

1—Statue of President James Buchanan which was unveiled in Meridian Hill park, Washington, and accepted by President Hoover for the nation. 2—Great civic banquet held at the formal opening of Cleveland's magnificent Union Terminal. 3—Kenneth Hunter making adjustments to the plane City of Chicago while he and his brother John were breaking the refueling endurance flight record at the Sky Harbor airport, Chicago.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Congress Finishes Up Much Legislation and Ends the Special Session.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

DETERMINED to bring the special session to a close before the fourth of July, congress was very busy the first part of the week, clearing up the pending legislation. Taking up the new World War veterans' bill passed by the house, the senate again showed its utter disregard for President Hoover's views and its keen desire for votes next fall. It loaded the measure down with amendments, chief of which was one increasing the pension rates to the Spanish war level. Another would permit veterans who contracted venereal diseases during their war service to obtain disability allowances.

The bill was sent to conference for elimination of the features that would be most objectionable to the President. Among the bills passed by the house was the Wickersham commission's border patrol bill designed to help in curbing the smuggling of liquor from Canada and Mexico. It establishes an enlarged and unified border patrol service in the treasury under the assistant secretary in charge of the coast guard, increases the number of entry stations, and makes it a misdemeanor, subject to \$100 fine, to cross the border except at an entry station, with certain exceptions.

The senate passed the house bill which authorized the President to consolidate and co-ordinate government activities affecting the war veterans.

SECRETARY of the Treasury Mellon announced that the fiscal year 1929 closed with a surplus in the treasury of \$184,000,000. This amount represented the difference between receipts and expenditures. The public debt was reduced during the year by \$746,000,000. There was a net balance in the general fund at the close of the year of \$318,000,000.

While the surplus was substantially the same as in the fiscal year 1928, Secretary Mellon pointed out that it included the abnormal sum of \$76,000,000 paid by foreign governments in June in cash instead of in securities of the American government and also included abnormal customs receipts, due to anticipation of tariff legislation.

SENATORS JOHNSON of California, Moses of New Hampshire and Robinson of Indiana filed with the senate their minority report from the foreign relations committee, setting forth their reasons for opposing ratification of the London naval treaty. These reasons are already well known to the public and need not be repeated.

Dispatches from Washington said that the national defense committee of the American Legion had made a report two weeks previously recommending that the Legion declare for rejection of the treaty, and that nothing more had been heard of the matter. One rumor was that administration influences had succeeded in bringing about the pigeonholing of the report.

Over in London two of England's most famous naval commanders, Earl Beatty and Earl Jellicoe, made hot attacks on the treaty, asserting that by signing it their government was throwing away "the sea power by which the British empire came into being and developed into what it is today."

PRESIDENT HOOVER has named as head of the new federal power commission Lieut. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, who in his service as chief of army engineers gained a thorough knowledge of the waterways of the country. His nomination, with those of the other four commission members, will be sent to the senate in special session this summer for confirmation. When two members have taken office the new commission will supplant the old one, which had as its members the secretaries of war, interior and agriculture, and which, since 1920, has supervised the expenditure of about \$350,000,000 for power development.

In the new commission applications for power plants are to be placed in the hands of five \$10,000 a year men who, the act stipulates, may have no other occupation. Nor may they have been connected in any way with, or hold any stock in, power companies. At present 70 applications are pending with the commission.

IN a radio address to the governors' conference which met in Salt Lake City, President Hoover announced that federal, state and local governments had spent or contracted to spend a total of \$1,700,000,000 for public works during the first six months of the present calendar year. This figure, he said, exceeded by over \$200,000,000 that of the boom year of 1929. He advised the governors that there is still need for "continued serious effort" in every state and community to bring an early business recovery, and to reduce unemployment.

Several of the western governors delivered addresses scoring the federal government for its invasion of states' rights, especially with regard to the public domain, unappropriated lands, and mineral and oil rights.

PROHIBITION enforcement was transferred July 1 from the Treasury department to the Department of Justice, and Attorney General Mitchell became the commander in chief of the federal dry army with Col. Amos W. Woodcock as his chief of staff. It was understood in Washington that the government's limited staff and appropriation will be devoted hereafter to detecting larger commercial bootlegging, while the effort to obtain greater co-operation by the states will be expanded. Many changes have been made already in the force of prohibition administrators, the most important being in the metropolitan areas of New York and Chicago. In the former Maj. Maurice Campbell resigned when ordered to Boston to take charge of alcohol permits and gave out a statement attacking "United States attorneys with political aspirations," and Treasury department officials who "have not been sincere in efforts to enforce this law."

He declared his experience had led him to the following conclusion: "Prohibition is not the logical solution for temperance under our form of government, and I now publicly advocate the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment before the nation is consumed in the fires of its consequences."

Col. John H. J. Herbert became the enforcement boss of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, displacing E. C. Yelowley, who remains in control of alcohol permits in that area.

CONGRESSMAN E. E. DENISON of Illinois, a dry Republican who was indicted on a charge of illegally possessing liquor because of a leaking suitcase, escaped being tried when Justice Gordon of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia sustained a demurrer and held that the indictment failed to particularize the charge against Denison sufficiently to enable the latter to frame a defense and plead an acquittal as a bar to a subsequent indictment.

WITH the stroke of midnight on June 30 the last of the French troops of occupation, departed from the Rhineland and Germany was freed from the incubus that had rested on it for almost twelve years. The German people celebrated the event with the ringing of bells, with great parades of singing men and women, with the playing of bands and with fireworks. Especially impressive was the jubilee in the town of Speyer in the Palatinate. Torches and flares lighted the bridge across the Rhine over which marched the town's police force of 600 men as thousands along the water's edge and in boats sang "Deutschland Ueber Alles."

The final phase of the military evacuation began in Wiesbaden at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. The inter-allied Rhineland commission, which has headquarters at Wiesbaden since September when the headquarters were moved from Coblenz, closed shop. A battalion of French troops lined up on Kaiserstrasse in front of the commission's building where three flags floated—Belgian, British and French.

The regimental band broke into the

"Brabanconne" and the Belgian flag slowly descended. Then the military band played "God Save the King" and the Union Jack slid down the halcyards. It was a tense moment as the strains of the "Marseillaise" burst into the air and the tricolor floated down.

High Commissioner Paul Tirard and the other officials crossed the Rhine bridge in motors and a thousand French soldiers in full war panoply marched to the railroad station and entrained for home.

A proclamation by President Von Hindenburg said:

"After years of bitter distress, after the acceptance of oppressive burdens, we have regained for the Rhineland a freedom that we shall preserve for the welfare and future of our fatherland."

"Therefore, in this solemn hour, let us be united in the pledge, Deutschland ueber alles."

ALMOST before the outside world knew anything about it, there was a successful revolution down in Bolivia, caused by the alleged efforts of Hernando Siles, resigned president, to regain the office of chief executive and hold it in perpetuity. Troops led by Gen. Carlos Blanco Galindo occupied La Paz, the capital, after a hot fight, and Siles and his friends fled or took refuge in foreign legations. The military junta took charge of the government and announced financial and other plans for the immediate restoration of the republic to its normal condition on a constitutional basis. It was understood that free elections would be held and a new president designated in such a manner that he cannot perpetuate himself in office.

The populace in La Paz was delighted with the success of the revolutionary movement, and great crowds surrounded the Brazilian legation which sheltered Siles, demanding that he be given up for trial by the courts. Gen. Hans Kundt, German chief of staff of the Bolivian army, who was accused not only of aiding Doctor Siles, but of Prussianizing the Bolivian forces, fled to the German legation. General Galindo took steps to protect all the former officials from violence.

GREAT BRITAIN is taking relentless measures to end the "passive" rebellion in India. The latest of these was the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru, a Hindoo and acting president of the All-India national congress, and Sayed Mahmud, a Moslem, secretary of the congress. They were tried immediately and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. These arrests created a great sensation throughout India and a hartal or cessation of all work was proclaimed in protest. In Bombay a "boycott week" was started and housewives were urged to refrain from buying British goods.

The spirit of the Nationalists seems far from broken. In many cities the school students, both boys and girls, have joined the movement, quitting their schools, holding parades and assisting in the picketing of British shops.

AMERICANS of 22 countries gathered in Paris with Frenchmen to celebrate the France-America committee's "week of American nations," heard Raymond Poincare, former president and former premier, take the United States to task for its new tariff law. M. Poincare presided at a dinner to national delegates.

"There is a crisis in the friendship of the two nations which if not remedied promptly will grow worse," he said. "Countries that try to antagonize other peoples will find that they are attached to those other peoples by bonds they cannot break."

TWO feats in aviation marked the week. First Roger Q. Williams with two companions made a nonstop flight from New York to Bermuda and back in the Columbia, the transatlantic Bellanca monoplane, in 17 hours and 8 minutes. Second, John and Kenneth Hunter of Sparta, Ill., smashed to smithereens the refueling endurance record over Sky Harbor airport north of Chicago. They refused to come down until the motor of their plane was worn out.

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Community Building

Main Street of Town

No Place for Highway

If the New York Central railroad went through every town down the main street, as it goes through Syracuse, the Twentieth Century would take a week to get to Chicago. Arterial highways are now practically functionless, still attempting to function while passing through the main streets of every town.

They have got to be taken out of the towns. Send them over wide rights of way, radiating from the cities and crossing the states, and three enormous advantages are gained at once. First, through traffic is greatly facilitated in movement. Second, existing towns are reclaimed to live their local life in accordance with their ancient plan of community coherence and dignity. Third, an expanding population, pressed out from the cities and made mobile by the motor car, can move in and out daily over these rights of way, turning down the side roads to new communities built under zoning laws and in the country, where there is room for decent planning.

Owing to the present choked condition of our highways, suburban living is restricted almost everywhere to half its potential range and half its proper elbow room, while village living has lost its character and charm. The country is rapidly being spoiled for tourists, and there is no compensating gain in the flow of industry or expansion of living range. We are being conquered by the motor car. It is our blind master.—Walter Fritchard Eaton in the Atlantic Monthly.

Things to Keep in Mind When Modernizing Home

Home modernization may be a relatively small thing—the substitution of a fire-safe roof for a burnable roof, for example—or it may be extensive, involving drastic changes in the arrangement, equipment and architecture of the house.

But whether modernization is a small or large job, it tends (1) to increase the real value of the house, (2) to increase the owner's enjoyment of it, (3) to tone up the whole neighborhood (just as a shabby house can depress a neighborhood), (4) to increase the family's appreciation of the house as the center of its living, and (5) to make the home a safer, more convenient place in which to meet the exacting demands of today and tomorrow.

One condition, however, governs the effectiveness of modernization. Unless the work is done in terms of permanence and as an investment its benefits will be short lived and correspondingly unprofitable.

Shrubs Transform Grounds

William A. Beaudry, a Chicago landscape architect, tells how the barren grounds around the St. Gabriel church and school were completely transformed within a few months. And when he had finished the story Mr. Beaudry made this sage and encouraging observation, based on more than twenty years of study of landscaping around public buildings: "I have never seen growing things destroyed around public buildings where the trees, shrubs and flowers are properly planted and cared for. The meanest man and the most ruthless child seem to respect well kept plants in their community and often take a great pride in helping protect them."

Loss by Cheap Construction

In securing the financial means for building, the very first and most important requisite is honest construction and material. If the house is well made, it stands virtually as its own security.

Those who slight their work and material are trifling with one of the noblest impulses of the human heart, and are making sport of one of the prime forces of national greatness. Those who build faithfully and well are real patriots, for they are contributing to the solidarity of the nation and the welfare of the people as a whole.

Modern Homes in Demand

The average person wants a home that is up-to-date. He wants to live in a house that has modern fixtures, hardwood floors, well-arranged rooms, tiled baths and clean cut graceful lines. When he finds a place of this sort he is eager to rent or purchase it.

Homes that are modern are always in demand. They sell more easily in the slow market. The house that is difficult to sell or rent is usually the old-timer that has no modern conveniences or with fixtures and accessories that are out of date.

Trees Repay Care

Although most of us appreciate the great value of our trees we often forget that they need care. As a result, many of them are diseased and starving to death. We know it takes years for a large shade tree to grow, but still we allow them to suffer from neglect. When we consider the large quantity of leaves, seed and wood matured by the average tree every year we can better realize that it cannot thrive without a good supply of plant food.

PEDESTRIANS VIOLATE JAYWALKING EDICT



New York pedestrians violating the jaywalking edict of the police commissioner, by crossing Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street against traffic lights.

ROADS RENDERED PUNCTURE PROOF

Three Large Magnets Patrol Missouri Highways.

Missouri motorists are being saved about \$500 a day in expense and grief from punctures.

That is the state highway department's estimate of the value of three 900-pound magnets attached to a two-ton truck which patrols gravel roads of the state.

Remove Cause of Puncture. Potential causes of punctures thus are cleared off Missouri roads in wholesale amounts. Usually a day's run, with the truck covering about 50 miles of road surface, brings an average of 112 pounds of miscellaneous metal—nails, bolts, springs, staples, tin cans and scrap iron.

On the assumption that the magnets' work prevents 1,000 punctures a day, C. P. Owens, maintenance engineer of the highway department, says the outfit means a saving of at least \$500 a day to motorists, figuring each puncture's cost at 50 cents.

With one magnet hanging from the rear of the truck, and two others at the sides, the truck can clean a strip of road surface from seven to eight feet wide.

Operating Apparatus.

The operating apparatus consists of a 110-volt compound wound generator equipped with panel, voltmeter, ammeter, automatic discharge switch and powered by a five horse power gasoline engine, all mounted on the truck.

Experiments have shown the magnets operate efficiently when adjusted to a height of four inches above the road surface, with the truck moving at ten or twelve miles an hour.

It is necessary to "demagnetize" every four or five miles to clear off the magnets' collection.

Speed Motorways Vision of Traffic Authority

Prediction that within the next quarter century all major centers of population will be connected via high-speed motorways, such as is now proposed to be constructed between New York and New Haven, Conn., was made recently by W. L. Hinds, traffic authority.

"The rapid motorization of entire members of the American family, which is adding many thousands of new cars on our roads every month, is making such high-speed motorways not only necessary but imperative," Mr. Hinds states. "A street or highway, like a railroad trackage system, can only carry up to a certain maximum traffic charge, and when this is exceeded, congestion, delay and estimate injury result. Authorities estimate that even at the present time existing traffic congestion is costing this nation approximately \$2,000,000 a year."

Pressure Reading Does Not Determine Quantity

It does not pay at any time to accept the pressure reading on the dash oil gauge as final on the amount of lubricant in the crankcase. This is particularly true in the summer.

The gauge is an efficient mechanism but it is not devised to record the amount of oil. To determine accurately, the gauge under the oil filter pipe should be read. This should not be construed as reflecting on the dash gauge. It is designed to record oil pressure not oil quantity. There is a great difference.

Reckless Driver Target of Laws in 12 States

Safety responsibility laws now in effect in 12 states are providing valuable experience in the nation's quest for the solution of the problem presented by the reckless and irresponsible driver. The law in whole or in part is now in effect in the following 12 states: New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, California, Iowa, Maine, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Vermont, New Jersey, New Hampshire and Minnesota.

THE MOTOR QUIZ

How Many Can You Answer?

Q. What is considered the worst enemy of tires and what care should be exercised to protect them?

Ans. Hot weather and sunlight. Proper inflation will help greatly to preserve tires.

Q. What are said to be the staple colors used in the automobile field in order of their preference?

Ans. Blue, brown, gray, green and black.

Q. What are the four major causes for loss of power in an engine?

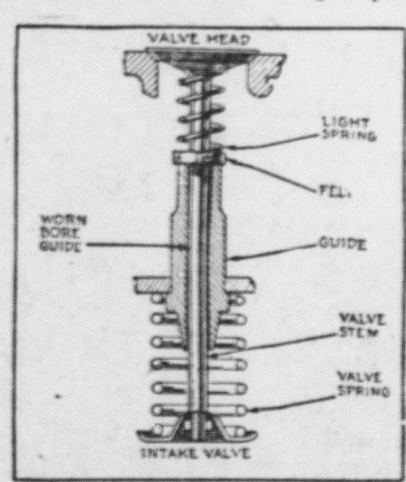
Ans. Loss of compression, improper valve timing, faulty ignition and improper carburetion.

Q. How many automobile grade crossing fatalities occurred in 1928?

Ans. According to Interstate Commerce commission figures, 2,165.

Curing Leaky Exhaust Valve Guides on Motor

The operation of a gasoline motor is not affected by leaky exhaust valve guides unless the wear is so bad that the valves do not properly seat, but leaky inlet guides cause irregular running at slow speeds and make it impossible to get the motor to idle smoothly. The illustration shows a way to eliminate this trouble. A light spring



Spring and Washer on Inlet Guides Stop Leaks.

is fitted over the valve stem and a felt or leather washer is fitted on the stem with a hole that will just allow the valve stem to slide.

It is a good idea to place a thin metal washer between the spring and the felt, although this washer is not shown in the illustration. The light spring will keep the washer pressing against the top of the guide and prevent air leakage and the consequent spoiling of the mixture. This suggestion should prove useful on old cars where the expense of new valve guides is not justified.—Popular Science Monthly.

AUTOMOBILE HINTS

The object of cooling devices on brakes is to prevent "fading" after long steady use.

Have the radiator contents checked at every stop for gas on the touring trip. The cooling job is exceptionally heavy.

One way to keep from being attacked as you sit in your car on a lonely road at night is to keep the car moving.

Practically everything carried by rail and steamer makes some part of the journey between sender and receiver by automobile.

Noises under the floor board, when the car is coasting with the clutch disengaged, may be a clue to wear in the universal joints.

Do you ever step on the starter without getting any results whatsoever? If so, before you begin to worry about your starter check up on the terminals of your battery, especially the one which leads to the ground.