



1—Great parade in celebration of Boston's three hundredth birthday passing through the Triumph arch in front of Faneuil hall. 2—First photograph of the Flying Wing, the new mystery plane of the army which is being tested at Dayton, Ohio. 3—Troopers of the Third cavalry as Indian braves and wives of army officers as missionaries in the "Pioneer Days" pageant given at Fort Myer, Virginia.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Rulers of Soviet Russia Demoralize Wheat Markets of the World.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SOVIET Russia does with her might what her hands find to do, especially if it is something that may annoy and embarrass the "capitalistic" nations—meaning all that are not Soviets. Of late the Communist dictators in Moscow have been devoting much attention to wheat, selling short on the Chicago Board of Trade and dumping grain on the European markets at cut prices, resulting in the lowest prices for wheat in many years and much indignation and alarm in various countries.

The Russian operations on the Chicago board were made public by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, who asked the officials of that organization to do something about it. Those gentlemen, while instituting an investigation, intimated that as the board was open to the world for trading they might not be able to do much to prevent such hedging in the future. Anyhow, these operations were in themselves far less important and portentous than the dumping of Russian wheat and the evident fact that Russia was becoming a serious competitor in the grain markets of the world with the United States, Canada, Argentina and other wheat-growing countries.

The Soviet rulers absolutely control the production and marketing of grain in Russia, and though that country is not yet producing enough for its own needs, they are keeping the inhabitants on short rations and selling the grain abroad because they need the money. Soon, maybe by next year, their system of mass production aided by the use of American farm machinery will be in full effect, and apparently the farmers of other countries will have to meet the situation by similar mass production methods, or go under.

DURING the week many suggestions for relief were made in many quarters. A Rumanian in the League of Nations assembly pleaded for a European preferential tariff to protect the farmers of eastern Europe. The Swedish head of a great Argentine wheat firm said the best method would be for the world to boycott Russian wheat. In the Baltic states there were demands for government action against the Russian dumping that threatened the ruin of local industries and traders. Four representatives of the Canadian grain trade sailed for London with the dominion premier and other cabinet members to attend the imperial conference opening October 1, making it likely that the grain situation would be considered by the conference.

Officials of the American Farm Bureau federation, the National Grange and the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative union announced they had been investigating the disastrous wheat slump situation and would report their findings soon. The farm federation, Secretary Winder states, has had under consideration for some time legislation designed to more thoroughly regulate the boards of trade to "prevent just such manipulation as has occurred during the last few months." Congressman Fish of New York, chairman of the house committee on Communist activities, summoned the members of the committee to Chicago for a hearing on the Russian short selling on the Chicago board.

Toward the close of the week wheat prices recovered somewhat in the United States and Canada, due to liberal buying and to reports that the Russian interests were covering their short deals. In Chicago the Russian scare was regarded as about passed, but from London came a dispatch saying that Canadian and Russian grain was competing for sales and that American hard winter wheat was in small demand.

PROSPECTS for early disarmament in Europe, or even reduction of armament, were put on the skids when it was officially announced at Geneva

that negotiations between France and Italy for settlement of their naval problems had been discontinued. The only point of agreement between the two governments, said one of the Italian experts, was on the naval building holiday to last until the end of the year. Some of the League of Nations delegates, including the British, seemed to think it would be at least advisable to postpone the conference of the League preparatory disarmament commission, scheduled for November 3.

The French and the Italians blame each other for the failure of the conversations, but at this distance the Italians appear to have the better of the argument. After France refused the Italian suggestion that British experts aid in the conferences, Italy, still insisting that her right to naval parity with France be nominally admitted, proposed a new yardstick whereby the number of units as well as tonnage would be considered. The plan would give France a big advantage in actual tonnage between 1930 and 1936. France rejected the offer and made a counter proposal which Italy considered so drastically unfavorable to her that it could not be considered.

THIS Franco-Italian situation, in the opinion of some observers, may imperil the three-power London agreement, because England depends on a satisfactory reduction of the French and Italian naval programs in order to maintain the two-power standard which she insists upon for the British navy. It may well mean, too, the renewal next year of the naval building race among the powers, and it is likely to have effect on the debates in the next congress of the United States.

J. J. Loudon of Holland, chairman of the League preparatory disarmament commission, outlined before the assembly the status of the general question, and despite the Italo-French deadlock pledged the commission would meet November 3.

"Apart from naval questions, there are the questions of available man power, war material and budgetary expenditures and the matter of creating a permanent disarmament committee as well as dealing with arbitration and security," he said. "We are determined to reach a conclusion in November and the January council can then fix the date for a general disarmament conference."

CHANG, dictator of Manchuria, has moved emphatically to put an end to the civil war in China. His armies marched to Peiping, occupying Tientsin on the way, and taking possession of the old capital city posted proclamations demanding that the fighting cease and assuring peace to northern China. Chang gained complete control of Chihli province without the firing of a single shot, and his troops settled down for a long stay. The leaders of the northern rebel alliance withdrew to the mountains of Shansi province and their future movements were uncertain.

The collapse of the rebellion and the action of the Manchurian warlord lead the Soviet Russian government to consent to the opening of the Chinese-Russian conference in Moscow on October 11. Russia had been holding up this meeting in the hope that the Nationalist government would fall.

SENATOR NYE'S campaign investigating committee went to Lincoln, Neb., and learned a lot about the Republican senatorial primary campaign in that state that is pleasing to the insurgent Republicans and correspondingly annoying to the Republican national senatorial committee. It appears from the evidence that George W. Norris, young grocer of Broken Bow, was induced to enter the primary in order to force Senator George W. Norris to run as an independent, and that the scheme was engineered by Victor Seymour, now assistant vice chairman of the above mentioned senatorial committee. Witnesses said Grocer Norris received a \$500 bond after completing his filing.

NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT as vice governor of the Philippines was decidedly obnoxious to the natives, who asserted he was against independence for the islands and also was

out of sympathy with and prejudiced against the Filipino people and Orientals in general. Therefore Mr. Roosevelt wrote to President Hoover last week that his usefulness there was impaired and it was best for him to retire. The President accepted the resignation "reluctantly" and immediately announced the appointment of Mr. Roosevelt as minister to Hungary. In that post he will succeed J. Butler Wright, who will be made minister to Uruguay to succeed Leland Harrison, resigned. Who will be vice governor of the Philippines was not announced.

NEW YORK Republicans went wet in their state convention and nominated for governor Charles E. Tuttle, who recently resigned as federal prosecutor in New York city. The liquor plank, adopted over the strenuous objections of the dries, favors repeal of the Eighteenth amendment and restoration to each state of the right to deal with the liquor problem as its citizens see fit, but with the proviso that the saloon system and private traffic in intoxicating beverages be outlawed everywhere by the Constitution.

KENNETH MACKINTOSH, a member of President Hoover's law enforcement commission, says that when that body reconvenes on October 8 he will insist that it "go to the guts of the prohibition question." He regards the issue as one of the most important economic and social problems since the question of slavery, and wants the commission to say whether or not the dry law is enforceable, and if not, what can be done about it.

Former Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, who is being boomed by his admirers for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1932, has just returned from Europe and in the interviews he granted he made it evident that if he is a candidate it will be on a wringing wet platform.

CHILE'S government frustrated an attempt at military revolution which was started at Concepcion. Five Chilean exiles landed there in an airplane and tried to induce the garrison to revolt. They were at once arrested by military authorities, and were later a number of others, officers in the army. The plane used by the exiles was piloted by two Americans, Edward O. De Lorin and Reed S. Doyle.

A DOLF HITLER, head of the rampant fascists of Germany, declares his party intends to destroy the treaty of Versailles, by legal means if possible, otherwise by means looked upon by the world as illegal. Hitler made this assertion when he was called as a witness at the trial of three reichswehr officers accused of treason.

"The National Socialists do not regard the international agreement as law, but as something forced upon us," he said. "Germany is gagged by the peace treaties. We do not acknowledge our guilt in the war, especially not the guilt of future generations. When we shall oppose these treaties by every possible means we shall find ourselves in the midst of revolution.

"We shall oppose these treaties both diplomatically and by completely evading them. That may be looked upon by the world as an illegal method, but we will not employ it until the party has been victorious. After two or three more elections our party will be in the majority."

DEATHS of the week included those of Representative Charles M. Steadman of North Carolina, last of the Civil war veterans in congress; Henry Phillips, retired steel magnate; Dr. J. T. Torrance, originator of condensed soup; Frederick L. Mandel, leading Chicago merchant; Mrs. Emma Ashford of Nashville, Tenn., composer of "Abide With Me" and other sacred music; Philo A. Otis, a civic leader in Chicago, and Gen. Sir Bryan Mahon, eminent soldier who commanded the British troops in Gallipoli.

LIVING UP TO THEIR MILLIONS

"SEE here, Jimmy, the rainy season (we live in Florida) is almost on us. What shall we do about the roof?"

The better half was worrying a little private worry. I had mine, too, like the fact that I chose Rhode Island Reds instead of White Leghorns and the durned things went broody every night, and that cut egg production to nil, with feed so high.

"I am trying to arrange for that roof, Sweetness," said I, in a dignified, resigned tone. She sniffed and ran into the house.

"Not a thing worth the powder to blow it to blazes, Honey," I said one day as I tossed the mail to her.

Honey ruffled the heap. Then she selected a skinny letter, which she hurriedly opened. She drew out a thin sheet of paper. Her eyes covered the few lines quickly. A strangled sound startled me.

"Jimmy, Jimmy—oh, read—this!" I took the letter. Two hundred million dollars! From a relative I never even knew existed. I was—hail to—but I couldn't read those dancing figures. We beat it for home and mother. She shared the excitement but we were all too dazed to think about the real meaning of so much coin, that night.

It was funny that G. K. Kinald drove up to the place that very night, he and the missus. Of course, we spilled the good tidings at once. G. K. gaped. He had been as hard hit as we were by hard times.

"How, how! How'll you enjoy it? What'll you do with it?" I hoisted.

"Do with it? I'll spend it. Been poor long enough. Going to salt \$1,000,000 in good securities so I'll never have to be pinched again."

"Lucky dog!" He sighed.

"Let's go for a trip, G. K. I've got plenty of cash. Let's go to Tampa." "The better half snorted. Trip? Tampa? Why, we often drove that forty miles even when we were poor! But I said in a superior manner: "Sniff, lady, I got an errand there."

That produced a riot. "We can buy more. And we'll need nice things for our new home." I regret to say that Sally howled after me:

"Darn the new home. I'm not going to burn up my pretty things." But we got into the little house finally and the workmen began on the shack. Now that it was coming down, I realized how fond of every patch on the roof I really was! I knew how I loved the nailholes that let in lots of water every hard summer rain!

Finally I had a beautiful brick bungalow on my hilltop, waiting for the "christening." Sally had decided on a big housewarming and of course we had plenty of friends now that our good fortune had been noised abroad.

Yes, it got into the papers some way. Believe me, buddy, not through me! Did you say hard times? Wowie! Every beggar and hard-up human in the world had written to me.

Sally was dressing in her latest Paris frock, from Tampa. I was uncomfortable in tux and accessories. Gee, women surely love to put on the do, wake up, you!"

"You needn't be fussy, Jim. You have to live up to \$200,000,000!" "Not that much now, Baby. I've spent in the past three months."

"You haven't even started a dent in it." Woefully, I admitted the truth of that statement. I had tried to though.

"Crash! Bang! "Our guests are arriving, honey. Aren't they early—" Slam!

"Noisy, it seems. I don't think I needed this outfit to spend the evening with a bunch of bums—" C-R-A-S-H!

"Jimmy, Jimmy, the roof's leaking! Oh, wake up, you!" I sat up in bed, wide awake at last. Where was the—\$200,000,000? Sally stood there, hands over her ears, as a crash re-echoed on crash. The lightning played about us.

I was mad clean through. To have such a vista spoiled by a thunder-storm, and with that leaky roof— And the bucket of water poured down over me from that leak over the door of the sleeping porch and I fled to duty and the drip pans, which have permanent stations in every clothes closet upstairs!

Can I Learn to Fly?

by William R. Nelson

TURNING an airplane requires coordination of hands, feet and eyes, and sense of balance in a manner so new to me that, after several pretty bad attempts, I felt certain I would never be able to learn. Thirty minutes of practice proved my fears unfounded.

"Today I want you to make turns using both stick and rudder," my instructor said just before we started. "To turn right, lean the stick to the right and at the same time, push forward on the right foot pedal. When the plane has banked as much as you think necessary for the turn, bring the stick back to neutral and hold the turn with the rudder."

I tried it in the air and felt clumsy when the plane waltzed suddenly. For a moment I could not tell where we were nor in what direction we were headed. Before I could become frightened I felt the controls move and my instructor spoke through the phones in my ears.

"Make both movements fairly slow and firm. Don't hold the stick over so long or we will continue banking into a roll. Now try it again, the other direction."

I let the nose climb in several succeeding turns. In fact, in 15 or 20 minutes of right and left turns I unknowingly climbed 1,800 feet. My instructor had been teaching me another lesson—to watch horizon and my instruments.

He took charge and spiraled down 1,800 feet after which I resumed practice of turns.

"If your turn is too shallow the ship will skid," he said next. "In a skid, note that your body swings toward the outside of the turn and the wind strikes that side of your face."

With that he turned in a shallow bank and I felt the blast of air and my body hug the side of the plane.

"If you bank too sharply the plane will slip toward the inside of the turn and you will feel the blast of air on that side of your face."

We banked almost vertically and turned to the right. I felt the blast of air on my right cheek and my body swung to that side. We were slipping earthward as we turned. My instructor brought the ship back to level and turned around to look at me—studying my face to make certain his "examples" had made the impression he desired.

Edison Explains How Phonograph Came About

"From my experiments on the telephone," Mr. Edison told me, "I knew of the power of a diaphragm to take up sound vibrations, as I had made a little toy which, when you recited loudly in the funnel, would work a pawl connected to the diaphragm, and this, engaging a ratchet wheel, served to give continuous rotation to a pulley."

"This pulley was connected by a cord to a little paper toy representing a man sawing wood. Hence, if one shouted: 'Mary had a little lamb,' etc., the man would start sawing wood."

"I reached the conclusion that if I could record the movements of the diaphragm properly, I could cause such record to reproduce the original movements imparted to the diaphragm by the voice, and thus succeed in recording and reproducing the human voice."

"Instead of using a disk, I designed a little machine using a cylinder provided with grooves around the surface. Over this was to be placed tin foil, which easily received and recorded the movements of the diaphragm."

"A sketch was made, and the piece-work price, \$18, was marked on the sketch. I was in the habit of marking the price I would pay on each sketch. If the workman lost, I would pay his regular wages; if he made more than the wages, he kept it."

"The workman who got the sketch was John Krusel. I didn't have much faith that it would work, expecting that I might possibly hear a word or so that would give hope of a future for the idea. Krusel, when he had nearly finished it, asked what it was for. I told him I was going to record talking, and then have the machine talk back. He thought it absurd."—Henry Ford in Hearst's International-Cosmopolitan.

"Surlain" Correct Spelling

As the word "surlain" figured in the accounts of the English Ironmongers' company for the reign of King Henry VI—1422-1461—which were quoted by Wedgwood in his "English Etymological Dictionary" (1872): "A surlayne beef vid," the story of its origin, through a king's whim to confer the dignity of knighthood on a round of beef, that was first told in 1655, even after sponsorship by Dean Swift in 1732, fails to impress modern etymologists. The true source of surlain, as it should be spelled, is French sur, "above," and longe, "loin," but the common belief of the legend has established the erroneous spelling in the language. It is interesting to note, however, that when the story was first told, Oliver Cromwell was lord protector of England!—Literary Digest.

Shows Smoke Molecules

New Yorkers can now see the motion of the molecules in smoke which they breathe or exhale. A new exhibit at the Museum of the Peaceful Arts there makes this visible. The visitor blows a puff of cigarette smoke into a funnel, where it passes under a high power microscope. Under the microscope, tiny smoke particles can be seen vibrating back and forth. This motion is caused by the bombardment of the particles by the constantly moving molecules of air around them, and is known to scientists as the Brownian movement.

German Rulers of England

The man who was said to have ruled England, but did not speak English was George I. He was not the nearest heir to the throne, but succeeded by an act of parliament. He was duke of Brunswick, elector of Hanover. His son, George II, spoke only very broken English. George III was the first of the line to be born on English soil.