



1—Miss Edith Edna Keil of Pittsburgh being crowned Queen Oceana XXII to reign over the baby parade and carnival at Wildwood, N. J. 2—Some of the forty Acadians from Louisiana who were received by President Hoover on their way to Nova Scotia to celebrate the anniversary of the deportation of their forebears 175 years ago. 3—Richard Bedford Bennett, Conservative leader, who has become premier of Canada.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

American Bar Association Upholds Referendum on the 18th Amendment.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PROHIBITION laws and their enforcement were to the fore at the opening session of the fifty-third annual meeting of the American Bar Association in Chicago. George W. Wickensham, chairman of the President's enforcement commission, was the chief speaker of the day, and naturally he spoke mainly on that topic; but what he said would give small consolation to the dripping wets of the country.

"Good citizenship," said Mr. Wickensham, "must acquiesce in the law as it is, for the time being. A society which has adopted the inventions and applied science of the last quarter of a century and has taken into its midst millions of aliens from every country in the world, must resort to legislation in order to regulate its life, preserve order, and, so far as possible, suppress acts and habits injurious to its welfare."

"That the individual and minority groups must accept and abide by the restraints imposed is obvious. Otherwise lawful government breaks down and we have anarchy. The remedy of those who object is to appeal to the same authority as that which enacts, for rescission or modification. There can be no individual right to elect what laws one will or will not obey."

The commission, said its chairman, had opposed the Jones law and the Dyer act, believing "that a speedy prosecution of minor offenses and the imposition of penalties having some relation to the character of the offense would be more likely to induce respect for law than the creation of penalties so disproportionate to the gravity of the offense as to induce resentment in reasonable minds."

MORE exciting than any speeches was the battle over an attempt by some of the members of the association to halt the referendum vote on the Eighteenth amendment. Secretary W. P. MacCracken, Jr., reported that the executive committee had rejected a petition to recall the postcards sent out for this vote. Judge James F. Ailshie of Idaho offered a resolution that the submitting of the question was not in accord with the objects and purpose of the association and contrary to its constitution and by-laws, after the committee's report had been accepted. President Henry U. Sims sustained a point of order that the right of the executive committee to take such action was specifically granted in the constitution and ruled that the action of the committee could not be recalled by the delegates. An appeal from this decision was voted down by a majority of about fifty to one.

The convention also upheld the executive committee in rejecting the report of the American citizenship committee which contained a bitter attack of the federal farm board, declaring its appointment was the first step toward state socialism and that this effort to aid the farmers was foredoomed to failure. The section on criminal law and criminology also refused to adopt a report on "lawless enforcement of law" and ordered the committee to continue work for another year.

In his opening address, President Sims asserted that constitutional liberty in this country is in no danger whatever, "and that the visions of social strife supposed to be impending are but phantasmagoria of morbid brains."

The sessions of the association were attended by a number of distinguished lawyers and jurists from foreign countries, and many American notables were among the 2,000 delegates.

GENEROUS rains fell over much of the corn and wheat belts, but they were too late to save the crops from at least partial ruin, and the plans of the government and the

states for relief of the farmers in the drought areas were not halted. President Hoover appointed a federal relief committee, headed by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde and including Chairman Alexander Legge of the federal farm board; Paul Bestor, chairman of the federal farm loan board; Roy Young, chairman of the federal reserve board; John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross; Under-secretary of the Treasury Ogden Mills; Henry M. Robinson, president of the First National bank of Los Angeles, and R. H. Aishton of Evanston, Ill., president of the American Railway association.

Governors of the various states reported to Washington that they were moving rapidly in the creation of their organizations.

FIRST action of the federal committee was to lay plans for financial relief with the federal intermediate credit bank system as the principal unit. The plans called, first, for the creation of state and local credit corporations by bankers and business men through which farmers may obtain seed and feed loans. The corporations will sign the notes over to the credit banks, which will advance the capital obtained from the flotation of debentures on the investment market.

Secretary Hyde estimated roughly that a maximum of \$20,000,000 will be required of the credit banks, whatever more is needed coming from private sources.

Mr. Hyde announced that the Department of Agriculture will make available for seed loans approximately \$800,000 remaining from a \$6,000,000 appropriation provided by congress. The use of this money, however, is limited to specified areas and will be distributed largely in Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Missouri and Montana.

John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, said that his organization has \$5,000,000 available for emergency work and does not contemplate an appeal to the public, at least until the fund is exhausted.

In order to furnish employment for farmers without livelihood as a result of the drought, the Department of Agriculture has made immediately available to the states \$121,857,000 in federal aid road funds which ordinarily would not have been apportioned until January 1. This action was taken at the urgent request of President Hoover.

The federal farm board announced the extension of \$5,000,000 credit to the Inter-Mountain Live Stock Growers' association, which will facilitate the shipping of live stock to pastures.

INTEREST in aviation centered in Chicago, where the national air races opened and toward which men and women contestants in the air derbies were racing from various parts of the country. Nearly every prominent American aviator was there, and so were some of the best flyers of Europe. A varied program of speed contests, stunt flying, and other exhibitions was offered the immense throng of spectators that flocked to Chicago from all parts of the Union.

Before the races began, the first national air conference was held for three days on the downtown campus of Northwestern university, with the nation's chief authorities on aeronautics in attendance. The conference recommended the adoption by the states of federal laws regulating airports, airplanes and air transportation, in order to secure uniformity. The states also were urged to authorize municipalities to purchase, maintain and police airports.

The conference recommended the establishment of a comprehensive system of national airways, giving equal consideration to all sections without regard to population density, but giving greatest consideration where topographical conditions are unfavorable to flying.

DALE JACKSON and Forest O'Brien, St. Louis endurance flyers, didn't stay in the air for a thousand hours, as they threatened, but descended when they had established the new mark of 647 hours 28 minutes and 30 seconds. Their motor developed trouble, forcing them to alight.

GALLANT work by officers and crew and quick response to radio calls by other vessels saved the 317

persons aboard the British steamer Tahiti from death in the middle of the Pacific ocean. The vessel's port propeller shaft carried away, tearing a hole in the ship and permitting water to flood the engine room and two holds. She was kept afloat for a time by the use of emergency pumps and wireless appeals for aid brought the Matson liner Ventura and the steamer Penryn to the rescue. All aboard the Tahiti were transferred to the Ventura in safety, despite heavy seas. About half were disembarked at Pago Pago, American Samoa, and the rest were taken to San Francisco. Many other vessels on the Pacific answered the radio SOS but their help was not needed. The Tahiti went to the bottom soon after the passengers and crew left her.

UNITED Spanish War Veterans held their thirty-second annual encampment in Philadelphia and had a fine time fighting over again the battles in Cuba. The feature of the day was the parade on "preparedness day." Edward S. Matthias, former judge of the Ohio Supreme court, was elected national commander, and New Orleans was awarded next year's encampment.

PRESIDENT HOOVER has decided to go to Boston on October 6 to deliver an address before the American Legion. He will then take a special train for the South and speak again next day at the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Kings Mountain. Though his vacation plans are still unsettled, it may be that he will take a trip in October either to Mexico or on the Caribbean. Among the tasks now on his hands are the selection of the five members of the tariff commission and the completion of the 1932 budget.

VAN LEAR BLACK, wealthy publisher of the Baltimore Sun and Evening Sun, was drowned at sea in the night, having evidently fallen from his yacht Sabalo when it was steaming outside the outer New York harbor on the way to his summer home on the Chesapeake. When it was discovered he was missing from the boat, the alarm was sent out and for two days vessels and airplanes and the navy dirigible Los Angeles searched for him, but in vain.

Mr. Black, who was fifty-five years old, was an enthusiastic aviator, and in 1927 began a series of flights that took him around the world, all over Europe, to the Dutch East Indies and to South America.

Other notables taken by death were Thomas B. Slick of Oklahoma City, known as the richest independent oil operator in the world; and Louis Bourgeois of Chicago, noted architect and sculptor.

CHINESE press dispatches reported the slaughter of 4,000 Communists by provincial troops in western Kiang province and the capture of 2,000 rifles. The Communists, however, gained possession of Wusueh in Hupeh province, an important Yangtze river port 25 miles above Kiukiang. The terrified inhabitants of the town abandoned their property and fled.

IF GERMANY asks the League of Nations next month for revision of the Versailles treaty in regard to Germany's frontier, France will put up a strenuous opposition. Herr Treviranus, German minister for the occupied regions, recently made this demand in a speech, and soon thereafter the German ambassador to Paris hustled back to Berlin to warn his government that the Stresemann policy of conciliation was being jeopardized.

It is reported that the French foreign office bluntly told the German envoy that France does not regard as acceptable proposals for revision of the Polish corridor. At the same time France is urging Poland to abandon her belligerent attitude and to drop the tariffs in force along the borders of the corridor, preventing free passage between Prussia and the rest of Germany.

The name of Frank B. Kellogg, former secretary of state, was presented to the League of Nations by the American group as candidate for justice of the world court.

MOTHER PROBLEMS

By Mrs. Dorothy Coffeen

Aiding Resourcefulness

"MOTHER I can't make this wheel stay on. You do it!" Now it happens that young Sue has only made a very feeble attempt to make the wheel stay on. She has been accustomed over long in procuring aid in all her enterprises and so she calls upon the willing source again. Mother is very busy but she leaves every thing to come to the aid of Sue. The wheel of the little cardboard box cart she is making goes on to stay but through Mother's efforts and not Sue's.

Sue goes from the cart to another occupation. She calls for help in every one and does not find it lacking. Oftentimes it is easier for parents or those working with children to do a thing themselves than to see the child struggle over it but if they could only stop to realize that every time they give their help the child grows more and more dependent upon assistance and less able to think and act for himself, they would shut their eyes or tie their hands rather than in the rare instances when the child actually needs it for encouragement or a difficulty out of a child's realm of ability.

Children are resourceful by nature and if left entirely alone with material, knowing that assistance is not within call, they will invariably turn upon this quality and have an excellent and profitable time doing so. Children are also less easily or quickly discouraged than adults. They will work over a problem if it is their own, for a long time before they will give it up. It is the wise parent who can watch for the moment when, after they have worked hard at a problem, a little discouragement sets in and then offer a little help or suggestion, but not before.

Now when Sue calls for help in a childish problem, help her only if it is something she positively cannot do herself, but then at the same time help her, too, to help herself. Show her, by letting her find out, what fun there is in doing things for oneself. Let Mother play absent once in a while. If this habit of assistance has been formed, or claim to be too busy when the call for it comes. In any event let her refrain from doing Sue's play or occupation for her or depriving her of the value and happiness of her own achievement. Later on Sue will be a resourceful, independent, happy individual because of Mother's wisdom.

Value of Imagination

OF HER two children, one always asked at the end of a story, "Is it true?" If Mother said, no, Nancy had no further interest. But to Bobby, every one was true, every one was possible and the next day he would play them through from start to finish. Bobby's life was colored every hour with the varying shades of fancy. Nancy's viewpoint was the one of literalness and therefore restricted.

One day Bobby took a piece of cake from the pantry without permission and when his act was discovered and Mother asked him why, he answered quickly, "Why Muvver, a great big whale wiggled himself in through the window and told me to give him some cake for his babies who were hungry. 'Fore I could do that I had to taste it to see if it was good for his babies and first thing I knew I had it eaten all up. And Muvver, that whale felt awful bad." Mother was quick and wise. "No," she answered, "Bobby, the whale did not come through the window. No one was there but Bobby and its not very brave to blame it on some one else, even a whale. The brave people in your stories would never do that, never!"

"Wouldn't they really, Mother?" Bobby reflected, very obviously impressed. The next day Mother put a large piece of chocolate candy quite by accident where Bobby could easily reach it. She came upon him later standing in front of it with his little hands tight behind him. "Go 'way, whale," he was whispering, "Go 'way! This chocolate isn't mine and it's wrong to take other people's things, so you just go 'way! No you can't even have a taste. Go 'way!" Then louder and very, very much pleased, "Oh, Muvver come here quick, I just chased away the whale, honest I did." He had not known that Mother was nearby watching the little act.

Now if Bobby had not had such a vivid imagination, if he could not have so readily transferred himself from the world of reality to that of fancy, how much longer it would have taken to drive home the point of honesty and self control! Every hour of his life he was the hero of some story and it is easy to appeal to a hero. In the words of the mother, "Let him live in his world of heroes. If I watch him closely and teach him carefully, I will add to this great gift of his a balance and strength which will help him to pluck his fancies out of the air and turn them into real accomplishments. This dream world of his is vast in extent and strong in power. If I starve it and kill it, I will leave Bobby lost in a universe he cannot understand and I will cheat the already too prosaic world of a man of vision."

SPEEDOMETER IS MOST ESSENTIAL

Device Often Blamed for Noises Originating in Other Parts.

Often speedometers are blamed for noises that originate elsewhere. According to Sumner S. Howard, director of service for a large spark plug company, rarely can noise be traced to the speedometer itself. So-called speedometer noises occur when the flexible shaft or cable is kicked or pushed into a position where it has too sharp a bend. Any motorist, he says, can correct this simply by reaching behind the instrument board and moving the shaft into a more favorable position.

How Speedometer Works. Many motorists will be interested in knowing how the speedometer on their car works. The speedometer operates from a drive, which is an integral part of the engine's transmission. One end of a flexible shaft or cable is attached to this drive and the other end to the speedometer. As the shaft revolves the speedometer operates, and for every 1,008 revolutions the speedometer will register one mile. By the same token 1,008 revolutions a minute will indicate 60 miles an hour on the speed dial.

Speedometers seldom get out of order nowadays, and whenever they fail to function it usually is due to the breaking of the cable which connects the speedometer with the driving mechanism. This breakage occurs only when the cable has been sharply twisted and bent through carelessness.

Most Necessary Device. The speedometer is one of the most necessary devices on the automobile can be seen from a partial list of services it performs:

- It tells how fast you are driving.
- How far you have traveled.
- How your car is performing on acceleration and hill climbing.
- Gives distance between towns.
- Guides you when a person gives directions.
- Tells when to change oil and when to have other services done in accordance with car instruction manual.
- Tells how much tire mileage you are getting.
- How much mileage per gallon of gasoline.
- Tells cost per mile of car operation.
- Tells you not to drive a new car too fast.

"Wreck Ambulance" Car Used in Austrian City

A mile-a-minute "wreck ambulance," equipped to meet practically any large scale emergency, has been put into use by the city of Baden, near Vienna, Austria. This is the first time service of this kind has been established in Europe. A second machine of the same type will be equipped for similar work. Each relief machine will carry enough bandages, antiseptics, surgical instruments, and other first aid supplies to treat nearly 50 patients. Gas masks, ready to afford workers protection against all kinds of poison gases, are part of the equipment.

Six stretchers and a tent enable an emergency hospital to be erected at the scene of disaster. An attachment will bring about a quart of water to boiling point in five minutes for disinfecting purposes. The machines are expected to save many lives through prompt aid in railroad wrecks, fires and similar disasters.—Popular Science Monthly.

Engineers' Rules Help to Automobile Drivers

The rules drilled into the locomotive engineer, if practiced by automobile drivers, would aid materially in diminishing traffic accidents, says the National Safety Council.

Three important practices demanded of engineers follow:

- Unless you are sure, slow down to a speed at which you can stop in half the distance you can see.
- Keep your eye on the road.
- Keep your brakes in condition to stop.

HORSES VIE WITH AUTOS IN GAME OF POLO



Some of the members of the Diamond-and-a-Half ranch near Hereford, Ore., playing polo according to their own likes. The bold bad men of the West have taken up the eastern society sport and by way of variety use their autos when their ponies do not feel fit. They have cleared off a patch of brush to make a fairly satisfactory polo field, and what they lack in turf etiquette the ranchers make up in rough and ready sport.

THE MOTOR QUIZ

(How Many Can You Answer?)

Q. When a car is sluggish, loses power on hills and has a slow pick-up, what should be done?

Ans. First inspect the spark plugs. By replacing worn plugs new life is given an engine and often expensive repairs are avoided.

Q. Why is it particularly advisable to shift the car into second gear when driving on a grade in heavy traffic?

Ans. The engine makes a better brake thus taking some of the strain of the regular brake stream. It also permits quicker pick-up.

Q. How many gasoline filling stations are in the United States?

Ans. Approximately 320,000.

Q. How many service stations and repair shops are in this country?

Ans. Some 95,800.

Q. At what temperature will a battery showing a reading of 1250-1300 freeze?

Ans. Approximately 30 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

Girl Owns and Operates Gasoline Filling Stand

Pretty Loretta Rabbitt, eighteen, of St. Louis, Mo., is probably the youngest of her sex to own and operate a gasoline station in the United States. Since her father's death six years ago



Miss Rabbitt Filling a Customer's Gasoline Tank.

she has been operating her station in the Mound city and is kept so busy by her work that she "can't seem to find enough time to go out with her boy friends."

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

Engines which burn a solid fuel are not unlikely before liquid fuel supplies are exhausted.

If one cell of the battery always requires more water than the others, it indicates a leak.

When bandits "flee in a high powered car" these days it may be almost any make of car.

"Fading" is the term that describes the lowered efficiency of the brakes after they have been "on" some time. Heat causes it.

Does the annual production of pickles in America—given as three billion—include those times when the driver's license was left in the other suit?

Paris has adopted a half hour parking limit. Increased registrations of automobiles led to the rule, which applies to the entire downtown district.

There should be no mystery why the jack, placed on soft earth, sinks. The base of the device is small and the concentration of the weight of one side of the car upon it is bound to drive it into the ground.