

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Hoover Urges Economy in National Expenditures—Earthquake Practically Destroys City of Managua—Knut Rockne Dead.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



President Hoover

PRESIDENT HOOVER returned to Washington after an eleven-day cruise to Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, with a countenance that approximated the shade of an almost ripe tomato. West Indian sun and wind had burned his face badly, and there was a strong suspicion the skin would peel. There was no question, however, that he was rested, and greatly so, as a result of his leisurely trip.

One of his first announcements was that a tax increase could be avoided if his budget and other recommendations for expenditures were not increased by congress next winter. To that end he appealed to the nation to bring pressure on congress against "the demands of sectional or group interests."

The statement was made in the face of lagging income tax receipts indicating a treasury deficit of perhaps \$800,000,000 at the close of the current fiscal year, June 30. It was regarded as part of the President's effort to mobilize public sentiment against further soldier jonus legislation, farm-relief appropriations or similar proposals in the new congress to convene in December.

Senator William E. Borah, Republican insurgent, Idaho, retorted, through the press, that "the record is that congress has appropriated less than the budget bureau has recommended each session for the last few years." He declared his willingness to cut off the \$90,000,000 provided for the administration's naval building program.

A BLIZZARD in Rocky mountain and plains states took a toll of eleven lives, including five children, two men and a woman in Colorado. Scores were in a serious condition from frostbite and exposure.

Thousands of cattle perished in a wide area including Wyoming, Colorado, South Dakota, Nebraska and the western parts of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. In the southern part of the storm area, peach, apricot and other stone-fruit crops were ruined.

The child victims of the storm were pupils at Pleasant Hill school, Towners, Colo. The morning of the blizzard Claude Moser, the teacher, ended classes because of the storm. Carl Miller arrived to take the pupils to their homes in the school bus. Miss Moser started to walk to her home. There were twenty-two children in the bus when Miller started, all between the ages of eight and thirteen.

Three miles from Pleasant Hill the bus plowed into a snow drift ten feet deep and stalled. Outside the mass of falling snow was a curtain, obscuring the road, tracks and covering fences. Miller tried to back toward the school but could not get the wheels of the bus free from the drift.

After remaining with the children for many hours, Miller realized he must get aid or all would perish. In the driving storm he started out, thinking he could reach a farmhouse. Struggling on for more than three miles he fell exhausted in a cornfield and perished.

Five of the children were dead when a rescuing party found them, but the rest were saved.

There were other tragedies in the storm that swept the mountain states and other sections; but this tragedy was one to arouse the utmost pity. Bravely the children met their fate! They sang and boxed and played to keep warm, as they were told by the driver before he left them to seek aid, as urged by the young leader put in charge, until the merciless wind and chill benumbed them into helpless drowsiness.

KNUTE KENNETH

Rockne, football coach of the University of Notre Dame, with a name that became a collegiate by-word, plunged to his death with five fellow passengers and two pilots on a Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., air liner in the mid-Kansas grazing country.



Knute K. Rockne

Witnesses said the craft, flying through clouds and fog, lost a wing in the air and hurtled to the ground like a crippled bird.

Rockne had only recently recovered from an illness which a year ago had threatened to terminate his brilliant coaching career. Last year, however, he developed one of the very best of his many excellent teams, and made a schedule for 1931 which indicated that he looked forward to an equally great team this year.

American football sustains a great loss. Americans lose one who typified

the best in useful, wideawake citizenship.

President Hoover in an official statement described the death of Rockne as "a national loss."

THE development of Fascism in Italy is to be marked further on July 1 of this year by the banishment of the twelve good men and true from the penal courts of Mussoliniland. Juries are abolished with the reform of the courts of assizes, or those which try criminal cases, which Premier Mussolini will put in effect three months hence, and for them will be substituted a juridical committee, or what's called a "college" consisting of two professional judges and five nontechnical citizens who are called "assessors."

But every one cannot be an assessor. Only special categories of citizens who have high moral and intellectual, if not political attainments, will run the risk of having their names in the wheel to be drawn as assessors.

The reform of the courts of assizes and the abolition of the jury is a result of the reformed penal code in Italy, a work on which Minister of Justice Rocca and his collaborators have labored for five years. The reform was brought about by what were considered scandalous decisions often returned by juries made up of men of insufficient intellectual attainments to distinguish between the facts and the emotional bunk of the lawyers.

Discontent with these abuses had accumulated in less than a century for the jury system was only introduced in Italy in 1848.



Chancellor Bruening

DURING the formal adjournment of the German reichstag the Bruening cabinet is armed with parliamentary certified dictatorial powers to run the country until next autumn, when the reichstag reconvenes. The government also prepared measures to curb attacks on President Hindenburg.

The emergency decree enormously curtails the vital civic rights anchored to the German constitution. Basing the action on article 48 of the constitution, enabling the President to take dictatorial measures when "security and order are threatened," the decree curtails the personal rights of citizens such as the freedom of speech, the inviolability of homes, freedom of the press, secrecy in the mails, the right to meet without arms, the right to form associations, or own property. Public announcements of political gatherings must be confined to the barest facts. Newspapers infringing upon the terms of the decree may be suspended for eight weeks, and other publications may be suspended for six months.

The public speaking "muzzle decree," the old timers eloquently claim, is more severe than a "ukase" in the days of the former kaiser.

During adjournment committees will continue working on a mass of internal reform projects, and the reichstag can be called together at any time on the demand of one-third of the members, or the council of elders can authorize such a special call by majority vote.

RUSSIA bade open defiance to the international grain conference at Rome when Abraham Kissin, Soviet delegate, declared that, far from reducing her wheat production, his country would increase it this year and that instead of giving up her policy of so-called "dumping," she intended to increase her wheat exports in order to pay for her imports, which exceed \$500,000,000 a year.

"Any proposal to exclude from economic intercourse a nation occupying one-sixth of the world's surface is foredoomed to failure," Kissin said. "Russia's population is increasing at the rate of 4,000,000 a year, which is proportionately twice as great as the increase of Europe's population, therefore we must increase our wheat production."

The United States Agricultural department has estimated that spring wheat plantings would be reduced 14.7 per cent. This exceeded the hope of the farm board for a 10 per cent cut.

THE Cuban Supreme court has given a decision against President Machado's suspension of newspaper publication, holding that he acted in violation of the constitutional provision for free speech when he shut down presses which had published information and criticism distasteful to the government.

Mr. Machado set forth the necessity of public security and order as reason for the prohibition of publication but

without any showing that there was an emergency or that the newspaper comment was contrary to the public good.

A VAST financial organization with millions of capital to relieve the cotton producers of the South from the distress caused by low prices of their commodity, is declared to be in process of formation by Chicago capitalists, headed by William Wrigley, Jr.

Details of the scheme have not been revealed, but the main idea is understood to be to accumulate large quantities of baled cotton and hold it for higher prices. Cotton is now selling at prices ruinous to the planters and is a drug on the world market.

The plan is also said to embrace a system of trading credits by which the vast surplus of cotton will be exchanged for commodities, of which the cotton growers stand in dire need. These include farm equipment of all kinds, groceries and clothing.



Arrow Points to Managua

EARTHQUAKES and fire in Managua, Nicaragua, took an estimated toll of 1,000 dead and many thousands injured, many of them Americans. The American legation, the British legation, and Nicaraguan government buildings were all destroyed. Fire following the earthquake razed twenty blocks of the business district, causing an estimated property damage of \$30,000,000.

American agencies were quick to respond to the need for help. The Red Cross rushed supplies. Marines, sent to the little republic on a political mission several years ago, were used to maintain order and relieve distress.

It is too early to know definitely the extent of the disaster. Managua's population was in the neighborhood of 40,000. The region of this city is dotted with evidences of its volcanic character, and history records at least two major volcanic disasters. Nicaragua has been less afflicted with earthquakes than its Central American neighbors.

So far as is known there is not a habitable building left in the once beautiful Central American city, the second in size in the republic. President Moncado himself abandoned the national palace for a tent.

BASEBALL loses two of its major luminaries in the passing of Ernest S. Barnard and Byron B. Johnson, the president and the ex-president of the American league dying within sixteen hours of each other. Both devoted their lives to the American national game. Their terms of service in the presidency spanned the life of the league itself.

When Johnson quit the sports desk of a Cincinnati newspaper to seek his fortune in the business administration of baseball, James J. Hill had arrived as the empire builder of the Northwest, and John D. Rockefeller had established the dynasty of Standard Oil. As each of those in his separate sphere wore the Napoleonic mantle, so Johnson did in baseball. Under his leadership a rather rowdy sport became, on its artistic side, a profession, and, economically, entered the company of large affairs. It was Johnson's genius that wrought the miracle.

Mr. Barnard would have been fifty-seven years old on July 17. He had been re-elected president of the American league for a five year term. His activity in connection with the draft controversy and in the adoption of the schedule is believed to have hastened his death.



Arnold Bennett

IN THE death of Arnold Bennett, English literature has lost one of its masters, and an unbelievably long list of novels, dramas and essays comes to an end. Absorbed in the workaday world about him, never a propagandist or a preacher, shunning the mazy introspections of the art school, Bennett with mingled realism and romanticism portrayed the human comedy. With gentle irony and exacting attention to detail, he laid bare the dull materialisms and the shams of civilization, filling the most insipid with exciting interest, but never receding from his detachment to turn crusader. Sufficient of his works will survive to assure Arnold Bennett a permanent place on the world's bookshelves.

THE \$1,000,000 libel suit Gus O. Nations, former prohibition agent, filed against Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former assistant attorney general, in 1929, in connection with a series of articles she wrote about prohibition enforcement was stricken from the docket in Federal court at St. Louis for failure to prosecute.

Mr. Nations said he could not proceed any further with the suit because he had been unable to obtain service on Mrs. Willebrandt, but he asserted that suits for \$20,000 damages each were pending against her in New York and Washington for alleged injury done to him by the articles.

The only observation of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt to the news that the \$1,000,000 libel suit filed against her by Gus O. Nations had been stricken from the record was: "The action speaks for itself."

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Rat Proofing Is Neatly Described

Principles Call for Use of Well Made Concrete and Good Steel.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service.

Modern building principles and rat proofing go hand in hand, says a new Farmers' Bulletin on "Rat Proofing Buildings and Premises" just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. These principles call for the use of well-made concrete and steel, and other indestructible and noncombustible materials that are too much for even the sharpest of rodent incisors. They include also fire stopping in double walls and floors and the elimination of all dead spaces and dark corners where the rat can hide. The sanitary features provide for hygienic storage of food, and the rat cannot live without something to eat.

Rat Proof All Buildings.

All new buildings should be made rat proof, says the bulletin. Cities in growing numbers have added rat-proofing clauses to their building ordinances with such good effect that others are sure to follow their lead. Builders should therefore compare the cost of rat proofing during construction with the probable cost later, in case local laws should require that all buildings be made rat proof.

The cost of rat proofing all the construction on many American farms, the bulletin says, would amount to less than the loss occasioned by rats on the same farms in a single year. The pamphlet gives details and illustrates methods for rat proofing all kinds of farm structures, including barns, corncribs, granaries, and poultry houses. It also considers the rat proofing of city buildings, such as warehouses and markets, and suggests city-wide efforts toward the suppression of the rat pest. It includes a model rat-proofing ordinance and an ordinance regulating the collection and disposal of garbage, prepared by the United States public health service.

Permanent Rat Control.

Throughout the bulletin it is emphasized that the removal of the rat's food and shelter offers a practical means of permanent rat control. "The number of rats on premises and the extent of their destructiveness are usually in direct proportion to the food available and to the shelter afforded. Rat proofing in the broadest sense embraces not only the exclusion of rats from buildings of all types but also the elimination of their hiding and nesting places and the starvation of the animals. Through open doors and in other ways, rats may frequently gain access to structures that are otherwise rat proof, but they cannot persist there unless they find safe retreats and food. When rat proofing becomes the regular practice, the rat problem will have been largely solved."

Copies of the new publication, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1638-F, may be obtained free on request addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Plan Permanent Garden of Annual Vegetables

A plea that gardeners of the nation plant more perennial fruits and vegetables in home gardens is included in Farmers' Bulletin 1242-F, Permanent Fruit and Vegetable Gardens, recently revised and reissued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The authors, W. R. Beattie and C. P. Close, horticulturists of the department, stress the value of several permanent crops, especially asparagus, rhubarb, horseradish, raspberries, blackberries, logan blackberries, dewberries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries and grapes, according to locality. They say that a garden of annual vegetables alone cannot compare with one containing all of a few of these perennials.

Farmers' Bulletin 1242-F describes the cultural requirements and yields of each of these plants and the number of plants of each required to supply the needs of an average family. The bulletin is available free, so long as the supply lasts, to those requesting it from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington D. C.

Yard Lights Convenient When Cold Winds Blow

When cold winds blow and frequent night trips are necessary to visit the brooder house, farrowing or lambing pens, yard lights with flexible methods of switch control are greatly appreciated. These are available to the man with the farm light plant as well as those who receive electric power from high lines. Dome reflectors may be mounted on poles or the yards may be lit from lamps in angle reflectors conveniently placed on farm buildings. These should be wired with three-way or four-way switches installed at central positions.

Undesirable Seed

Immature and discolored alfalfa and sweet clover seed may germinate fairly well but cannot be expected to produce plants unless it is of good weight, according to Prof. O. A. Stevens, seed analyst at the North Dakota agricultural college. Low grade seed can be expected to produce half or less as many plants as the germination test indicates. Slightly green seed germinates well. Seeds which are brown from age or heating are dead, he states.

Guinea Fowl Meat Is Increasing in Favor

Management of Small Flocks Similar to Chickens.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service.

Guinea fowl meat is increasing in favor as a substitute for game such as grouse, partridge, quail, and pheasant. Guinea raising therefore promises to become more profitable on general farms where plenty of range is available, according to Farmers' Bulletin 1391-F, the Guinea Fowl, just issued in revised edition by the United States Department of Agriculture. Most guinea fowls are raised in small flocks of from ten to twenty-five, although a few large poultry raisers near the principal markets raise from one hundred to two hundred a year.

The management of small flocks of guinea fowls is similar to that of some breeds of chickens, except that guinea fowls may be mated in pairs or one male provided for every three or four females. The hens begin to lay in April or May and lay from 20 to 30 eggs before becoming broody. If not allowed to sit they continue to lay throughout the summer, laying from 40 to 60 or more eggs. Many guinea fowls prefer to use ordinary hens to hatch and rear guinea chicks, but guinea hens and turkeys may be used successfully. The incubation period for guinea eggs is 28 days.

The demand for guinea fowls begins late in the summer and extends through the fall and winter months. The young birds are sold when they weigh from one and a half to two pounds at about three months of age or older. On some markets there is a limited demand for old birds which are often sold alive. Copies of Farmers' Bulletin 1391-F, may be obtained from the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

More Cottonseed Meal Is Used as Fertilizer

Farmers and fertilizer manufacturers used approximately 215,000 short tons of cottonseed meal as fertilizer in the year which ended July 31, 1930, or about 9 per cent of the total meal produced from the 1929 cottonseed crop, according to reports received by the bureau of agricultural economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. This compares with approximately 183,000 short tons, or about 8 per cent of the meal produced from the 1928 crop of cottonseed.

Of the 215,000 tons used as fertilizer in the year which ended July 31, 1930, approximately 139,000 tons was used directly by farmers and 76,000 tons by manufacturers in the production of commercial fertilizers. In the preceding season 108,000 tons was used directly by farmers and 75,000 tons by fertilizer manufacturers.

The supply of cottonseed and cake meal available in the 1929-30 season was about 2,300,000 tons. Of this about 160,000 tons was exported, 215,000 tons was used as fertilizer, and 55,000 tons was carried over into the new season. Most of the remainder of 1,870,000 tons, it is estimated, was consumed as feed in straight form or in combination with other products. This compares with 1,755,000 tons in 1928-29 and 1,656,000 tons in 1927-28.

Find Garden Space for Testing New Novelties

Every gardener should have an area for testing novelties. He will not have sufficient capital at stake to be disappointed if half of them fail to prove worthy under his conditions and for his ideals. The mental quest is one of the chief delights in the making of experiments.

If a novelty fails the quest is nevertheless as keen. An experimental plot without failures is not worth having. Now and then one of the novelties will prove useful to the man who tries it. He will then enlarge his area of it and test it on a commercial scale. In a year or two it may supplant some of the older varieties. In this way the gardener can always keep abreast of the time and ahead of his competitor.

Farm Hints

Rats cost the nation \$200,000,000 a year.

Raw vegetables from your own garden are tasty and healthful.

You can sow cabbage seed outdoors when you plant spinach and radishes.

Put in another planting of onion sets to keep the green onion crop going.

Western soils need humus. Humus is decomposing organic matter. Bury the leaves, lawn clippings, etc.

Losses of seedlings on land that is not adapted to alfalfa is what makes alfalfa expensive. Be sure your land has enough lime.

Gardening is a combination of headwork and footwork. Let the headwork guide the footwork and there will be less of the latter.

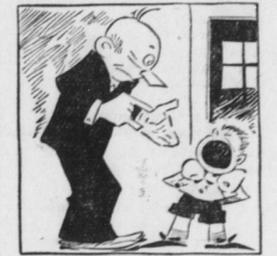
The best time to set out strawberry plants is in the spring. Plants set out in this season should not be allowed to produce fruit the first year. All blossom buds should be pinched off as soon as they appear.



CAP AND BELLS

SIZING HER UP
Mrs. Dumbley was waiting to be served in the shoe shop. Presently the girl assistant approached her. "What size shoe do you wear, madam?" she inquired. "Well," said Mrs. Dumbley, with a coy smile, "I bought size four last time." The girl looked puzzled. "Yes, madam, I remember," she replied; "but you're buying this pair for yourself, aren't you?"

IT DIDN'T HAPPEN



"I've just spanked you because you played truant. Don't ever let it happen again."
"Aw, it didn't happen—I did it on a purpose."

Pickled Perkins
There was a young fellow named Perkins, Who had a great fondness for gherkins; He went to a tea, And ate twenty-three, Which pickled his internal workin's.

Truly Self-Made
"Yes," said the self made man, "I was left without a mother and father at nine months, and ever since I've had to battle along for myself."
"How did you manage to support yourself at nine months?"
"I crawled to a baby show and won the first prize. That was the way I started."

The Scene
Chlupp—I thought you were a friend of Gadabout; he just passed and you never even spoke to him.
Quiggle—No more. The last time he went abroad he sent me a postal, reading: "Wish you were here."
Chlupp—But I don't quite see—
Quiggle—No? Well, the postal was a picture of a cemetery.

One Lesson Well Earned
"Remember, young man," said the elderly man, "that in order to succeed you must teach people to trust you."
"I have done that," answered his young friend, "and I have succeeded in getting into debt beyond my wildest expectations."

CAUSE FOR ARREST



"Those two pugilists are liable to be arrested before they get much further."
"For fighting?"
"No. For being loud and bolsterous."

Regular Boy
"How'd you like school?"
"I asked small Dan."
"I like it closed,"
Said the little man.

Well Fitted
Julia—Geraldine is going to take up newspaper work.
Maxine—She ought to be good at it. I often wondered why she didn't use wrinkle cream on those headlines of hers.

She Needn't Bother
"Is the madam in?"
"Yes, but she says she has no time to talk about vacuum cleaners."
"That's all right. Tell her I'll do all the talking."—Pete Mele (Paris).

Contagious
Mrs. Greene—The professor's wife is almost as absent-minded as he is.
Mrs. Blue—What did she do?
Mrs. Greene—BUILT a fire in the bureau and put her silk stockings in the stove.

Not Even Companionate
Friend—I am told that your wife has started suit for divorce.
Movie Star—What! I am simply astounded. Why, I hardly know the woman.