



1—Scene at the formal opening of the \$2,000,000 Mount Carmel highway tunnel in Zion national park, Utah, with governors of fourteen states participating. 2—Burial of Maj. Gen. W. C. Neville, commandant of the marine corps, in Arlington national cemetery. 3—Laying the famous mosaics of flowers on the principal street of Genzano, Italy, for the Corpus Christi festival.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Progress of Senate Battle Over Ratification of the Naval Treaty.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

OPONENTS of the London naval treaty, seemingly aware that there are enough of its supporters in the senate to bring about its ratification, spent last week mainly in devising and offering reservations to the pact. Senator Norris, as well as many others, was still deeply concerned about the secret documents which the President refused to give the senate, and Senator Borah visited the White House to tell Mr. Hoover it might be necessary to accept the Norris rider which says ratification is to be with the understanding that there are no secret agreements.

President Hoover was highly indignant over the implications in this Norris reservation. Since he had given the senate his word that no secret agreement existed, he felt that the rider was a reflection on his good faith. Borah said that if the reservation were rejected he could not answer for the fate of the pact. He did not think it likely that the treaty would be rejected, but he regarded it entirely possible that the supporters of the Norris reservation, if defeated, would be able to prolong the fight indefinitely. If not to bring about a postponement of final action until autumn.

THEN Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee came forward with a reservation under the terms of which Great Britain would be required to dismantle her naval bases off American shores. McKellar offered yet another reservation providing for freedom of the seas, because, as had been admitted by Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, the delegates to the London conference failed to obey the instructions of congress to consider this question before or at the parley. Both these reservations were opposed by the administration senators.

Senator Watson of Indiana, majority leader, in the effort to speed up action on the treaty proposed a unanimous consent agreement that beginning Tuesday, July 22, debate be limited to ten minutes on each amendment and reservation and on the treaty itself, and that each senator be allowed to speak but once on each. He declared that if this plan were rejected closure would be revoked, and a petition for this was prepared. The fact that this petition was signed by not only the 16 names required for its submission, but nearly the two-thirds majority required for its adoption made it certain that the treaty would be ratified with votes to spare.

MERELY for recreation and a much needed rest, President Hoover will start August 15 on a vacation trip that will last only about two weeks. This was announced at the White House, and it was added that the President would make no speeches or public appearances in the various cities he passes through. It is his intention to visit both the Glacier and Yellowstone National parks, but the itinerary has not yet been made out. It was considered likely he would travel by train to Chicago, take a boat from there to Duluth and make the rest of the trip by railway.

Representatives of the Interior department, at the direction of Secretary Wilbur, have selected a number of camping sites in the national parks for the use of the Presidential party. Notwithstanding the President's evident intention to avoid political contests during his trip, the Republicans of Montana hope that his visit to that state will help the cause of Justice Albert J. Galen, who has been nominated for United States senator to oppose Senator Thomas J. Walsh. Galen is a moderate wet and Walsh has been an active dry. Both are Catholics.

Though, as was said, Mr. Hoover is declining invitations to make speeches, he has tentatively given assurance

that he will be present and speak at the dedication of the Roosevelt arch, where the Roosevelt highway crosses the continental divide in Montana. The date of the dedication, which originally was to have taken place the past week, is to be fixed to suit the President's convenience.

SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER of Kansas wants the farm board to buy 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, in addition to that already purchased, and he put his plan before President Hoover. The Chief Executive, however, had just had a talk with Secretary of Agriculture Hyde who had returned from a trip to the wheat belt and who was understood to be opposed to such a scheme as Capper proposed. So the President declined to approve the plan, though he told the Kansas he was anxious to do anything desirable to relieve the plight of the wheat growers.

Chairman Legge of the farm board made public his correspondence with Governor Reed of Kansas who criticized the board's plan for reduction of wheat acreage and criticized its activities, or inactivities. In his letter Mr. Legge makes it plain that the grain stabilization activities of the board have undergone no appreciable change in policy in spite of the governor's charges of its having broken the market and caused a record-breaking slump in wheat.

SENATOR Nye of North Dakota, chairman of the special senate committee to investigate campaign expenditures, was in Chicago last week holding hearings all by himself on the expenditures in behalf of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, Republican nominee for senator. Nye and Mrs. McCormick haggled a lot concerning the factions and organizations that supported her against Senator Deneen, and various witnesses testified to their contributions to her campaign fund. But it was not apparent that anything was brought out discreditable to Mrs. McCormick.

That lady while on the stand demanded that the committee summon her Democratic rival for the senatorship, James Hamilton Lewis, and ask him to explain a statement he made in Springfield to the effect that it cost \$1,000,000 to win the Republican nomination. She said Lewis "must have knowledge of expenditures of well over \$700,000 more than I have included in my accounting. He should be subpoenaed if he has any knowledge of that sort."

FRANK J. DORGER, majority stockholder in the closed Cosmopolitan Bank and Trust company of Cincinnati, filed a petition in bankruptcy. Immediately thereafter O. C. Gray, state banking superintendent, stated that a shortage of \$2,000,217 existed in the bank. The institution closed several weeks ago as the alleged result of the \$1,000,000 check kitting operations of A. W. Shafer. Examiners also found Dorger's bank accepted \$623,000 in fake securities from Shafer. Common Pleas Judge Stanley Strubel said he would consider a contempt of court charge against Dorger and his daughter, Martha, who also filed bankruptcy proceedings, because the state had been granted a temporary injunction restraining the Dorgers from disposing of their personal assets.

ACTIVITIES of Communists in the United States are being investigated by a congressional committee which was busy last week in New York city. Most important of the witnesses heard was Charles G. Wood, commissioner of conciliation of the Department of Labor. He said the Communists at work among the labor groups were chronic trouble makers, and described strikes in Passaic, New Bedford and Gastonia, N. C., each of which was either started or influenced by the Reds. He declared the strikes, like other activities of the Communists, were but a means of attacking the government of the United States.

FRANCE and Italy last week reached a "gentlemen's agreement" to take a naval building holiday for six months, and there was great relief in European diplomatic circles. The agreement means little from a naval standpoint, for neither nation intended to lay down any more vessels this year, but it was of immense importance psychologically. The statement

of both countries now hope to settle most of their problems before the six months are up.

GREAT BRITAIN, still struggling to settle the row in India, has a new trouble on her hands. This is in Egypt, where the Wafd or nationalist party, supporting Nahas Pasha, former premier against King Fuad, is stirring up revolt. The first outbreak was in Alexandria, where a fanatical mob of Wafdists staged a great riot, attacking Europeans and looting shops. Before native troops and police had regained control of the situation 13 civilians, all Egyptians, had been killed, and at least 60 were wounded by gunshot. About 100 others, including 50 police, were injured in other ways. The British battleships Queen Elizabeth and Ramillies were hurried to Alexandria.

Latest developments in the Indian affair indicated that Mahatma Gandhi, head of the passive resistance revolt, would be released from prison and invited to participate in the London round table conference that is to open October 20. As a preliminary, Gandhi is expected to call off the civil disobedience campaign.

It is also reported in London that though Prime Minister MacDonald and his colleagues are eager to shelve the Simon report they may be forced to face it at the round table because of the determination of certain Indian delegations to have the report accepted as a basis of discussion.

MAKING use of dictatorial power conferred on him by President von Hindenburg under the German constitution, Chancellor Bruening put into effect the "emergency finance law" by decree. The reichstag had refused to approve the measure and the government lost patience. The law, which is expected to end the government's deficit, includes an increase in income tax, enforcement of a tax on bachelors and spinsters, a head tax and a special tax on food and liquor served in inns and restaurants.

The reichstag has the right to repeal the law, but the chancellor threatens to dissolve the parliament if a repeal is sought.

GERMANY'S reply to the memorandum of French Foreign Minister Briand proposing a European federation indicates a general acceptance of the plan, though it has almost as many reservations as the Italian reply. The Germans, like the Italians and some others, insist that Russia and Turkey be included in the union, and they make it clear the federation should in no way be directed against the United States. They subtly suggest a revision of the war treaties, but say little of disarmament. The German reply agrees heartily with Briand on the necessity of subordinating economic to political aspects—a view which may prove to be the fatal weakness of the whole scheme.

A "purely tentative" reply from Great Britain was not so encouraging, expressing the opinion that the proposed union is "unnecessary and possibly a dangerous institution." It suggested that the plan be placed on the agenda of the next assembly of the League of Nations.

Greece, Austria and Poland also have accepted the Briand plan, and Russia seems to be fishing for an invitation.

AS USUAL, you can make your own choice as to which faction in China is winning the civil war. Just now things look none too cheerful for the Nationalist government. Dispatches from Peking say fifteen leaders of the Kuomintang signed a manifesto formally ending the long dispute between the right and left wings of that party, and calling a national conference within a month for the purpose of establishing a government "to succeed the false government which Gen. Chiang Kai-shek usurped." It is predicted Gen. Yen Hsi-shan will be head of that new government.

DEATHS of the week included those of Brig. Gen. H. C. Smith, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral A. H. Robertson, U. S. N.; Henry Sydnor Harrison, novelist; Judge Jesse Holdom, dean of the Chicago bench; James M. Lynch, veteran leader of the International Typographical union, and Leopold von Auer, eminent violinist.

## Leaf-Spot Causes Big Beet Losses

May Be Controlled to Some Degree by Timely Dusting or Spraying.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The leaf-spot disease of sugar beets, which is responsible for serious losses to beet growers in some areas, may be controlled to a considerable degree by spraying or dusting, say experimenters of the bureau of plant industry in Circular 115-C, published by the United States Department of Agriculture. The development of the disease depends primarily on temperature conditions and the distribution of rainfall. Only in years of unusual weather conditions does the leaf-spot disease cause severe losses in the eastern area of sugar-beet culture. The situation is more serious in Iowa, southern Minnesota, Nebraska, and northern Colorado; the disease does its greatest damage in the Arkansas valley of southern Colorado and it is only in exceptional years that beet growers escape serious losses.

**Cause of Disease.**  
The disease is caused by a parasitic fungus which is introduced into the field by infected seed or it may enter as wind-blown spores. The spore-bearing material from the beet tops and refuse of a previously diseased field is the most important source of infection. Long rotations help to restrict the infection. Careful control of irrigation and good drainage in beet fields create conditions unfavorable for the multiplication and spread of the parasite. There is hope that plant breeders may eventually develop beets of commercial value which are resistant to the leaf-spot disease. In the meantime the Department of Agriculture offers the results of spraying and dusting experiments which promise to be of value to growers, particularly in the areas where leaf-spot damage is severe.

For control of leaf-spot in the vicinity of Rocky Ford, Colo., either Bordeaux spray or copper sulphate-lime dust applied from three to five times during the growing season at intervals of approximately two weeks gave favorable results. The treated plots on the average produced a heavier tonnage of beets, and the beets showed a higher sugar content. The cost for a season's dusting is estimated at \$6 to \$8 an acre, with the probability that the cost can be reduced if dusting becomes common enough to warrant development of efficient machinery and the purchase of materials in carload lots. The gains from treatment, measured in increase in tonnage and sugar sometimes amounted to \$20 an acre or more.

**Heavy Leaf-Spot Toll.**  
"Present knowledge of leaf-spot epidemiology does not permit forecasting the years of heavy leaf-spot occurrence," say the authors of circular 115-C, "and such plant protection must be viewed as a form of crop insurance. From the experience of the last 20 years in the Arkansas valley of Colorado in which all but four or five have been years of heavy leaf-spot toll, such insurance seems warranted for that area. In many other areas, such as Michigan, for example, this type of plant protection will probably be most serviceable as an emergency control measure."

Those interested in the details of the experiments, and in the discussion of the application of the experimental results, may obtain a copy of circular 115-C, "The Sugar-Beet Leaf-Spot Disease and Its Control by Direct Measures," by applying to the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Close Grazing Keeps Grass Young and Rich

Since young grass, consisting largely of leaves and comparatively little stalk, is richer in proteins and soluble carbohydrates and is more readily digestible than older grass in which more stalks have developed, a pasture should be grazed sufficiently close to keep young leaves growing and prevent development of too much stalk, the United States Department of Agriculture says.

British investigations show that complete grazing once in three weeks during a good growing season is sufficient to maintain a high nutritive content in the pasture.

The relatively high protein content of leaves and the high nutritive value of proteins indicate that the supplement needed for young and closely grazed pastures is a relatively high carbohydrate feed, such as corn.

In seasons of heavy rainfall, when grass grows rapidly, pastures should be grazed more closely than in dry periods, when grass grows slowly, the department says.

## Effect of Fertilizer on Quality of Corn

Numerous reports of fertilizer experiments with corn have demonstrated the effect in improving the quality of the crop. Generally increased yields are accompanied by higher quality. A number of records show the relation between yield and quality of corn harvested on experimental plots by the Purdue university agricultural experiment station. The results are averages of yields for five years on eleven fertilizer plots located at five different parts of the state. Increased yields due to fertilizer applications are accompanied in every case by a marked increase in percentage of sound corn.

## Seed Marketing Not Favored for Farmer

Success Depends on Careful Attention to Details.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

By careful purchase of better seeds farmers may save money and at the same time enlarge their returns by bigger yields, according to Farmers' Bulletin 1232-F, "Seed Marketing Hints for the Farmer," recently reprinted by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Farmers obtain their seeds, George C. Edler, the author, points out, from three sources—their own farms, from other farmers, or from dealers. Early purchasers usually have an advantage. If a great quantity of seeds is needed, it is wise to get samples which should be tested for purity and germination. Better grades generally pay and purchase by weight is considered preferable.

Success of the farmer who grows seeds for sale depends largely on the care given to threshing, cleaning, sacking, sampling, testing, tagging and storing, the author points out. He may sell seeds to neighbors, to local dealers or shippers, to traveling seed buyers, to distant seedsmen or by advance growing contracts. His price will depend on supply, demand, quality, general business conditions and his ability to find the best outlet. There should usually be a good demand for fancy quality and superior strains of seeds.

Copies of Farmers' Bulletin 1232-F, "Seed Marketing Hints for the Farmer," may be obtained free by writing to the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Hydrated Lime Checks Clubroot of Cabbage

At least three-quarters of a ton of hydrated lime per acre is necessary to check clubroot of cabbage in thoroughly infested soils and it takes at least two tons to produce a commercially satisfactory control, the United States Department of Agriculture has found.

As a result of experiments, now reported in technical bulletin 381-T, "Clubroot of Crucifers," published by the United States Department of Agriculture, it was determined that alkalinity of soil alone was not the controlling factor unless the right alkali was present. The disease persisted in one soil made alkaline with calcium carbonate, but diminished in another less alkaline soil treated with calcium hydroxide. Very heavy applications of ground limestone did not retard the disease and air-slaked lime was found to be of questionable value.

Cabbage seedlings are often diseased in the seed bed without showing disease above ground and may thus transfer the disease to the field. Later in the field the tops wilt and the plants may die or fail to produce heads. Heavy treatment of soils with hydrated lime may prevent clubroot from gaining a foothold. The disease is present in 36 states and in 21 of them is important to truck growers.

## Eradicate Wild Garlic on Cultivated Soils

A little garlic is all right in soup, if you like it, but the flavor in flour or milk is decidedly undesirable. Ploving late each fall and again in early spring, followed by the growing of a thoroughly cultivated row crop, is thus far the best known method of killing wild garlic on cultivated land, but this method must be followed for three years or more in order to clean up the weed, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Fairly deep plowing should be started in the fall in time to destroy young late-summer plants before they produce new bulbs. This work should be done as a rule in October or November in the South and about a month later in the North. The garlic tops must be plowed under completely or else they will keep on growing.

## Farm Hints

Spring, summer and fall are good times to spread limestone.

To eliminate the bad taste of cod liver oil: Feed it to the hens and eat the eggs they lay.

There were 5,751,000 cases of eggs in storage May 1 compared with 3,952,000 cases a year ago.

A trench silo is not as good as the usual upright silo but it is a very good substitute for one in an emergency or as a temporary proposition.

Artificial brooding of turkeys is a means of avoiding worms, lice, mites, and possibly blackhead, if the poulters are kept from infested areas.

A width of 32 to 36 feet, outside dimensions, is most satisfactory for the dairy barn. Thirty feet is too narrow for convenience and more than 36 feet is likely to result in a cold, damp stable.

Dipping the sheep after shearing will save feed later because the operation will kill lice and ticks which annoy the lambs and keep them from making proper gains. Any good coal tar preparation or stock dip can be used.

## HEADACHES

Needless pains like headaches are immediately relieved by Bayer Aspirin as millions of people know. And no matter how suddenly a headache may come, one can fit all times be prepared. Carry the pocket tin of Bayer Aspirin with you. Keep the larger size at home. Read the proven directions for pain, headaches, neuralgia, etc.



God and Life

I think God is equally concerned with man and all the animals to whom he has given life, but that, perhaps, he has a special leaning toward dogs.—Dumas.

## At home or away

Feen-a-mint is the ideal summertime laxative. Pleasant and convenient. Gentle but thorough in its action. Check summer upsets with Feen-a-mint at home or away.



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FOR CONSTIPATION

Candy

Consumption of candy in the United States totaled 1,382,243,387 pounds last year, or 117,000,000 pounds more than the previous year—an increase of nearly one pound for every inhabitant of the country.



## A Sour Stomach

In the same time it takes a dose of soda to bring a little temporary relief of gas and sour stomach, Phillips Milk of Magnesia has acid completely checked, and the digestive organs all tranquilized. Once you have tried this form of relief you will cease to worry about your diet and experience a new freedom in eating.

This pleasant preparation is just as good for children, too. Use it whenever coated tongue or fetid breath signals need of a sweetener. Physicians will tell you that every spoonful of Phillips Milk of Magnesia neutralizes many times its volume in acid. Get the genuine, the name Phillips is important. Imitations do not act the same!

## PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia

## FARM WOMAN BENEFITED

After Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lickdale, Pa.—"Before I was married, my mother and sister and I did all the farming work on a 64-acre farm for eleven years. I married a farmer and now in addition to my household and the care of my children I help him with the outside work on our farm. After my last child was born, I began to suffer as many women do. Finally our family doctor told me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did and now I am a new woman and I know that good health is better than riches."—Mrs. CLYDE I. SHERMAN, R. #1, Lickdale, Pa.



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