

1—Prince Christopher of Hesse and Princess Sophie of Greece, who are to be married at Frankfort on December 15. 2—John Philip Sousa presenting to President Hoover his latest composition, "The George Washington Bi-Centennial March," after it had been played by the U. S. Marine band at the White House. 3—Architect's model of new state capitol of Louisiana which will stand on the old campus of the state university.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Inland Waterway Projects Are Being Pushed to Give Work to Unemployed.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WORK for the unemployed was the thought in the minds of the thousand or more members of the Mississippi Valley association when they gathered in St. Louis for their annual convention. Consequently the speakers urged that the inland waterways program be speeded up by the government so that the projects in the valley now authorized might be completed in five years instead of fifteen. This would mean the expenditure on them of \$100,000,000 a year for the next five years.

Secretary of War Hurley, who was present, agreed with others that quick completion of the Illinois waterway was vital to the progress of the program and said the War department would include in the deficiency bill in congress next month an item that would permit work on that link to start this winter.

"President Hoover," said Secretary Hurley, "has given me permission to ask congress for a \$22,500,000 deficiency appropriation to carry on the increased work on waterways this year. It will enable speeding up for the winter months."

"As to the Illinois waterway, I am anxious to get the shovels rolling and to get going. When we get that project completed, connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi, it will be a tremendous step in the 9,000 miles of inland waterways so long talked about."

It developed that if the government goes ahead speedily, as Mr. Hurley wishes, the state government of Illinois must get busy with the construction of five bridges at Joliet and seven below that city, for the water could not be turned in before those bridges are built.

Maj. Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of engineers in charge of the valley projects, thus set forth the attitude of the federal engineers:

"Here is what we have in view now in the valley:

"1. To drive the Illinois waterway to completion with all speed.

"2. To prosecute with vigor the improvement of the Missouri from its mouth to Sioux City.

"3. To execute the flood control work on the lower Mississippi as the law contemplates, looking all the time for more perfection in the plans.

"4. To push the Ohio improvement out from the main stem as rapidly as the means available will permit.

"I believe in the St. Lawrence waterway to the sea, but I am convinced that the Illinois waterway is more vital to our prosperity than is even the St. Lawrence waterway. Chicago is the most important place on the lakes, and there is on the lakes an aggregation of industrial and population centers such as even now is not matched on any other trade route on earth."

PRESIDENT HOOVER is anxious to have the government do what it can, under existing laws, to help state and local authorities in their war on gangs and racketeers, but he vigorously denies the published report that he will propose to congress any extension of the federal criminal laws for this purpose.

"Every single state," said Mr. Hoover, "has ample laws that cover such criminality. What is needed is the enforcement of those laws, and not more laws. Any suggestion of increasing the federal criminal laws in general is a reflection on the sovereignty and the stamina of state government."

"The federal government is assisting local authorities to overcome a hideous gangster and corrupt control of some local governments, but I get no satisfaction from the reflection that the only way that this can be done is for the federal government to convict men for failing to pay income taxes

on the financial product of crime against state laws.

"What we need is a more widespread public awakening to the failure of some local governments to protect their citizens from murder, racketeering, corruption and other crimes, and their rallying of support to the men of these localities that are today making a courageous battle to clean up these places."

CENTRAL and western Europe were swept by disastrous gales that were followed by serious floods of scores of rivers. Thousands of persons were rendered homeless and there was widespread suffering, but the loss of life was not great. The worst fatality was the foundering of the German steamer Louise Leonhardt in the estuary of the Elbe. Its entire crew of thirty-one men was lost. All over France, Belgium, Germany and Holland the lowlands were flooded, river boats were sunk, winter crops were ruined and rail and telegraph communications were interrupted. The swollen river Seine threatened much of Paris with inundation and troops were called on to build sandbag parapets.

Great Britain suffered almost as much from the storms as did the continental countries. Overflowing rivers flooded the countryside and the coasts were lashed by terrific gales which imperiled the fishing fleets and all other shipping.

JAPAN had another earthquake early Wednesday morning that rocked an area of some 600 square miles in the central region and took several hundred lives. Probably a thousand or more persons were injured. Following the temblor there were landslides and tidal waves that added to the disaster.

The village of Nirayama was wiped out, 69 persons being killed there. Nagoka, a hot springs resort, also was destroyed, 22 having perished there. A group of small villages in the southern part of the stricken area reported 80 dead.

EIGHT of the 2,000 persons arrested in Moscow for participation in the alleged international plot to overthrow the Soviet Union were put on trial for treason while a million men, women and children paraded the streets demanding the death penalty. All the defendants pleaded guilty, and their leader, Prof. L. K. Ramsin, repented and elaborated his previous confession. Many loud speakers were placed in the court room and the proceedings were broadcast throughout Russia. Ramsin told in detail how engineers had started the conspiracy because they were poorly paid and placed in the ostracized class; how he personally went to Paris and received from the French general staff and from Russian emigres there contributions of \$2,500,000 to carry on the plot. The other defendants were heard afterward, and the stories of all of them served to bolster the Soviet government's accusations against foreign nations and individuals who were to be repaid by territory and concessions.

In a copyright interview with a United Press correspondent, Dictator Stalin is quoted as denying contemptuously the recent rumors of revolts and mutinies. He gave a special message to the United States, saying:

"If it cannot establish political ties with the United States the Soviet Union at least desires to strengthen its economic ties with America. And America, being a great, wealthy, technically progressive and developed country, must appreciate the advantages of such economic intercourse as much as we do."

TWENTY-FIVE years ago King Hakan VII and Queen Maud were enthroned as the rulers of Norway after the dissolution of the union with Sweden. On Tuesday they and their loving subjects celebrated the anniversary in Oslo with a simple service in the principal church and festivities in the royal palace. Representatives of other reigning families were in attendance.

MEMBERS of the federal farm board held a long conference with the senate committee on agriculture, after which Senator McNary of

Oregon, chairman of the committee, announced that the ten members of that body in attendance seemed unanimously in favor of supporting the policies of the farm board in its effort to stabilize grain prices.

This was taken to mean that the committee members, many of whom opposed the administration farm relief legislation, will offer no obstructive tactics during the coming session of congress and will approve all requests of the board for appropriations. It is expected that the board, which already has received \$250,000,000 of the authorized \$500,000,000 for its revolving loan fund, will ask for a large part of the remaining \$250,000,000 in the coming session.

TEN of the largest motion picture corporations and thirty-two film boards of trade were dealt a severe blow by the United States Supreme court in two decisions delivered by Mr. Justice Reynolds. The tribunal ruled that the concerns, which control 98 per cent of the country's film output, have been conducting their business in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and were guilty of conspiracy in restraint of trade. The charges against them were on two grounds. One referred to a standard exhibit contract under which exhibitors were required to take films, the other referred to the operation of credit committees which act, it was alleged, to restrict sales and purchases.

The corporations involved are the Paramount Famous Lasky corporation, First National Pictures, Inc., Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Distributing corporation, Universal Film Exchanges, Inc., United Artists corporation, Fox Film corporation, Pathe Exchange, Inc., F. B. O. Pictures corporation, Vitagraph, Inc., and Educational Film Exchanges, Inc.

EARLY next year, it is hoped, the Wickersham law enforcement commission will have ready for submission to President Hoover the report on its investigation of the wet and dry problem. Last week it began drafting the document, endeavoring to co-ordinate the individual views of its members, which were put in written form. The best guess at this time is that a majority of the members favor some form of modification of the prohibition law, agreeing that the present system is wrong and unworkable. Some of them believe the Eighteenth amendment should be changed, others that the Volstead act should be revised.

SEVEN hundred delegates representing the five principal trade unions of the United States and Canada, in session in Chicago, endorsed the six-hour day for railroad workers as a means of relieving unemployment. They want the shorter day with no reduction in pay, but failing to agree on a plan to bring this about, a second conference with fewer delegates was arranged for December 4 in Cleveland.

FINAL census figures given out by the census bureau show that the population of continental United States for 1930 is 122,775,046; and for outlying possessions it is 2,151,923; a total of 124,926,969. The increase for the decade was 16.1 per cent.

In percentage increase California leads the states with 65.7 per cent, Florida is second with 51.6 per cent, and Michigan's 32.0 per cent makes it third. California also led in total gains with an increase of 2,250,390 inhabitants. New York state gained 2,202,539. Michigan, Texas and Illinois were the only other states to gain more than 1,000,000.

CHARLES H. MARKHAM, chairman of the board of the Illinois Central system, died at his winter home in Altadena, Calif. He rose from the position of a section laborer to become one of the most able and far-sighted railway executives in the country. During his career he did a great deal to develop better relations between the railroads and the public, and he is credited with having doubled the assets of the Illinois Central in 15 years.

John G. Price, former grand exalted ruler of the Elks and a close friend of President McKinley, passed away at his home in Columbus, Ohio.

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Fertile Soil Is Need of Alfalfa

Farmer Should Have His Land Tested for Lime and Phosphate Wants.

Alfalfa is a crop that demands much of the soil, says M. F. Miller, chairman of the department of soils of the Missouri College of Agriculture. The three or four crops a year demand a fertile soil or one that is well treated. It is idle to think of growing alfalfa under any other conditions.

Soil Must Be Treated. It is sometimes said that every farmer can grow alfalfa if he wishes, and while this may be true in general it is certain that on some soils it would require more treatment than the alfalfa is worth. As a rule land that is sufficiently drained to grow 50 or 60 bushels of corn under favorable conditions, and which at the same time is well supplied with lime, will grow alfalfa without difficulty. When land is not of such a nature it must be treated so as to bring it up to this standard by the use of manure, fertilizer, lime and drainage, if necessary.

Most soils require lime first. Every man who is interested in growing alfalfa should have his soil tested for its lime need. Usually the land requires some phosphate, although not always. Application of 200 to 250 pounds of the 20 per cent superphosphate is often recommended. In some cases potash is also beneficial, and in most cases, nitrogen helps, so that a high-grade mixed fertilizer such as a 4-12-4 may often be the best fertilizer to apply.

Tests With Top Dressing. Experiments at the Missouri experiment station have shown some interesting results with top dressing old stands of alfalfa with nitrate of soda. In most of these trials results have been very good. These experiments have also shown the marked value of cultivating alfalfa with a dull spring tooth harrow about three times during the growing season in order to keep out grass and weeds.

Young Calf's Stomach Has Only Limited Space

Probably the greatest fault in feeding young calves is the tendency to feed too much milk. Under natural feeding, a calf takes its milk frequently and in small amounts. The calf's stomach at this time is not suited for holding a large amount of milk. An excessive amount nearly always results in indigestion and scours. This condition, as many know from experience, is not easy to correct. For the first week, four to five quarts, or about eight to ten pounds per day, is the maximum amount the largest calf should have. Less would be better. The amount should not be increased the second week unless the calf shows no signs of indigestion, and even then the amount should not be increased more than a pound or two. Feed little and often. Keep the calf a little hungry. It will help it to learn to eat grain and hay.

Repairing Machinery During Winter Is Best

Since the modern farmer is so dependent upon the efficiency of his machinery it necessarily follows that he must make most of his repairs on the farm, says J. C. Wooley, chairman of the department of agricultural engineering of the Missouri College of Agriculture. The farmer cannot afford to take all his little repair jobs to town and wait his turn to get them done, but must provide a comfortable place to work and do them at home. Any machine, whether repaired or neglected, is sure to need repair and adjustment. If these repairs are left to be made in a busy time, they are expensive and cause much trouble and delay. Some form of comfortable building that can be utilized as a repair and workshop during the winter will mean a valuable saving in time during the rush periods of summer work.

Keeping Rodents From Granary With Concrete

To build a granary floor and foundation to prevent rats getting under it, one should put an eight-inch foundation wall of concrete about 15 inches into the ground and about a foot above the ground. Use reinforcing rods around the corners. Fill inside this with cinders or coarse gravel until it is eight or ten inches above the ground surface outside, tamp it down well while it is wet and then lay down roll roofing or waterproof felt with cemented joints and put a four-inch concrete floor on top of this. You will have a granary floor which will be dry after the first season and which will not allow the rain to get under it.

Prevent Rabbit Injury by Wrapping Tree Trunk

Washes such as soap suds, white-wash and the like applied to young peach tree trunks may tend to prevent injury by rabbits. The surest and safest method, however, of preventing injury consists of wrapping the tree trunks with newspapers, wool veneer wrappers, or chicken wire netting. In every instance the tree should be wrapped to a height of 18 to 20 inches. Moreover, the application of ordinary house or barn paint, axle grease, tar or pitch may do great injury and even kill the trees.

Alfalfa Is Superior in Dairy Feed Tests

Protein and Lime Are Needed in Liberal Amounts.

Alfalfa hay contains about three times as much protein and about six times as much lime as timothy hay, according to chemical analyses, says Edward B. Meigs, of the bureau of dairying, United States Department of Agriculture. Both of these substances are needed in liberal amounts by growing and milk-producing cattle.

Alfalfa hay, says the department dairy specialist, is far superior to timothy hay for dairy animals. Dairy cattle in several experiments have been fed for several years with no other feed than alfalfa pasture and alfalfa hay, and have grown well and given fair yields of milk.

Other experiments have shown that the life and usefulness of dairy cattle is not more than a year when fed on grain and concentrates and poor roughage such as straw, or upon grain and concentrates alone; but dairy cattle have thrived long periods on rations of grain and concentrates combined with alfalfa or timothy hay of fairly good quality.

These trials raised the question: Will dairy cows do as well on rations of grain and timothy as on rations of alfalfa and grain, provided the timothy is fed with a grain mixture high in protein and supplemented with a calcium salt? Further trials to answer this question proved that cows give 35 to 40 per cent more milk and fat on rations containing alfalfa than on rations containing timothy hay.

Mulch Is Valuable to Winter Strawberries

Strawberries with a winter mulch yielded 713 quarts per acre more than berries not mulched, in an experiment conducted at the Michigan State college. It was observed that the mulch conserved moisture, kept the berries clean, smothered weeds during the harvest season, and protected the plants against winter injury. Improved conditions with respect to these factors raised the yield from 2,275 quarts per acre on the test plot, to 2,988 quarts per acre on the mulched plot. The difference in yield was 500 per acre.

This experiment was conducted on a strawberry patch grown in well-matted rows. The mulch was left on the plants until the close of the following harvest season. The mulch was put on thickly enough so that it was three or four inches deep in the spring. Of course it was opened over the rows to permit the plants to grow through.

Corn Root Rot Fungus Control Measures Vary

Fall plowing of corn land where all stalks and shucks are turned under, longer rotations and lower soil temperatures are important factors that influence the root rot fungus, according to R. E. Vaughn, University of Wisconsin. Farmers in the main corn belt who grow corn closer together in the rotation, plant it in the spring when temperature is higher and leave the cornstalks exposed to act as shelter for the root rot fungus, which farmers farther north handle differently.

Vaughn recommended the kiln drying of seed corn, but where this was impossible a dry attic gave good results. Rapid drying is important, as the sooner dried, the less disease next year.

Farm Hints

Much silage is likely to spoil if the top is not properly sealed.

The dairyman who is after high grade cream in the winter will pay attention to the cleanliness of his cows.

Alfalfa, one of the best hay crops for late seeding, should be planted only on those fields known to be adapted to its production.

Experiments at Wisconsin university show that running the silo filler faster than manufacturers direct not only is dangerous but that much power is wasted.

If the stand is to be kept over for hay or pasture the second year, alsike makes an excellent mixture with sweet clover by keeping the latter from getting too rank.

For summer pasture, oats seeded with sweet clover, or crimson and mammoth, will make very favorable growth and provide a palatable pasture of heavy carrying capacity.

The great object in plowing under green crops is to increase the amount of vegetable matter in the soil. The actual plant food these crops furnish is not very great, except in the case of clovers.

There is a lot of argument as to which kind of clover is best. On soil that is limed, sweet clover will add more plant food in a hurry than red clover. If your soil is not so very rich in lime you should use red clover.

Silage cutter tests show that the cutter elevates the cut corn by throwing rather than by blowing. It was found that elevating fans with a low air pressure were the most efficient and require the least power to operate.

Current Wit and Humor



JUST THE MAN

The man was in the hospital after his first serious attempt to knock a train off the tracks.

"I fear I can be of very little assistance to you," he was comfortably assured by the doctor. "I'm a veterinary surgeon."

"Ah!" exclaimed the victim, "you're just the man for my case. I was a jackass for ever attempting to cross the track ahead of that train."

HOW SHE WOULD DRESS



Wife—I ought to dress according to the fashion book, I think.

Hubby (sternly)—You'll dress according to my check book, my dear.

On Exhibition

A horse show's what they call it. Observant people know that in reality it is a human being show.

Population Reducers

"How did China come to be so densely populated?" asked the inquisitive person.

"Because," answered the man who always knows the answer, "it started its civilization so long before the invention of automobiles and street cars."

Music in the Making

A schoolmaster caught a small boy scribbling on a slip of paper. It contained the words: "Blow, blow, draw, draw, blow, blow."

"What's the meaning of all this?" the schoolmaster asked.

"Please, sir," the youngster replied, "it's the music for my mouf organ."

Tell-Tale

Mary—Bess never tells anyone her age.

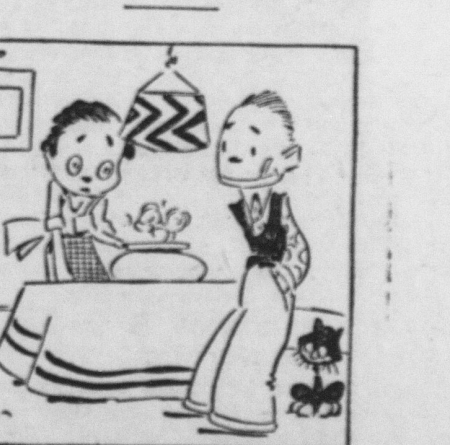
Marjorie—Yes, I've noticed that. But her age is beginning to tell on her.—Answers.

It Seems So

Parson Tenthly—And there are times when we have heaven right here on this earth, my dear brother.

Deacon Duttons—Yes; but most of the time it's the other place, parson.

POACHED EGGS DEFINED



Mrs. Newlywed—What are poached eggs?

Mr. Newlywed—Ones that are stolen, I guess.

Of Course Not

"I'm going to make a parachute jump from 10,000 feet tomorrow."

"What if the parachute doesn't open?"

"Oh, that won't stop me."

Nothing New

Salesman—Have you seen the latest fountain pen, sir? Absolutely impossible for ink to escape from it anywhere.

Customer—Yeah! I've tried to write with that sort for years!

Impossible

Teacher (to young Jim)—How is it that you haven't made more progress? At your age I could read fluently.

Jim—Probably you had a better teacher than I, sir.—Moustique.

Going

Crabbe—Today, for the first time, I really was delighted to hear my neighbor's piano going.

Friend—Something worth listening to, I suppose.

Crabbe—I should say so. I heard the installment men taking it away.

Force of Habit

Moll—And what did your poet do when you turned him down?

Doll—Ah, the poor dear threw himself into the waste paper basket.