



1—Mary Duff of Lawrenceville, Ill., receiving from Mrs. Margaret H. Lower, field director of the American Red Cross, the Mrs. Henry R. Rea gold medal as the outstanding member of this year's class in the army school of nursing. 2—View of the great Harbor bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal, just opened for traffic. 3—The Graf Zeppelin at Lakehurst, N. J., after her flight from Brazil.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Congress Overrides Hoover Veto of Spanish War Pension Measure.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PRESIDENT HOOVER is not having a pleasant time with a congress whose mind is to a considerable extent fixed on the chances of re-election next fall. The majority in both houses is Republican but it isn't always "administration," especially when being so might cost some votes at the polls.

This condition was illustrated last week when congress overrode the President's veto of the Spanish war veterans' pension bill. In repassing the measure the senate voted 61 to 18 against Hoover, and those for the bill included 28 Republicans, 32 Democrats and one Farmer-Labor member. Only 14 members of the lower house, all Republicans, voted to uphold the veto, with 298 against it.

Vetoing any pension bill is painful for a President, and in this case Mr. Hoover displayed courage. His three objections to the measure were held by the press of the country for the most part to be well taken. The provisions he opposed are the reduction of the service period upon which pension claims may be made for disabilities of a non-service nature from 90 to 70 days; and that venereal diseases, drug habits or alcoholism, contracted at any time in the life of the veteran, shall constitute disabilities entitling the sufferer to a pension. He also contended that need should be an element of valid claim.

The enthusiasm with which both senate and house passed the bill over the veto is strongly reminiscent of the time when the Grand Army of the Republic was strong enough numerically to obtain from congress any legislation it desired.

WHAT will happen to the London naval treaty in the senate is still a matter of conjecture. Senators Watson and Moses last week urged the President to postpone the consideration of the pact until after the autumn elections, but he insisted on his plan to call a special session of the senate immediately after the adjournment of congress. This despite the warning from the two leaders that if the discussion proved to be protracted the senate might adjourn the special session and throw the whole question over to the winter session. Next day Senator Henry J. Allen of Kansas submitted to Mr. Hoover a plan that seemed to impress him.

The Kansas senator thought that the wisest strategy would be to bring the treaty before the senate at the present session, immediately following the passage of the rivers and harbors bill, but before the veterans' legislation is taken up. There has been much talk of the difficulty of keeping a quorum of the senate on hand to discuss the treaty, but Mr. Allen opined that few senators would dare go home before the veterans' bill comes up. Altogether, the effect of the situation, thought Senator Allen, would be to expedite the disposition of the treaty.

It was disclosed at the Navy department that contracts for the construction of the new aircraft carrier and two fleet submarines slated to be let before July 1 will not be awarded until after the senate has acted on the treaty. According to Secretary of the Navy Adams, contracts for no more warships will be let this fiscal year.

CERTAIN citizens who have been badgered, embarrassed and distressed by the persistent proings of congressional investigating committees probably cheered—in private—for Bishop James Cannon, Jr., last week. That militant chairman of the board of temperance and social service of the Methodist church, South, and official of the Anti-Saloon league, challenged the authority of the senate lobby committee to investigate his political activities in the campaign of 1928, refused to reply to its questions in that connection and defied its im-

plied threats to punish him for contempt, as others have been punished in similar circumstances.

Cannon was willing to tell a lot about his work as a lobbyist, "using the word in its legitimate sense," in behalf of prohibition legislation, but, as he stated to the press afterward, he insisted "that this singling out of myself and of the Virginia anti-Smith Democrats because we fought the wet Tammany candidate is a deliberate, intolerable infringement upon the rights of American citizens, and is a threat to independent citizens against a repetition of the independent action of 1928."

The bishop also told the press much about the disposal of money contributed by E. C. Jameson of New York for the anti-Smith campaign in Virginia—information he had refused to give the committee.

Senator Caraway, chairman of the committee, who was in Arkansas at the time, issued a statement upholding the bishop's stand and denying that the committee had a right to inquire into Cannon's political activities. The investigation was being conducted by Senators Walsh of Montana and Blaine of Wisconsin.

On Thursday Bishop Cannon repeated his refusal to answer the committee's questions, and then coolly walked out of the room without waiting to be excused. He was done, he said, unless the committee wished to subpoena him.

"If the bishop's defiance yesterday was not contempt, and I think it was, his action today is certainly a clear case of contempt," declared Walsh, whose opinion was echoed by a number of senators. The contumacy of Cannon probably will be reported to the senate with a request for contempt proceedings.

ONE more step in the President's dry enforcement program was taken when the house, by a vote of 218 to 117, passed the Wickersham bill designed to relieve congestion in the federal courts by eliminating jury trials in minor prohibition cases.

If it becomes law the measure will radically revise the federal court procedure in criminal cases extant for more than a hundred years. It provides that defendants charged with "petty offenses" shall first be given a hearing before a United States commissioner whose recommendations shall go to the District judge for final disposal. The accused will be given a jury trial only if he demands it in a specified manner and time limit.

The house also adopted bills supplemental to the juryless trial measure, one of them defining as "petty offenses" all crimes involving a jail sentence of less than six months or a fine of less than \$500, and another amending the Jones act to make the manufacture, transportation or sale of less than one gallon of liquor a "petty offense."

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania is now officially wet. The state committee, which was reorganized at Harrisburg, adopted a platform that recommends the repeal of the state enforcement act and the Volstead act and removal of the Eighteenth amendment from the federal Constitution.

THE French chamber of deputies opened its summer session last week with the opposition members ready with a flock of interpellations. Among the things they wanted the government to explain were the naval treaty, the serious Red revolt against French rule in Indo-China, national security and an oil scandal that has involved prominent officials. It was predicted in Paris that the Tardieu cabinet would not survive the summer.

IF THERE is a naval building race between France and Italy, the blame must rest with France, according to Foreign Secretary Dino Grandi of Italy. In a speech before the senate Grandi said that last month in Geneva he proposed to Aristide Briand that the two nations suspend their naval construction program for 1930 and that the French foreign minister refused to consider the proposition. The senate thereupon approved the government's policy of augmenting the Italian navy. Several of the senators declared the Mediterranean would be the theater of the next European war. Recently Premier Tardieu announced that the French would expend large

sums for fortifications in the Alps. In reply, Senator Ricci of Italy urged the continued strengthening of the Italian frontier defenses in that region. Three questions divide France and Italy today, continued Senator Ricci. They are, first, control of the Adriatic; second, the status of Italians in Tunis; and third, the southern frontier of Libya. He repeated the oft heard charges that France was pouring arms and military supplies into Jugo-Slav ports.

GREAT BRITAIN was called upon to defend her regime in Palestine when the mandates commission of the League of Nations met in Geneva. Numerous complaints had been made of the British regulations, especially one curbing for a time the immigration of Jews to the Holy Land. T. Drummond Shiels, under secretary of state for colonies, declared that immigration was restricted only pending the receipt of an additional report and recommendations from Sir John Hope Simpson, who is now making a new survey of Palestine.

PUTTING a stop to the raids on the salt works, the rainy season came to the aid of the British in India. But the campaign of the Nationalists, though checked, has not ceased to function. The Gandhi followers and all the rest of them are now concentrating on tax resistance, which will be more serious than salt raids.

On the northwest frontier, where the Reds and wild tribesmen are giving a lot of trouble, British troops occupied several villages and took command of the situation, shelling the positions of the rebels in the hills.

TERRIFIC fighting was reported to be going on along the Yellow river between the Chinese Nationalist armies and the northern rebels, with the final results in doubt. Dispatches told of victories claimed by first one side and then the other. The outcome of this conflict may settle the fate of the Nanking government. Late in the week messages received in Shanghai said the northern troops had crossed the Yellow river sixty miles east of Tsinanfu, broken the Nationalist lines and reached the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway line in the vicinity of Chowtsun. The Nationalists also lost the important city of Chansha, capital of Hunan province, to a crowd of rebels and bandits called the Red army.

Apparently the Russians have given up hope of results from the Moscow conference between China and Russia on the Chinese Eastern railroad and have reverted to direct action along the frontier of northern Manchuria. The Nationalist government charges the Soviets have raided the town of Taiheho in Chinese territory opposite Blagoveshchensk and carried away a number of Chinese and also a large amount of farming machinery.

CARRYING twenty-two passengers and a large cargo of freight and mail, the Graf Zeppelin left Lakehurst, N. J., Monday night for the return trip to Friedrichshafen. She had a pleasant and swift passage across the Atlantic until she neared the coast of Portugal, where a storm and heavy winds were encountered.

It is hoped that the Zeppelin will be in Chicago late in August as one of the attractions at the national air races to be held there.

W. CAMERON FORBES, Boston banker and former governor general of the Philippines, has been tentatively selected as the new ambassador to Japan, according to information learned in administration circles. Mr. Forbes, a close friend of President Hoover, served as chairman of the special commission which recently completed a survey and report on the American administration of affairs in Haiti.

IN RECOGNITION of his "outstanding contributions in the many fields of human service," the Louis Livingstone Seaman gold medal was presented to President Hoover by the American Museum of Safety. The award of the medal was decided upon before Mr. Hoover's nomination for the Presidency but the formal presentation was delayed.

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Fertilizer Aids Farmer's Income

One of Best Means of Increasing Productivity and Helping Soil.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"If all the fertilizer—7,500,000 tons of it—used annually by farmers of the United States were sold in bags it would take nearly a hundred million of them," says Dr. Oswald Schreiner, chief of the division of soil fertility of the bureau of chemistry and soils, United States Department of Agriculture.

Help Productivity.

"The use of chemical fertilizers," he says, "is one of the best means of increasing productivity and improving soil fertility. It is conservatively estimated that for every dollar invested in fertilizer the average return is about \$3. The reason that farmers are buying \$250,000,000 worth of fertilizer a year is that the best farmers of the country know that it pays them to use fertilizers."

Summing up the relation of fertilization to farming under present economic conditions, Doctor Schreiner says: "With the present high cost of labor, increased acreage is not so advisable as increased production per acre. Under present costs of production the proper use of fertilizers offers one of the best ways for the American farmer to increase his farm income. An acre of underfed plants, struggling for growth and reproduction, means not more, probably less, than an average yield of crops, the selling price of which is absorbed to meet the costs of interest, taxes, cultural operations, and seed. If there is to be any profit it must come from a higher yield. Therefore it is better to produce a high and profitable yield on less acreage than an average yield on the full acreage. This is true of all crops."

Doctor Schreiner says that intelligent application of lime and complete fertilizers makes it easy to double or triple yields of pasture grasses and—a point which is more important but is often overlooked by dairy farmers—to increase by this means, the protein, lime, and phosphorus content of the grasses. Such forage often improves the health of the stock and insures against mineral deficiency diseases and nutritional abortion.

Don't Expect Magic.

Doctor Schreiner warns farmers that they must not expect fertilizer to work magic or to make up for shortcomings of crops, soils, poor seed, inefficient spraying, poorly plowed and cultivated land, poor drainage, acid soil, or for a low supply of humus.

"Use manure to improve your soils. Grow green manure when you cannot get stable manure. Then you will have better returns from your fertilizer," he advises farmers and points out that there is a specific quantity of fertilizer which yields the maximum profit in any given case and the amount varies greatly with different crops and different soils, and is greater, by far, for high-price crops than for low-priced crops.

Cutting Small Trees Is Quite Costly Business

Parker O. Anderson, forestry specialist of the extension division, University farm, St. Paul, advises farmers in the handling of their woodlots to avoid the cutting of small trees. He says that the cutting of such trees is poor business, that the leaving of small trees of desired species means increased future profits. When small trees are relieved of the competition of larger trees they grow in height and diameter at a correspondingly higher rate. This means a speeding up of the future crop.

Mr. Anderson says that cutting trees under 12 inches in diameter is ordinarily unprofitable. This is because they yield only a small amount of lumber whereas if they are left to grow until they are from 16 to 18 inches in diameter they give a much larger yield and command the prices of higher grades. He cites certain tests made by the Lake States Experiment station which show that for 1,000 board feet from eight-inch logs the cost is about \$20 whereas from 24-inch logs the cost is about \$9.37.

Many Miniature Farms Not Listed by Census

Government officials estimate that there are 5,000 farms of less than three acres in this country to which individuals gave their entire time last year. In taking the 1930 agricultural census, areas of less than three acres were not listed as farms unless they produced as much as \$250 worth of farm products in 1929. Small areas of more than three acres were classed as farms regardless of the value of products if the land is actually being farmed.

Serious Insect Pest

The most serious insect pest on potatoes is usually the leaf hopper, a small green insect that lives mostly on the undersides of the leaves and feeds by sucking the juice from the foliage. This insect causes the leaves of the plant to curl up and turn brown at the margins. In some years the yields from unsprayed fields have been reduced 50 per cent or more by leaf hopper injury. Bordeaux mixture, (4-5-50 strength), is the most effective material in controlling leaf hopper injury.

Peas at Canneries Lead All Vegetables

Usually Grown Along With Other Crops for Canning.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Since 1905 the volume of garden peas grown for canning has multiplied more than five times, and since 1922 this crop has headed the list of vegetables grown for canneries. In 1928 pea canners packed 17,943,000 cases, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Peas are usually grown along with other vegetables for canning, and the culture is centralized in the vicinity of canneries, according to Farmers' Bulletin 1255-F, "The Production of Peas for Canning," recently revised by V. R. Boswell of the bureau of plant industry. The bulletin may be obtained free from the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The bulletin points out that peas are not exacting in their soil requirements but demand a soil that is well drained and not too dry. A cool climate is preferable and planting should be as early as the soil can be worked in the spring. The individual grower's acreage is limited by the suitability of his soil and equipment and by the availability of labor at rush time. Ten or fifteen acres of peas usually fits well into a 100-acre rotation.

The pea is a legume, and when the proper bacteria are present it enriches the soil by accumulating the expensive element, nitrogen, from the air. The bulletin notes instances of increases of wheat yields in New York state ranging from five to eighteen bushels an acre as the result of a previous pea crop.

Regular Schedule Adds to Dairy Farm Profits

A regular schedule for the feeding and milking of dairy cows has been shown to increase profits, according to a report made by Carl Stadig, tester of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association No. 1 of Nicollet county, Minnesota. The report was made to Ramer Leighton, head of the dairy herd improvement association work of the state at University farm, St. Paul. According to Mr. Stadig, one of the members of his association, who is a good feeder and manager but who has been irregular as to the time of feeding and milking, adopted a definite schedule. As a result, his production increased 15 per cent.

Paul Stav, tester of the Harmony-Preston association, reports that stripping by hand, following the use of the milking machine, increases the butterfat content of the milk. In a report to Mr. Leighton he says that one cow's milk without the stripping tested 2.5 per cent butterfat whereas with the stripplings it tested 3.5 per cent.

The monthly report of Mr. Leighton shows that in January 38,955 cows were under test in Minnesota. Of these 8,564 gave in January more than 40 pounds of butterfat. The report says also that 1,515 herds in the association averaged more than 25 pounds of butterfat per cow.

New Tomato Pollinator Is Electrical Vibrator

One thing that occasionally cuts a slice from the tomato-grower's income is the failure of early blooms to set fruit. Apparently the weather has to be just right for pollination; and though plants may blossom early, there will be no sets without pollination. In order to have satisfactory pollination, the air must be warm and dry.

Artificial pollination is the answer to this difficulty, of course. Several methods are in use—shaking the vines, tapping the blossoms, and actual transfer of pollen by hand.

Now comes a new wrinkle—an electrical tomato pollinator—a device not unlike an automatic pistol, with a vibrator on it. This electric vibrator seems to do a good job, even on damp, sunless days.

Agricultural Squibs

Cream should be separated to contain not less than 35 per cent fat. Clean utensils are most essential.

If you never grew kohlrabi, take a chance on a 10-cent package. It is a tasty member of the turnip tribe.

It costs money to wash the smut out of wheat before it is milled into flour. That is why smutty wheat has to be discounted. Smut discounts can be avoided by treating seed with copper carbonate.

Cow testing enables the dairyman to know which cow is "boarding" and which is paying for her keep. With low butter-fat prices, it is more important than ever to get rid of the loafers in the herd.

Milk and cream spoil more rapidly during warm weather. By cooling dairy products as rapidly as possible after being produced, bacterial growth can be greatly checked. Frequent stirring promotes rapid cooling.

Dry cows should be fed all of the good legume hay that they will clean up, as legume hay is a good source of calcium, one of the minerals that a dairy cow requires, and supplies considerable quantities of protein.

Current Wit and Humor



JAMI

A meeting of the members of two clubs was held for the purpose of deciding whether the clubs should be amalgamated. After the voting had taken place, the chairman announced: "This meetin' has voted in favor of the two clubs bein' marmaladed."

"I suppose you mean, Mr. Chairman, that they be jammed together?" inquired the secretary of one of the clubs.—Montreal Star.

A WEAKNESS OF HERS



"Well, dear, I'll be at the altar tomorrow at ten sharp."

"If I'm not there, darling, please wait. I'm so often late for my weddings."

Photographs

I saw an old-time photograph. As I contrast it with the new I pause to sigh and then to laugh. It looks so young—and foolish, too.

Alimony for Him

"I guess I'll have to give him up as hopeless," she sighed.

"Is he as bad as ever?" asked her dearest friend.

"Yes," she replied. "I've bought him the right shaving cream, the right tooth paste, made him use the proper tobacco; in fact, I haven't overlooked a single ad, and still he is impossible."

First Reading

Mistress—Isn't that the postman, Mary? Who's gone to the door?

Mary—Please, ma'am, cook has.

Mistress—Well, what's she such a long time for?

Mary—Please, ma'am, I think it must be a postcard.—Monmouthshire Beacon.

Just Came True

"I'm beginning to believe in fortune-telling."

"Why? Something come true?"

"Yes. A fortune-teller told me yesterday that I would have money left after paying my wife's dressmaker's bill."—Stray Stories.

EXPLAINED AT LAST



"How do you suppose that Chicago came to be such a great railroad center?"

"Why, to furnish a quick getaway for the bandits, of course."

Tear for Ellis

Thed a tear For Ellis free: The car he hit Was marked "P. D."

Liquid Chicken

Freshman—We sure have a fine landlady. She saved me the tenderest part of the chicken when I was late for dinner yesterday.

Soph—What part was that?

Freshman—The gravy.—Capper's Weekly.

No Good Cook

Ichiban—My wife is a canny house-keeper.

Sayonara—My wife doesn't know how to cook either.

Monologist Appreciated

"You often buy things you don't exactly need."

"Yes," answered the amiable lady. "When a capable salesman appears, whether I think much of his wares or not, I feel as if so good a monologue ought to be worth something."

Too Extravagant

"Darling, I offer you my heart and my fortune."

"Don't be extravagant, dear. Your fortune will be quite enough."