

1—Statue of George Washington being replaced in Union square, New York, after remodeling of the park. 2—Scene in Santa Monica, Calif., during the Pioneer Day parade that was part of the celebration of the Centenary of the Covered Wagon. 3—New United States submarine V-5, declared to be the safest fighting craft afloat, being given its preliminary test off Provincetown, Mass.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Dirigible R-100 Makes Safe Flight From Britain to Montreal, Canada.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

GREAT BRITAIN'S big dirigible, the R-100, made a successful and uneventful crossing of the Atlantic ocean, taking off from Cardington, Wales, and reaching Montreal about 76 hours later. There, at St. Hubert airport, she was tied up to the mooring mast that had been built for the purpose, and her passengers landed, well pleased with the trip.

Until the airship reached the vicinity of Newfoundland she maintained a speed of between 50 and 70 knots, but the ever-present fogs then forced a slowing down until she got well into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, having passed over the Belle Isle straits. While passing over Quebec the airship sustained some damage to the fabric covering one of the fins, and the motors were shut off until repairs had been made. This delayed the arrival at Montreal somewhat and prevented the tying up of the ship to the mooring mast until early Friday morning. Throughout the voyage radio communication was kept up with bases in England and Canada and with ocean liners. The northerly route was taken, following the great circle by way of north Ireland to a point south of Cape Farewell, Greenland, then to Belle Isle and along the St. Lawrence river to Montreal.

Squadron Leader R. S. Booth was in command, with four officers and a civilian crew of 30 men. Among the few passengers were Lieut. Com. Charles Dennistoun Burney, managing director of the firm that built the R-100; Lieut. Com. R. St. John Penfance of the British aircraft carrier Courageous, and Maj. G. H. Scott, famous British airship commander.

CANADA'S parliamentary elections were watched with great interest because the results are likely to be important to the United States as well as to the Dominion. The Liberal government, headed by Mackenzie King, was decisively defeated by the Conservatives, and Richard B. Bennett, Conservative chief, will be the new premier. Mr. King himself was re-elected to parliament, but many members of his cabinet lost out, these including Finance Minister Charles A. Dunning, who drew up the budget increasing tariffs against the United States and lowering them to Great Britain, which constituted the main issue of the campaign.

A quick call to a session of the Canadian parliament is considered one certain result of the political upset.

Canada's extension of tariff preferences to Great Britain, without exacting tariff preferences in return, can be expected to be withdrawn or modified as the result of the election. The electorate turned it down in defeating the government candidates, Canada, in other words, will make its trade treaties with the world, irrespective of empire ties and sentiment.

The St. Lawrence seaway plan is once more thrown in the realm of political controversy and uncertainty. Higher tariffs against the United States, in the absence of a Canadian-American trade agreement, are to be expected under a Bennett premiership.

STARTLING news came from China. A large Communist army took possession of Changsha, capital of Hunan province, the government troops retiring without making any defense, and the city of half a million inhabitants, a commercial, political and educational metropolis, was looted and partly destroyed by the Reds. Ten government buildings were burned, as were numerous foreign properties and the Japanese consulate, and the offices of the Standard and Texas Oil companies were robbed. Wealthy residents who were unable to escape were tortured to death. The Red invaders proclaimed a Soviet republic.

The burning and looting, says a dispatch from Shanghai, was carried on in a systematic manner. The city

was divided into 50 wards, each administered by a Communist leader with a group of riflemen. All power was centered in a supreme Soviet committee. Gangs of Communists, headed by squads of Red troops, surrounded buildings marked off by the supreme command for degradation.

Orators proclaimed the Communist purpose "to distribute the surplus wealth," and selected followers, entered the buildings and transported furniture and valuables to the street, where they were auctioned off.

The proceeds were pocketed, after which the coolies and town riffraff were invited to enter and complete the looting. After this the places were burned and the crowd moved on to the next building scheduled for destruction.

More than 200 foreigners, 20 of them Americans, were at the summer resort at Kulling, near Klucking, and were considered to be in grave danger. On Wednesday the American gunboat Palos, which was approaching Changsha, was fired upon by Communists and five of her crew wounded. The Palos returned the fire, using machine guns and three-inch rifles at close range, and finally dispersed the Reds. The Palos had previously helped evacuate foreigners from Changsha and was returning to survey the ruins of the city. Two American missionaries, Rev. William Lingle of Salisbury, N. C., and Rev. Allen Cameron of Lawrence, Kan., remained in Changsha because they had conscientious objections against accepting protection from gunboats.

UNDER the guidance of Prohibition Director Amos W. W. Woodcock, dry enforcement is to be carried out in a manner that will not be so likely to arouse the rage of the citizenry. Mr. Woodcock proposes to have the dry law agents trained "to act always as gentlemen" and to resort to the use of firearms only in self-defense. He called the administrators and special agents all in to Washington and laid before them a statement of his policies which was said to have been approved by President Hoover and Attorney General Mitchell. Schools will be set up to teach the agents "to use their brains rather than their brawn in discharging their duties," to train them in methods of gathering evidence, in knowledge of the law and in habits of discipline.

Five major points were emphasized in the Woodcock statement aside from the proposal to maintain high personal standards for agents. These were: (1) Establishment of a system of daily reports to Washington by deputy administrators; (2) scientific research into such problems as drunkenness statistics, alcoholism deaths, and hop and corn sugar production; (3) efforts to obtain more state aid in dry law enforcement; (4) efforts to secure more uniform sentences for violators; and (5) concentration upon the commercial liquor traffic rather than upon "pitiful, picaresque, non-commercial cases."

Supervisors of industrial alcohol permits also met in Washington and, with their chief, James M. Doran, considered how they might best combine their efforts with those of the prohibition enforcement unit.

President Hoover's law enforcement commission will issue a second formal report of its work this fall. Arrangements for formulation of the document will be completed at a meeting here early in October.

Leaders of nearly all the dry organizations in the country issued a signed declaration of policy which was looked upon by many as a recognition of the growing antagonism to prohibition enforcement as it has been carried on in the past. In it they repudiate all enforcement policies that do not regard and safeguard every personal right guaranteed by the Constitution, and pledge themselves to a campaign of education. The declaration states it is the paramount purpose of the Eighteenth amendment to destroy traffic in intoxicating beverages, and that the enemies of prohibition try to make this appear as offensive sumptuary legislation.

OUT of the welter of Democratic aspirants for the gubernatorial nomination in Texas, "Ma" Ferguson, former governor, and Ross S. Sterling, wealthy Houston publisher, emerged in the lead, and the victor will be determined in a run-off primary, since

neither of them had a majority. State Senator Love, who led the successful bid in Texas from Al Smith in 1928, was among those badly beaten. United States Senator Morris Sheppard was renominated.

There will have to be a run-off election in Oklahoma also. The leaders in the Democratic race for governor were "Alfalfa Bill" Murray and Frank Buttram; and for United States senator, Thomas P. Gore, the blind former senator, and Charles J. Wrightsman.

WITH virtually no opposition the London naval treaty was passed by both houses of the British parliament and then was made effective so far as Great Britain is concerned by receiving the formal approval of King George under quiet procedure instituted during the reign of Henry VIII. Senator Hiram Johnson of California, leader of the opposition to the treaty in the United States, declared that the alacrity with which parliament ratified the pact was proof that the British were only too eager to seal a bargain perpetuating their control of the seas.

IN LINE with the Hoover program helping business, representatives of the various branches of the building industry and allied agencies of finance met in Chicago and created a permanent national conference on construction. Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the national building survey conference last fall, presided and was made head of a committee to complete arrangements for the organization of the conference. A statement issued said:

"The meeting was held for the purpose of reviewing the principal intergroup problems of the construction industry and to determine the practicability of developing a continuing organization to assist in the solution of such problems."

"Aspects of realty finance, including problems of legislation, appraisals of property, methods of home financing and credit practices were discussed. Possible means of securing greater stabilization of the construction industry, a number of aspects of taxation and practical methods of introducing economies in the building and financing of residences and income properties, were considered."

PRESIDENT HOOVER has created a commission to study the question of unemployment statistics and has invited labor, business and economic groups to select its members. Ethebert Stewart, commissioner of labor statistics of the Department of Labor; William M. Steuart, director of the bureau of census for the Department of Commerce, and a representative of the Department of Agriculture will be ex officio members.

In announcing the appointment of this commission the President defended his practice of naming such investigating bodies, and added: "As we need the best brains of the country to assist in government and in the coordination of public efforts I shall appoint others."

RUSSIAN goods will not be kept out of this country merely because they come from a Soviet state. This in a sentence was the stand taken by President Hoover, and consequently Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Lowman had to reconsider his decision denying the entry of two shiploads of Russian wood pulp at New York imported by the Amtorg Trading corporation. Any action barring Soviet goods the President held must be based solely on the law applicable to all nations and designed to exclude convict made goods and prevent "dumping" practices on the part of countries competing in American trade.

IF THE Wafdists or nationalists of Egypt succeed in their campaign against King Fuad, Abbas Hilmi, former khedive who was deposed by the British, may be restored to the throne. The British government is said to be disposed to accept this result, though both Italy and France have declared their opposition. The Wafdists assert that so long as Fuad is on the throne there will be no peace in Egypt and no possibility of settling disputes with Great Britain.

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Community Building

Home Owners Protected by Zoning Restrictions

Charles H. Cheney of Los Angeles, chairman of the committee on city and regional planning of the American Institute of Architects, says: "Property values are destroyed, cherished homes abandoned and neighborhoods ruined by the erection of one or more ugly or inappropriately designed buildings. More than \$3,000,000,000 was put into such buildings last year. Every vacant lot in an unprotected neighborhood today carries a threat of ruin to its neighbors.

"This is the greatest economic loss of our time, and one that can and will be remedied as soon as investors, home owners and the public generally learn how to protect themselves. More than 500 cities have established zoning in the last ten years.

"Architectural control of this kind is not new. Santa Barbara, Calif., in 1925 to 1926, required that all plans for private buildings be passed on by a competent architectural board of review.

"For 50 years high-class real estate subdivisions have been exercising careful architectural control, with marked success and increasing property values, by means of building restrictions established by private agreements in the deeds."

More Than Mere Beauty in Attractive Grounds

There is just as much thrill in the small home ground development as there is in the planning of a princely estate, perhaps more, for there is something about beautifying a backyard which enlists the aid and interest of every member of the family.

There is something of creative art in converting an ugly asphalt into a thing of beauty or covering up an uninviting garage with lovely vines. A rose-covered fence would contribute its sweetness to the entire neighborhood.

A hedge may have to serve as a boundary, a tree may be planted for the express purpose of keeping the too strong sun out of a certain room, a bush may be utilized to screen an ugly object, vines may serve to cover unsightly portions of the house. Indeed, plants have their economic value!

Some wise home owners have even been clever enough to make their backyards serve as a sort of annex or extra room simply by making them livable and attractive.

Green Streets

Trees are good citizens. They rarely disturb the peace of city streets, such as there is. They offer shade and decency against the violence of the great town. At best a modern city street is harsh, unbalanced, crazy. Only the trees reclaim it from its alienation and make it livable.

The little grassy yards and trees that people plant before their houses save Washington boulevard for civilization. And Grand boulevard, or Irving Park boulevard, or Ashland boulevard would do as well. People care for things like trees and grass. Where they cannot find them naturally they set them out in little squares, behind small iron fences, to remind them of serene realities beyond the city's border. They smuggle nature in. The rows of vines are green in the surge and drive of motor cars and men along the road. Trees are good citizens, along with those who plant them.—Chicago Tribune.

Varieties of Hedges

There is no limit to the beauty possibilities of hedge planting. The hedge may be trained to have all sorts of variations. It may be buttressed at the ends, it may be trained to offer varying outline on top with some parts higher than others. The top may be on square or curved lines. The hedge may even be trained over an opening in the hedge to form an arch. In fact, hedges are almost indispensable to the intensively developed landscape scheme.

A well-kept hedge is so ornamental that it will pay every home owner to consider its use in his planting scheme.

Beauty in Slate Roofs

We have by now passed out of the period when slate roofs looked like smooth blackboards. We are literally having a revival of its use in this country, because the manufacturers have gone back to the old traditions and brought them to the front. Today we can secure as beautiful a slate roof for our house as any in the world, and yet have it laid with more technical skill. Thus while the old ways have been revived new life has been injected into them.

Select Trees Carefully

Trees once planted become a permanent part of the landscape. In most cases they will outlive the planter. Whether they give great joy, beauty and comfort to the planter and his family or prove to be ugly, displeasing eyesores to all who gaze upon them, depends upon how wisely they are selected.

Eighteen states in the Union now have laws making it a misdemeanor willfully to damage official road signs.

SPARK PLUGS ARE CAUSE OF FAULTS

When Worn Out or Improperly Adjusted Hard Starting Results.

Spark plugs that are worn out, improperly adjusted or dirty, cause missing of the engine, resulting in hard starting, excessive drain on the battery, poor engine performance, higher gasoline consumption, and larger engine repair expense.

All that is needed to correct such faults is to clean or re-gap the plugs; or if the car has gone some 10,000 miles with the same spark plugs, to replace them with new ones.

Limit of Mileage.

This mileage is about the limit at which engineers put the efficient life of spark plugs.

If the spark plugs need cleaning, fill the lower part of the plug with alcohol or equal parts of ammonia and water, and let stand for a few minutes. Rub the carbon from the insulator with a cloth-covered stiff wire or wooden peg. Then wipe the plug dry. Clean points with emery cloth.

The spark plugs are equipped with two electrodes set in such a manner that the electric current must jump across a small gap from one to the other. In making this jump a spark occurs. It is this spark that ignites the mixture of gasoline and air in the cylinder. The size of the gap between the electrodes affects the type of spark adjustment. The gap for use in average motors should be no wider than .025 inch. For high compression motors it should be .020 inch. At the same time the distributor contact points should be adjusted. These should be between .015 inch and .020 inch in width of gap.

Horse Power Reduced.

Tests show that a motor in which spark plugs had been used for a little over 10,000 miles developed 31.2 horse power, when run at an engine speed equivalent to 20 miles an hour. The same motor run at the same speed equipped with a new set of spark plugs gave a horse power reading of 38.0, an increase of 6.8 horse power.

The importance of inspecting the spark plugs and breaker contact points at least twice a year cannot be over emphasized as high compression engines of today impose a greater demand upon them than ever before.

Figures Are Given on Gasoline Consumption

Each motorist in the United States last year used an average of 571 gallons of gasoline per motor vehicle and paid an average of \$18.36 gasoline tax, according to estimates of the American Motorists' association.

The highest per capita gasoline tax was paid by the motorist of New Mexico, paying an average of \$37, based on a 5-cent-per-gallon tax, and consuming an average of 740 gallons of gasoline. The lowest was Massachusetts paying an average gasoline tax of \$8 per motor vehicle, based on a 2-cent tax, using an average of 400 gallons of gasoline per motor vehicle.

Many Methods of Fixing License Fees Now Used

Sixteen different methods are used by the states to fix registration fees for passenger automobiles, and weight is used in the largest number of commonwealths, according to the research department of the American Automobile association.

Weight is the basis in 20 states, horse power in 13 states. Other methods used are: Flat rate, three states; cost of the automobile, three states; horse power and weight, five states; value, one state; flat rate and weight, two states; value in weight, one state, and cubic inch displacement, one state.

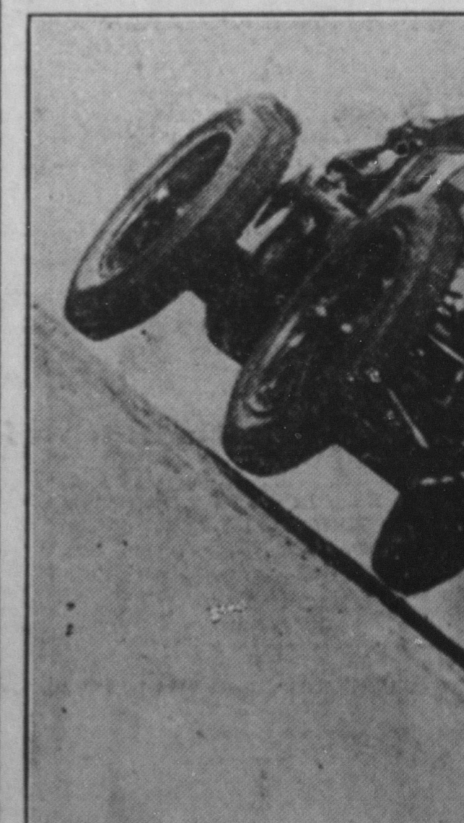
Car owners paid a total of \$344,794,953 in registration and license fees in 1929, says the A. A. A., on a total of 23,542,108 passenger cars.

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

To the reckless speeder in the underworld every pedestrian is a "jay walker" who takes his chance of having placed himself accidentally on the spot.

Don't, if you are a woman driver, presume that every man will give way to you. Even if he should want to in this unchivalrous age, he cannot be expected to inspect the driver of each car.

KAYE DON BREAKS ENGLISH AUTO RECORDS



Kaye Don, in his powerful Sunbeam racing automobile, tearing around the Brooklands track at a speed of 137 miles per hour to create another record for the track. Three of the wheels of his racer are shown off the board track as he takes a hairpin curve.

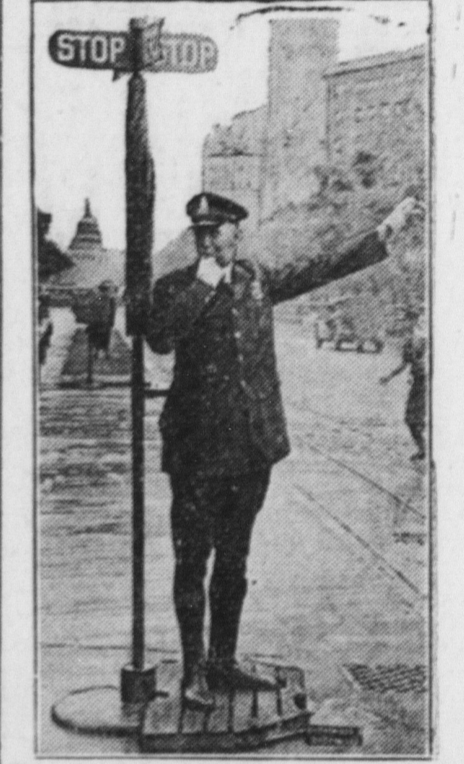
THE MOTOR QUIZ

(How Many Can You Answer?)

- Q. What is the cause of an engine back-firing through the carburetor?
Ans. Improper valve or ignition timing, crossed or defective ignition wires, lean mixture or sticking valves.
- Q. What is the cause of back-firing in the muffler?
Ans. An intermittent spark caused by improper adjustment of distributor breaker points, sticking breaker mechanics, loose or badly worn distributor brush, short-circuited wires or loose connections. Turning off the switch and coasting with the car in gear will cause gas to collect in the muffler which will often ignite when the switch is turned on.
- Q. What percentage of stolen cars is recovered?
Ans. Ninety-three per cent. Seven years ago this percentage was only 74.
- Q. What percentage of the 5,198,107 motor vehicles produced in the world in 1929 were made in the United States?
Ans. Eighty-three and one-half per cent.

Tallest Traffic Cop Is Guarding Busy Corner

Officer Harold D. Johnson, the six foot three guardian of the busy corner at Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, midway between the Capitol and the White House, is the tallest



Officer Johnson and His "High Sign," traffic cop in Washington, if not in the country.

So tall is this stalwart officer that a special semaphore, six inches higher than standard, was erected for him. Photo shows Officer Johnson and his "high sign" with the dome of the Capitol looming in the distance.

AUTOMOBILE HINTS

Motorists who wantonly rob nature of its wild flowers ought to be taken into custody along with the other bandits.

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