



1—Former President and Mrs. Coolidge in the grounds of "The Beeches," the new home in Northampton, Mass., which they have just occupied. 2—Medal to be presented by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and his crew of Antarctic explorers on June 25. 3—Crew of the Swordfish, schooner which is on its way from Chicago for a three-year cruise around the world on behalf of the Chicago Centennial exposition.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Carol's Romantic Coup Wins for Him the Throne of Rumania.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

CAROL CARAIMAN, once crown prince of Rumania, then an exile from his country, is now King Carol II after one of the most romantic and spectacular coups d'etat of modern times. Everything being arranged by his friends, he flew to Bucharest in an airplane and was immediately welcomed by the parliament, which voted to give him the crown and to make the little king, Michael, Carol's son, the heir apparent. Practically the entire population of Rumania seemed to be glad to have Carol back, though the Liberal party voted his return was a "dangerous adventure" and refused to accept the new order of things. Carol signed a law legalizing all acts of the regency in the name of King Michael and also approved a general amnesty act; but he then proceeded to punish certain prominent politicians who spoke against him after his return. He told correspondents he would work constitutionally through parliament and that he had no idea of establishing a dictatorship. At latest reports he was having some difficulty in forming a government, since the National Peasants' party decided not to participate and therefore Juliu Maniu could not accept his former position of premier. Carol's future family concerns were somewhat doubtful. His mother, Queen Dowager Marie, hastened to Bucharest from Oberammergau to welcome him, and there were confident predictions that he would be reconciled to Princess Helene, his former wife, their divorce having been his annulled. Magda Lupescu, the red-haired woman for love of whom Carol four years ago gave up his wife and claim to the throne, has returned to Rumania, but declared her associations with Carol were ended.

CHICAGO has been aroused to a tremendous anti-crime spasm by the cold-blooded murder of Alfred J. Lingie, veteran police reporter of the Chicago Tribune. Rewards totaling \$55,100 have been offered for information leading to the conviction of the slayer; the city authorities have been subjected to the severest criticism for not suppressing the gangsters, and the police department is apparently devoting most of its attention to rounding up the known criminals or frightening them out of the city.

Lingie was a remarkably well posted crime investigator and was intimately acquainted with the affairs of both the underworld and the police. Presumably because he knew too much, he was shot down in broad daylight by one of two men, who made their escape in the crowds on Michigan avenue. The press of Chicago and of the entire country looked on the murder as a bold challenge of the gangsters to the press and there was a universal demand for the arrest and punishment of the slayer.

HALF a hundred lives were lost by fire and drowning when the steamer Fairfax of the Merchants' and Miners' line rammed and sank the tanker Pithia, laden with 500,000 gallons of high-test gasoline, in Massachusetts bay off Scituate, in the midst of a dense fog. Two minutes after the collision the tanker exploded and flames swept over the liner. The sea around the two vessels was immediately covered with blazing oil and many panic-stricken passengers and members of the crews who jumped overboard were burned to death. The tanker speedily went to the bottom and her entire crew was lost. About eighteen persons on the Fairfax died in the accident and others were so badly burned that recovery was doubtful.

Federal authorities started an investigation of the disaster in Boston and had for consideration serious charges including the allegation that the Fairfax was traveling at almost

top speed despite the fog, and that the liner's officers failed to give an adequate idea of the extent of the accident in early radio messages. Capt. S. J. Brooks of the Fairfax asserted, according to a federal steamboat inspector, that D. C. McNeil, vice president of the Merchants' and Miners' line, instructed him to send the message to the company's offices in code instead of broadcasting an S O S call.

CONGRESS has finally disposed of the tariff bill after months of hearings, debates and discussions. The measure passed the senate by a mighty slim majority. Senators Reed and Grundy having decided to vote for it despite their belief that it was unfair to eastern industrial interests. The bill's passage through the house was of course much easier.

BISHOP CANNON of the Methodist Church, South, and of various dry organizations, probably will not be punished for contempt of the senate committee on lobbying, but his conduct has been reported formally to the senate. He appeared again voluntarily last week and repeated his refusal to answer questions relating to his political activities in the 1928 campaign. He already had explained that he did not intend to express contempt by walking out of the hearing without being excused. The committee in private conference decided it would be fruitless to attempt to punish the bishop for an alleged contempt committed before less than a quorum of the committee or to seek additional authority from the senate to pursue the inquiry and perhaps force Cannon to testify.

DISCUSSION of the naval treaty was complicated by the President's refusal to let the senate foreign relations committee have all the documents concerning the pact and the London conference on the ground that this would be incompatible with the public interest. Senator Johnson of California was especially insistent that the committee should have these papers since the senate has equal power with the President in the making of treaties. After much talk Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, one of the delegates to the conference, offered to turn over the secret correspondence on the treaty to Johnson on condition that the documents should not be made public. The Californian rejected this offer, and the committee adopted a resolution setting forth the contention that it is entitled to examine all documents relating to the London treaty. Chairman Borah said the dispute would have little effect on the outcome of the treaty debate.

THOUGH the house appropriations committee reported favorably the second deficiency bill carrying an initial appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the Boulder dam project, the action was taken only after changes in power contracts had been made which would give greater protection to the government.

Members of the committee obtained admissions from Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur and other witnesses that while the contracts with the city of Los Angeles and the metropolitan water district required the government to furnish specified amounts of water and power, there was no specific requirements on the part of the municipalities to buy a minimum amount of water or power. Amendments were made in the contracts to meet these objections.

PRESIDENT HOOVER nominated W. Cameron Forbes of Boston to be ambassador to Japan, and reappointed Chairman Legge and C. C. Teague members of the federal farm board.

REGULAR Republicans of Wisconsin held their state convention in Oshkosh and endorsed Gov. Walter J. Kohler for renomination. The delegates adopted a platform embodying what is called the "new progressivism," the aim of which is to provide a common meeting place for folks in the middle of the road between reactionaries and radicals. It reiterates the petition of the Wisconsin legislature asking congress to authorize a nation-wide referendum on prohibition.

Another plank calls for restrictions on the operations of chain stores. The Democrats of Indiana also put out a state ticket and assailed the Republican party for all kinds of alleged misdeeds, charging that the people no longer govern themselves.

NOBLES of the Mystic Shrine in great numbers gathered in Toronto, Ont., for their annual convention, staged a wonderful electric parade that was almost wrecked by the immense throng of eager spectators, and enjoyed themselves generally in a city where they were not hampered by prohibition laws. Thursday they dedicated a peace memorial, the principal speaker being Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas. The imperial council elected Esten A. Fletcher of Rochester, N. Y., imperial, potentate and selected Cleveland, Ohio, as the scene of next year's convention.

PRESIDENT HOOVER awarded the Charles R. Walgreen prize of \$500 for the winning essay in the second annual Gorgas memorial essay contest to Pauline Lodge of Lakewood, Ohio, a high school senior. She captured the prize in a field of 5,000 high school students all over the country. In addition to the five \$100 bills handed her by the President, she received \$250 for travel expenses to the National Capital.

JULIO PRESTES, president-elect of Brazil, returning Mr. Hoover's visit to Brazil last year, was the guest of the President and the government in Washington last week. Secretary of State Stimson and other high officials met Doctor Prestes at the railway station and he was escorted by marines, cavalry and artillery to a private residence placed at his disposal by the government. The chief feature of his visit was a state banquet Thursday evening.

WHAT may prove to be one of the greatest discoveries of medical science is announced by Dr. J. A. Pfeiffer of Baltimore. He says he has isolated the microscopic organism that is the cause of the common cold which is estimated to cause the American worker a loss in wages alone of two billions a year. With this microcococcus a vaccine has been worked out that has proved successful in a long period of tests and that Doctor Pfeiffer and his associates say will immunize people against catching colds for one to three years.

THE first volume of the long awaited report of the Simon commission on India was published simultaneously in London and India. The first paragraphs declare that Great Britain stands by its promise to grant India self-government within the empire at the earliest moment compatible with the safety and prosperity of the country. In England the report was most favorably received, but the Nationalists of India and the native press there berated it as an insult to their country. The princes of the Indian states of course endorsed it for they are the warm supporters of the British rule.

SOUTH FLORIDA'S oldest financial institution, the Bank of Bay Biscayne, and three of its subsidiaries in the Miami district failed to open their doors last Thursday. Notices posted on the doors said the action was taken for protection of depositors and because of recent substantial withdrawals. Heavy withdrawals were reported by other Miami banks, but the fears of depositors were allayed by the arrival of \$8,000,000 sent by airplane from the Federal Reserve bank at Atlanta. The Bank of Bay Biscayne listed total resources of \$17,182,262 and deposits of \$15,037,198 as of March 27, 1930, in its last quarterly report.

The Ohio state banking department closed the Cosmopolitan Bank and Trust company of Cincinnati and its seven branches because its \$637,577 capital was impaired by the unsuccessful stock market gambling of A. W. Shafer, discharged district manager of the Henry L. Doherty company, New York, one of its largest depositors. After an initial survey, examiners said Shafer was short \$623,000 in his accounts with the bank.

The SANDMAN STORY

ABOUT THE LAZY COWS

"I FEEL so lazy," said Mrs. Cow. "Moo, moo, I don't want to do a thing. And the finest part about being a cow is that when one feels lazy one doesn't have to make a great effort. I've heard the members of the farmer's family talking about what they had to do at times when they didn't feel like doing anything. I have heard them say that they had to do this and that when they didn't feel like doing anything. Now when I feel that way I can stay quiet. To be sure I have to go up to the

"I don't have to wash my hair. I don't have to shell peas. I don't have to weed the garden, and I don't have to water the flowers. I wouldn't mind that so much, but when one is lazy it is lovely not to have to do a single thing! I don't have to brush off the front steps nor the back piazza. I don't have to dust the parlor and I don't have to do any 'upstairs cleaning.' I don't have to do those things, and I'm not going to do those things. If a person didn't do what a person should do, she would be considered selfish, and would be selfish, as she'd only be making others do her work for her. But I'm not even considered selfish when I don't do these things. Of course it helps not to know how, and to be awkward about things. Years and years and years ago old Granny Cow said: 'Never learn to do too much, or you'll have to do too much. Always be awkward and clumsy, and you won't be asked to help. It's the capable creature who does things quickly and neatly and well, who is called upon to do things. Be lazy, and don't learn too much.' Cows have always followed that advice. Now I feel lazy and I shan't do anything but lie in the meadow and chew a little and rest and have a lovely time of idleness. I don't have to hoe around the beans. I don't have to put sticks around the tomato vines. I don't have to thin out the lettuce and pick it just where it is thickest, and then wash all the dirt off it. I don't have to put fresh water in the flowers in the house. I don't have to wash the vases which have had flowers in them too long. I don't have to bring in kindlings to give the kitchen stove a fresh start. I don't have to do anything. I'm a lucky, lazy cow." "We're all lucky, lazy cows," the others said as they looked at Mrs. Cow. "Yes, all lucky, lazy cows," Mrs. Cow repeated. "Moo, moo, it is true." "Moo, moo," said the other cows. "It is true. Quite true, quite true, moo, moo."



"I Don't Want to Do a Thing," Said Mrs. Cow.

pasture in the morning after milking, and come down again at night. But otherwise my days are very free of duties. I feel so lazy now, and I don't want to do a thing. I can just lie in this meadow and feel the warmth of the sunshine, and yet not too much of the sunshine, for the shade of the tree just by me is so pleasant, and such a help. I don't have to do chores, and I'm not going to do chores. I don't have to go to the village to shop and I'm not going to the village. I don't have to make beds, and I'm not going to make beds. I don't have to clean my shoes, and I'm not going to clean any shoes. I don't sleep in a bed and I don't wear shoes.

THE WHY of SUPERSTITIONS

By H. IRVING KING

NEW GARMENTS FOR SUNDAY

A SUPERSTITION found in New England and some other sections of the country, as well as in Canada, is that if you wear a garment for the first time on Sunday you will have another one before that one is worn out. Sun-worship is clearly at the base of this superstition. The new garment, by being first worn on Sunday, is dedicated to the sun-god just as the new-born child was exposed to the sun's rays on first being taken out of doors, or was first taken to the light on a Sunday.

Analogous superstitions based on sun-worship are common all over the world. The sun was to the ancients the great giver of life and light and its rays imparted power, permanence and magical qualities. The whole history and theory of sun-worship cannot be gone into here, but the idea that a new garment worn for the first time upon the day dedicated to the sun should acquire special qualities is in perfect accord with the principles which animated the sun cult. A garment so dedicated would last longer than another; also the sun caused the crops to multiply and why not garments? Both these things would insure another garment before the sun-dedicated garment should wear out. There is also in the superstition under consideration a suggestion of the new garments which among some sun-worshipping peoples the priests used to don when they sacrificed to the sun-god.



Through a Woman's Eyes

by Jean Newton

"LEAVE IMMEDIATELY!"

A JUGOSLAV proverb says: "Speak the truth but leave immediately after." That sounds almost like American efficiency. And the most voracious-minded person must admit that there are certain truths, which the telling over, will prove it is expedient to leave "immediately after!"

After telling a woman the truth about how old she looks, for instance. After telling certain people the truth about their spoiled "little angel" children. After telling many of the men you meet the truth about how their conversation strikes you. After telling a fat, middle-aged Lothario the truth about his dancing. After telling most people who want to write what you really think about their stuff. After telling some hostesses the truth about their parties. After telling some "fashionable" women how their clothes really look. After telling certain authors or artists the truth about how their product impresses you. After telling the amateur entertainer the truth about what her singing does to you. After telling some of your relatives the truth about their dispositions. After telling your husband or wife what you're thinking about 50 per cent of the time.

Dear Editor:

HERE'S what I just learned about cotton, from a trip to Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee. It grows on bushes, has a pretty flower, and you get a cent a pound for picking it. That means a lot of motions if you're going to earn \$2.50 a day. A bale weighs 500 pounds and is worth maybe 20 cents a pound. Also there's \$16 worth of cottonseed sieved out of each bale. By and by that becomes soap or boarding-house butter. The cotton gin gets \$7 a bale for getting the cotton ready for market. When cotton is to be exported, they re-bale it in a compress, making it about a third as high. By that time the cotton feels the way I do in the subway during rush hours.—Fred Barton.

Clara Bow



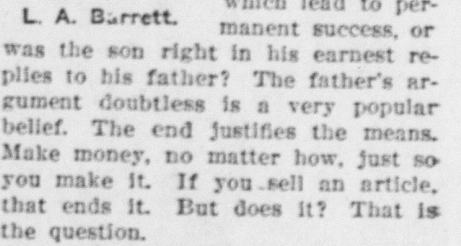
Bewitching, red-headed Clara Bow sings and dances in "Paramount on Parade," the intimate frolic of stars recently released. In Miss Bow's contribution to the picture she is assisted by a chorus of forty sailors.

For Meditation

By LEONARD A. BARRETT

DOES IT SELL?

IN HIS book, "Dollars Only," Edward W. Bok records the following conversation between father and son: "Does it sell?" said a merchant to his son, in a lesson in merchandising. "That's the only point there is; that is the acid test." "But suppose it isn't well made, and it won't stand up?" asked the son. "The buyer buys again, and that keeps up the market," was the reply. "Shouldn't an article, however, be made the best it can be made?" persisted the son. "So far as its cost will allow and there is a market for it. But the final test is, does it sell? If it does, that ends it." Which was right? Was the father correctly instructing his son about fundamentals, which lead to permanent success, or was the son right in his earnest replies to his father? The father's argument doubtless is a very popular belief. The end justifies the means. Make money, no matter how, just so you make it. If you sell an article, that ends it. But does it? That is the question.



Any person who reads carefully into the successful records of those who have attained their ideals will be convinced that the ideal was achieved by something else than mere force, persuasion, or misrepresentation of facts. You can fool the public part of the time but you cannot fool all the public all the time. The day of reckoning finally arrives when a man must not only give an account of how he sold his merchandise but what kind of merchandise he sold. That account he gives to himself in that hour when trade falls off or when confidence once imposed in him is seriously questioned. The reason why he can no longer sell his goods is because his integrity is in question. When once trust or confidence has broken down, ruin and failure are the inevitable result. A bank faces serious situations when a run has begun upon it. Everybody wants his cash and the bank must produce it or close its doors. The run on the bank was caused by a lack of confidence. The depositors felt their money was no longer safe. The most valuable asset a bank has is not its balance sheets but its integrity. It does make a difference what you have to sell. You not only sell the article but you sell yourself at the same time. The son asked the most important question in modern day merchandising—"But suppose it isn't well made, and it won't stand up?"

SMILES

GABBY GERTIE



"The wife who can be an angel would be if her husband followed his inclination to crown her."