute 1 1/2 per cent of all poultry. The 1929 crop of market turkeys indicated a decided advance in the business as compared with 1928. The estimated increase was about 9 per cent."

Information Needed.

In recognition of the increased interest in turkeys and the need for further information concerning parasitic diseases, the United States Department of Agriculture has established a foundation flock of turkeys at the United States range experiment station at Miles City, Mont. This work got under way last spring. Of 600 birds raised last season, 300 were selected for the breeding flocks. Everett E. Weber, a research worker, is devoting all his time to the investigation of parasitic diseases. The work at this station will also include a study of the comparative cost of raising turkeys in confinement and on free range.

The flock was established by purchasing hatching eggs which were incubated artificially. The young birds were brooded in special brooder houses with clean yards until they were about eight weeks old. The investigators took these precautions to prevent infestations of the poult by such parasites as are introduced by adult turkeys. When large enough to range the young poult were provided with large fenced lots and inexpensive shelters for roosting.

Modern Improvements.

"Modern improvements in mechanical means of hatching and brooding have done much to develop the turkey industry," Mr. Lee says. "Day-old poult are now produced by commercial hatcheries and shipped by parcel post in much the same manner as baby chicks. Artificial brooding has been of particular value in preventing losses from blackhead disease which at one time threatened to destroy the industry."

Research workers have determined that this disease is caused by a parasite which cannot live long in soil, but which may be transmitted in the egg of another parasite, the ceum worm. The blackhead parasite survives for long periods in the worm egg. As both turkeys and chickens may have blackhead, usually in a chronic form in mature birds, and as both may also have ceum worms, prevention of the acute, destructive form of blackhead in young turkeys calls for rearing on clean ground away from chickens and older turkeys.

Edible Period of Many Vegetables Lengthened

Many of our best vegetables are edible for a very short period of time. For example, sweet corn is used for food only when it is in the roasting ear stage. When past this stage it cannot be used. The same is true of such crops as beans, peas, lettuce, spinach, radishes and many others. The edible period of such vegetables can be greatly lengthened by a succession of plantings at different dates. For example, if a row or two of sweet corn is planted every two weeks from early in May until the first of July, the roasting ear season will be extended from two to three weeks to nearly two months. This succession of plantings can be practiced for many other vegetables as well with the result that the fresh vegetable season will be greatly lengthened.

Human Deaths From Rat Poison Are on Decline

At the second annual conference of the Eastern Rodent-Control district, held in Washington, it was reported that clippings from thousands of newspapers throughout America indicated a material decline in the number of accidental human deaths from rat poison during 1928.

Since the sales and use of exterminators have not decreased, the conference concluded that the diminished death rate is due to the increased, nation-wide use of powdered red squill, which is unique as an exterminator in that it is deadly to rats, live stock, dogs, cats, poultry and mice but harmless to humans, and even baby chicks. It is highly recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Oats Grown With Wheat as Succotash Are Good

There is a very common notion that oats grown with wheat as a succotash are not good for seed. Just what the foundation of this notion is no one seems to know. There is nothing in the association of the wheat with the oats to in any way disturb its inheritance and it therefore is just as good for seed as oats that have been grown alone. The main difficulty in using such grain for seed lies in thoroughly separating the wheat and oats so that a clean crop can be raised.

Muskmelons May Pay Well on Local Market

Any Garden Soil Is Suitable for Good Crop.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Muskmelons produced locally and sold in small towns and on roadside markets could often be grown to advantage in small acreages in many parts of the country, according to Farmers' Bulletin 1468-F entitled "Muskmelons," recently revised by the United States Department of Agriculture and available to anyone requesting it. The country's carlot markets are well supplied from the big producing centers, but local growers in many sections can advantageously produce and sell melons on the smaller markets which are now not fully supplied by the carlot movement, says the author, W. R. Beattie, horticulturist of the bureau of plant industry.

Well drained, warm, sandy-loam or silt loam soils are best adapted to melon growing although some of the finest melons grow on sandy river bottoms and rich clay loams. Mr. Beattie points out. Warmth, drainage, abundance of quickly available plant food and humus are essential for success. Any garden soil is suitable for melons grown for home use.

Insect pests and diseases are the greatest obstacles to muskmelon growing, according to the bulletin. This crop must be rotated, appearing not oftener than once in five or six years on the same land and with no related vine crops in the rotation if the soil is to be kept uninfested. Seed treatment and dusting or spraying will be necessary for success, the bulletin points out.

The author also comments on varieties and types of melons best suited to the local markets and home gardens, on the preparation of soil, cultivation, harvesting and packing of melons. In established melon growing sections the most urgent need is for improvement of quality and standardization of packs, says Mr. Beattie.

Requests for Farmers' Bulletin 1468-F should be addressed to the Office of Information United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Selecting Dairy Sire on Basis of Past Records

In selecting a dairy bull on the basis of the records of his ancestors consideration should be given to the conditions under which the records were made, says the United States Department of Agriculture. An investigation by the Bureau of Dairy Industry at Beltsville, Md., showed that when cows were milked and fed three times a day instead of twice, confined in box stalls instead of in stanchions, fed enough to make them fat instead of keeping them in ordinary flesh, and bred to freshen at intervals of 15 months instead of 12 the production was increased 50 per cent.

A herd improvement association record of 400 pounds of butterfat, if made under ordinary farm conditions, the bureau says, is equal to an advanced registry or register of merit record of 600 pounds.

Bordeaux Mixture Good Spray for Leaf Hopper

Bordeaux mixture has been found to be an effective remedy for the control of the potato leaf hopper and the disease known as "hopper burn" which accompanies attack by this pest, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Leaf hoppers may migrate from the early to the late crop, and spraying should begin when the pests first appear. The spray should be a fine mist and should thoroughly cover the plants, including the undersides of the leaves. Each side of every row should be sprayed. When leaf hoppers are abundant, three applications should be made, and four are sometimes necessary in hot, dry summers. Dusting with commercial copper-lime dusts is also effective.

Agricultural Notes

Make sure that growing heifers have plenty of fresh, pure water at all times.

Cows should be removed from the pasture several hours before milking if their milk is known to contain the off flavor produced by weeds and plants.

No purchase of vitamin rich feeds is necessary where the proper amounts of good alfalfa are fed, say about one pound to every 100 pounds live weight, in a balanced ration.

Where milk is sold it is usually more convenient to cool it at once after milking. It is true that bacteria do not begin to increase rapidly in milk till from two to four hours after milking.

Dairy farmers may help improve the price of cream by consuming more butter and dairy products. Temporary overproduction may be corrected by selling for slaughter all low producing and unprofitable cows.

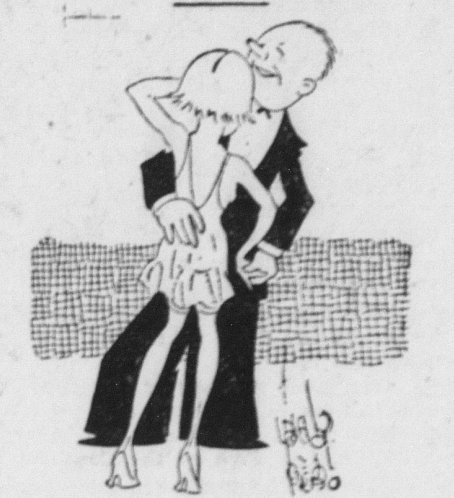
Efficient separators deliver skim milk that tests below 2 per cent. When the fat content of skim milk reaches 5 per cent there is a preventable loss of three pounds of butterfat in 1,000 pounds of skim milk delivered by the separator.



A Few Little Smiles

HIS DIFFICULTY
Little Billy, returning from dancing school, was asked by his mother, "How was the lesson?" to which Billy replied, "Not so good, Mummy."
"How do you mean, 'not so good?'"
"Well," said the contemplative four-year-old, "I couldn't get the step the teacher showed me."
"Oh, so that was it. What do you think was the trouble?"
"Well, Mummy, I've been thinking about it, and I think it was my feet."

GOOD AT HISTORY



He—Are you good at history?
She—Indeed I am! I never forget a date.

No Unemployment
Though compensation is not great
When politics goes dizzy,
There's work in every state
To keep large numbers busy.

Nothing to Worry About
Gentleman (buying a cigar)—By Jove! If I haven't left my pocket-book at home.
Saleswoman—That's all right; you can pay me tomorrow.
Gentleman—Yes, but suppose I should get run over or get hit by a falling brick?
Saleswoman—Well, it wouldn't be any great calamity, anyhow.

Quo Vadis?
Policeman (to motorist who nearly collided)—Don't you know that you should always give half of the road to a woman driver?
Motorist—I always do, when I find out which half of the road she wants.
—Boston Transcript.

Results of the Fray
"Say, old man, you are a sight! Why, you are patted with fudge and smeared with chewing gum. Get mixed up in a candy store?"
"Worse than that. I attempted to umpire a basketball game between two girl teams."

WOULDN'T TRY IT AGAIN



Diner—Let me see—I had a steak yesterday.
Waiter—Yes, sir. Will you try it again today?
Diner—No, I think not. If you will bring me a different one I'll see what I can do.

The Fickle Public
How many a man of genial style
Who can't see when to stop
Is entertaining for awhile
And then proves just a flop.

Poor Papa!
He—My dear, you talked in your sleep a long time last night.
She—What did I talk about?
"Well—er—it seemed to be mainly abuse of me."
She—I wasn't asleep.

More Modernism
Jack—Why did you break with Alice, I thought you were crazy about her?
Jim—I am, but I decided I couldn't stand it to live with her folks.

Latest Car Out
Mrs. Bragg—My husband's car is the latest one out, you know.
Mrs. Cutter—Yes, I've heard the neighbors complain that it wakes them up when he puts it in the garage.

Just a Drop
Wife of aviator who is about to cross the Atlantic—But what would failure be?
Aviator—Oh, just a drop in the ocean.