

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## Alfonso of Spain Surrenders Power, but Does Not Abdicate—Illinois Governor Vetoes "Wet" Bill—Nicholas Longworth Buried.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



Ex-King Alfonso

AS KING ALFONSO and members of the royal family scattered into exile, leaders of the Spanish republic moved to insure the life of the new regime and to make royalty's return to Spain impossible.

The prison gates of Barcelona, Valencia, Jaen and other cities were opened for thousands of political and revolutionary hostages incarcerated during the dictatorships of the last eight years, while crowds boisterously celebrated the death of the monarchy and the birth of the republic.

Don Niceto Alcalá Zamora, provisional president of Spain, at once assumed power.

Born on May 17, 1886, six months after the death of his father, Alfonso XII, Alfonso XIII automatically became the king of Spain. His mother, Queen Maria Christina, was appointed regent and ruled the country as sovereign until Alfonso became sixteen, when, according to Spanish constitutional law, he reached his majority and came into his full kingship.

Alfonso made no bluff of abdicating in favor of his son. The kingdom of Spain is at an end. Alfonso, by yielding without bloodshed, won for himself a unique honor. He did not have to take to his heels and scamper for his life. He went out of Spain in a dignified way, a man who feels that he has served his nation well and who knows himself worthy of this last mark of consideration.

It will be interesting to watch the developments in Madrid during the next few weeks, for the trend in government on the continent of Europe has not been wholly a victory for present-day democracy. In certain countries, notably France, a republican government has functioned with admirable stability. In others the tendency has been toward dictatorships.

And the chief difference between a monarchy and a dictatorship is that individual ability and dominance, rather than accident of birth, bring about the selection of the ruler.

IN ASSUMING his duties as viceroy to India, Lord Willingdon finds the country vastly more complex and infinitely more difficult to deal with than was the Dominion of Canada. Instead of having to handle 10,000,000 people with only two principal languages, the new governor general has 350,000,000 speaking 222 vernaculars, all crowded in a space about half the size of Canada.

Lord Willingdon is facing a country not only clamoring for the right to shape her own destiny but one beset with acute racial and religious cleavages and animosities, with Hindu outbursts against Moslems by 3 to 1.

To be sure, every viceroy has had this Moslem-Hindu communal problem to struggle with. Observers in India say it will always exist, as long as the Hindu worships the cow and the Moslem eats it, for it is the so-called desecration of this animal that causes most race riots.

One of the few bright spots Lord Willingdon will find is that the Nationalists are now at peace with the British government. But how long this will last depends on what measure of independence Gandhi secures when he goes to the second "round table" conference in London this summer.

If increased remuneration and honors are any compensation for the trials he must face, Lord Willingdon may find some satisfaction in the fact that his \$50,000 salary as governor general of Canada is doubled and his expense allowance quadrupled.

THE funeral of Nicholas Longworth at Cincinnati was attended by notable men from all parts of the United States, all of them warm friends of the late speaker of the house of representatives. President Hoover laid aside pressing public duties to do honor to the memory of Mr. Longworth.

Affectionate tributes from all parts of the world laid stress upon his attractive personality. These expressions, and the high esteem manifested by the public and through the press, are a rich legacy of comfort to his family.

Mr. Longworth's death has, of course, completely changed the course of events in the house. A struggle for the speakership would have occurred in any event, but it was taken for granted that Mr. Longworth would command all the votes of his party and thus hold an even chance of winning the speakership. The Republicans must now choose a candidate for speaker, and he will face the difficult task of consolidating the entire party. Although a few Republicans had threatened to bolt, "Nick" Long-

worth's personal popularity was such that a solid party vote was confidently expected to appear when needed. Now the would-be bolters may not be drawn into line by personal affection for the party leader.

Archie Roosevelt, brother of Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, said that his sister "has never and will not seek political office."

Roosevelt made this statement at the Longworth home and added that "my sister will of course go back to Washington where she has a residence but Cincinnati is her home and she intends to make it such in the future."

Further than this, he said, Mrs. Longworth has no future plans.

This would seem definitely to set at rest rumors that Mrs. Longworth would be a candidate for her late husband's seat in congress.



Gov. L. L. Emmerson

Gov. L. L. Emmerson, contrary to expectations, vetoed the bill for the repeal of the Illinois search and seizure laws. The measure, which would have placed Illinois sixth in the column of states repealing their prohibition enforcement acts, had been enacted by the state senate by only a two-vote margin, 26 to 24.

The vote for it in the house had been 91 to 56. Several of those who voted for repeal in the senate, where the turn of two votes would have changed the vote, frankly admitted they voted for it only because of the referendum, by which the voters of Illinois, by a large majority, expressed their approval of repeal.

Governor Emmerson, however, left the way open for alterations in the repealer, which he said would cause it to meet with his approval.

He declared in his veto message that if the repealer had continued a referendum provision "so that the people of the state, with the full knowledge of the consequences, could vote on wiping out all state liquor legislation without regard to the Constitution of the United States, I should feel compelled to sign the bill."

The governor asserted that the efforts of Illinois "wets" to strike all prohibition laws from the statute books was nullificationism.

CHAIRMAN JAMES C. Stone of the federal farm board said in a recent statement that Russian activities in the dumping of wheat "were largely responsible for demoralizing the world market and necessitating a renewal of the wheat stabilization operations the middle of last November to prevent further effects of that collapse from being felt in our own market."

That is to say, the dumping of Russian wheat into the markets of Europe at any price it would bring was largely the cause of that great accumulation of wheat in storage which now embarrasses the board and the market. That Russia was the main cause of that calamitous slump in wheat last November is a fact that is not questioned by responsible authorities anywhere in the world.

Yet little or none of this wheat came to America. The tariff on wheat is practically prohibitive, even for Russia. And we can if we wish effectively prevent the entry of any Russian products. That, however, will not enable us to escape the consequences of Russia's prodigious economic program, the most extensive and the most audacious economic experiment in the world's history. It need not touch us directly at any point but we cannot escape it. Russia is in a position to make the price in the world market, and it will not be a profitable price.

Much the same situation is developing in relation to lumber and oil. Russia has a larger area of useful timber than any country in the world and as fast as it can, by forced labor, it is turning that timber into lumber in order to realize cash or credit on it from its sales in the markets of the world. The effect on lumber prices must be similar to that on wheat.

The world of the established order has never been confronted by such an economic menace as Russia now presents, not to speak of its social and political menace.

IN THE federal court at Evansville, Ind., Harry E. Rowbottom, former representative in congress of the First Indiana district, was convicted of accepting bribes from persons who sought post office appointments.

The former congressman was sentenced immediately by Judge Charles E. Woodward to serve two year and

one day in Leavenworth penitentiary and was fined \$2,000.

In refusing a request to have the defendant placed on probation because of his physical condition and on the grounds that others involved in the post office deals were not indicted, Judge Woodward said: "Respect for public office is lessened if they may be bought and sold. The offense of which this defendant has been found guilty is grave. I do not deem it necessary to impose the extreme penalty but the sentence must be of such a nature as to deter other congressmen from such practices."

The ex-congressman, testifying as a witness, told of receiving money from job seekers, but insisted it came to him with expressions of sympathy over his unsuccessful campaign for re-election last November.



Secretary Adams

ADVISES received at Panama City by officials of the Standard Fruit Steamship company at Cristobal said three United States marines were killed in an attack by a large force of bandits on the commissary at Logtown, Nicaragua, seven miles from Puerto Cabezas. Puerto Cabezas is on the northeastern coast of Nicaragua.

The three marines listed as killed in the reports to the steamship company were Capt. Harlan Peley, Lieutenant Darrah and Sergeant Taylor. Several native employees of the commissary also were killed, the report said.

Rev. Karl Bergener of Watertown, Wis., a Moravian missionary in the Prinzapoka district, was reliably reported killed when Cape Gracias a Dios was captured by insurgents. Other American residents of Cape Gracias a Dios include Albert and Edwin Fagot of New Orleans, and William J. Green of Allegheny, Pa.

RUTH NICHOLS, Rye (N. Y.) aviatrix, set a new speed record for women over a three-kilometer course at Detroit (slightly less than two miles) with a speed of 210.885 miles an hour. Amelia Earhart put down the previous record of 131-157 miles an hour.

Miss Nichols flew the Lockheed-Vega plane in which she set a woman's altitude record in March, over an official course laid out near the flying field.

Harry H. Knepper of the National Aeronautical association, checked the flight, and R. A. Leavelle, another aeronautical official, timed the race.

Miss Nichols made two round trips over the course and the speed was the average of the four timings. In the trips against the wind she was timed at 191.036 and 202.514 miles an hour, and with the wind the times were 221.825 and 226.880.

The only comment the aviatrix made was that "there wasn't anything particularly exciting about the flight."

PROHIBITION DIRECTOR WOODCOCK announced a new high peak in federal prohibition enforcement for the month of March, with more arrests and more automobiles seized than in any similar period since July. He declared it was "the best month the bureau has had since I took office nearly a year ago. Notwithstanding the increased activity the courts more than kept up with us. There were 23,583 cases on the docket at the end of February and only 21,548 on April 1."

"Further," he claimed, "we have established a definite trend in these figures showing that the average of fines is steadily decreasing while the average of jail sentences has been steadily increasing in the nine months since prohibition enforcement was transferred from the Treasury to the Justice department."

A DANGEROUSLY complicated situation has arisen in the political situation developing in Europe, especially in connection with the Austro-German tariff union and the forthcoming visit of the German chancellor and foreign minister to London for conferences with British government leaders.

Behind the official silence in various capitals many French observers saw important issues centering in the tariff agreement and in the Franco-Italian naval accord, which it was said France is attempting to drop because the government was never fully convinced that it was profitable.

France desires to remain on friendly terms with Britain, because Foreign Minister Aristide Briand has asked the British foreign secretary, Arthur Henderson, to use pressure on Germany to modify the tariff accord when the German chancellor goes to England next month.

Briand has been placed in an exceedingly embarrassing position because of the possibility that he will be elected President of the republic in May, while he would prefer to conclude the naval accord with Italy by continuing his work at the Quai d'Orsay.

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## Fertilizer for Best Production

### Average Plant Food Content Has Risen 50 Per Cent Since 1915.

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

Urging Ohio farmers to take advantage of the economies to be gained from the use of more concentrated fertilizers, A. L. Mehring of the United States Department of Agriculture, appearing on the farm week program of the State university at Columbus, Ohio, said the average plant food content in fertilizers has risen 50 per cent since 1915, from 12 per cent of available nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in the fertilizer bag to the present 18 per cent.

Stressing the advantages of changing from less to more concentrated fertilizer, Mr. Mehring, who is a fertilizer specialist of the bureau of chemistry and soils, said: "A ton of 4-16-4 fertilizer contains as much plant food as two tons of 2-8-2, yet the one ton of concentrated mixture costs from \$5 to \$10 less than two tons of the mixture, which is half as concentrated. He pointed out that in changing from low to high analysis fertilizer, farmers would profit not only by paying less per unit for plant food but also by reducing their costs of freight, hauling and application in the field.

**Profitable Mixtures.**

"The manufacturer," said Mr. Mehring, "knows that mixtures containing from 20 to 40 per cent of plant food are more profitable to himself and to the customer, but a great many farmers still insist on buying the low grade of fertilizer to which they have become accustomed, and for such people the manufacturer is compelled to buy sand, ground limestone, ashes or anything he can get cheaply enough to dilute his mixture to the desired grade. The purchaser, of course, has to pay for the sand, the extra bag to hold the extra bulk, the extra freight and the extra manufacturing cost and also has to do more work himself to get such fertilizer home and onto the crop."

Congratulating Ohio farmers on being too wise to incur such needless waste, Mr. Mehring praised the Ohio law which prohibits the sale of any fertilizer containing less than 16 per cent of plant food.

**Applying Fertilizers.**

Discussing the application of fertilizers, he said: "It is now known that for row crops, fertilizers are more profitable when placed in a narrow band in the row than when broadcast. For greatest profits, fertilizers should also be spread uniformly at the proper rate."

He said that a method has been developed in the bureau of chemistry and soils for measuring drillability, but until the benefits of this method can be made available to the farmers they should utilize simple tests which he described with the aid of lantern slides.

**Select and Breed Right Cows for Milk Machines**

The dairyman who expects to use the milking machine in his herd and use it successfully should realize that the kind of a cow is an important factor in making mechanical milking a lasting success. If there are cows in the herd that are defective, the owner should not expect the milking machine to be the greatest success. Such defective cows as a rule are not good appearing cows. They should be culled from the herd.

If such cows are kept in the herd, their offspring should not be continued, especially if these defects and habits of giving down milk, prove to be a dominant character and are transmitted to the progeny.

One of the most important things in this connection is to use great care in selecting a herd bull. The wise dairyman selects a bull that comes from large producing ancestors that is pure of blood and of good type. In addition, the female ancestors should have good nervous temperament, should have well-shaped mammary organs, and should milk well. The male ancestors should be known to have daughters having milking characteristics that are suitable for mechanical milking.

If hay is scarce, feed the best of it to milking cows and young calves. Give the other stock the poorer roughages supplemented by some grain.

**Early Planted Peas**

Some experiments conducted by the Maryland college prove quite conclusively that early planting is important in getting a good crop of peas. Successive plantings were made at ten-day intervals, starting at the earliest possible dates. Figures were kept and the experiment repeated.

Invariably the later plantings matured in less time than the preceding one and almost without exception the earlier the crop was planted the greater was the yield.

**Silage Essential**

Every stock keeper who wishes to feed well and make a profit, should have all the silage that his animals will need. If he has sufficient land, he should have all the alfalfa, clover or legume hay he can use, and if there is more land available, he could have some sweet clover pasture and possibly a few acres of roots or sorghum crops. Then if there is still land left, some good corn for grain could be planted, and lastly, a supply of barley and oats.

## Healthy Chick Plan Pays Bigger Profits

### Sanitary Feed Hoppers Are Among First Essentials.

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

Poultry growers who follow the "grow healthy chicks" program advocated by state and federal authorities not only have more eggs in the basket at the end of the year, but they have more money in the bank. H. L. Shrader, extension poultry man of the United States Department of Agriculture, cites records kept in Missouri to prove this claim.

Flocks raised according to the five rules of the healthy chicks program averaged 165 eggs per hen with an income over feed cost of \$2.66 per hen, while flocks raised under ordinary methods produced only 147 eggs per hen, with an income of \$1.86. The difference in favor of the "Grow healthy chicks" plan was 18 eggs and 80 cents net income per bird.

The first rule is to use clean eggs, which means those from flocks which are free from bacillary white diarrhea. The next rule is to use clean brooder houses. Clean feed, the third requisite, calls attention to the need of sanitary feed hoppers. Clean ground, to the poultryman, is ground on which no poultry manure has been scattered nor any poultry allowed to range the previous year. The final rule is to separate cockerels and pullets, so that special care can be given the pullets.

## Cleaning Grain Gives Farmers Half Million

Farmers in the spring-wheat states gained half a million dollars during the past season by cleaning wheat of dockage as part of the threshing operation, according to Robert H. Black, who is engaged in grain-cleaning research for the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Black says that more than 1,000 threshing machines in the spring-wheat area during the 1930 threshing season were equipped with special grain cleaners for the removal of dockage. The average quantity of wheat and rye cleaned by each of these machines was in excess of 10,000 bushels, so that somewhat more than 10,000,000 bushels were cleaned in the aggregate.

The type of cleaner used removed most of the dockage and generally increased the test weight of the grain. In many instances cleaning improved the grain by one or more grades. The net gain in the market value of the grain cleaned, Mr. Black says, was more than a quarter million dollars, and the value of the dockage or screenings removed was more than \$300,000.

## Properly Prepared Soil Is Suitable for Endive

Any properly prepared garden soil is suitable for endive. Sow in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, to allow for cultivation and thin the plants to 1 foot apart in the rows. The leaves are blanched either by tying together with some soft material, or by standing boards on each side of the row, bringing them together in an inverted V. In two weeks to a month the heart of the plant will be nicely blanched. If the inner leaves are wet they are likely to rot. Endive will not endure hard frost, and it is usual to lift the plants in fall, and set in a frame where they may be blanched under mats. The plants may also be set in shallow boxes and brought into the cellar for storage and blanching.

**Sulky Plow Hitch**

It should be kept in mind that any four-horse abreast hitch for a sulky plow with no horse on the plowed ground is bound to cause increased draft because of the tendency of the plow to run sideways. The tandem hitch, two horses in front and two behind, is the only really satisfactory four-horse sulky plow hitch. One can secure a leaflet on tandem hitches from the Horse Association of America, Union Stock yards, Chicago, for the asking.

**FARM FACTS**

Don't forget winter and summer radishes in your seed order.

Order some of the new types of spinach and see what real spinach is.

Start a patch of chives and multiplier onions to add to permanent vegetable features.

Try some of the chinese cabbage, starting the seed early or wait until late turnip planting time.

The "greens" so lavishly displayed in city markets this year are french dandelion and mustard. You can grow them very easily at home.

Keep the chicks growing. If there are any drooping their little wings and sitting around, look them over carefully; they may be troubled with lice.

Railroad worms live over winter in the ground under the neglected trees by the fence. Cut it down. Sweet and early apple trees may serve as traps for maggot eggs but the drops must be picked up and destroyed. Cut down those not located where this sanitary measure may be taken.

## To Marry the Man She Liked

By JANE OSBORN  
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(WNU Service.)

OF COURSE Ted Farnsworth carried a watch—a very thin, extremely expensive watch that his mother had given him when he was graduated from college and it usually came within five minutes one way or the other of telling the right time. After leaving it with the jeweler for regulation on several occasions to find that at the end of each visit it was as temperamental as ever Ted gave up the idea of carrying the exact time about with him. From the large window in his office in the city he could always look out on the enormous clock in the tower on a great skyscraper a block away. And in Melville where he now lived with his mother there was Miss Day.

Miss Day lived a block further from the station than he did, and it had come to be Ted's unfalling habit to take the passing of this young woman in the morning as a signal to put on his hat and coat.

"I suppose," said his mother one day at breakfast, "that if Miss Day ever stopped commuting I should have to get a really up-to-date clock—or that you'd have to have your watch regulated. Here she comes now. And she's got on her raincoat. You'd better wear yours and also take an umbrella."

So Ted sauntered toward the hall, slipped his feet into his rubbers, donned hat and coat and took an umbrella and did not notice until he was outside that the sun was shining brightly.

Then one morning he loitered longer than usual at breakfast—or at least so it seemed to him. He left his house as usual a few minutes after Miss Day had passed. Two blocks from the station he saw his train draw in and while he was still running up the station stairs the train drew swiftly out.

He turned to go into the waiting-room, not quite sure what he would do next, when he saw Miss Day, panting for breath, coming up the stairs. Ted had never been introduced to her, though he did lift his hat when he passed her because she in her turn always bowed to him. Miss Day spoke first.

"My but I'm out of breath," she gasped. "I ran two blocks to catch the train and then, missed it. I don't know what I am going to do after this. You know I never can keep a watch going right—and there's been a girl on our street who always started out just a shade before I had to start. She went the other direction toward the trolley. But she's going to be married next week and so she's stopped working."

That explained one part of the conundrum, but Dick wanted to know why she could no longer be trusted as a barometer.

"But why did you wear a raincoat the other day when the sun was shining?"

Miss Day pouted a little. "It was foolish, wasn't it?" she asked. "But you see it was my new red raincoat and I like it so much that I just wore it anyway. Don't you like raincoats?"

Dick, becoming more and more convinced of the prettiness of Miss Day, stammered something to the effect that it was the prettiest raincoat he had ever seen. Then as his companion sighed and said that it was very important for her to be in her office before half past nine, a way out of the difficulty occurred to him.

"I can go back and get my car," he said, "and if you don't mind fast driving we can get in town in about three-quarters of an hour. We'll have to wait fully an hour for the next train."

In spite of fast driving along crowded roads Jim and Miss Day talked gaily all the way in that morning and he did not leave her until he had gained permission to call for her at five and drive her home. He'd have to take the car home, anyway. And that day he took his watch to a first rate jeweler's and secured the use of a guaranteed timepiece for the period required to put his own in perfect condition.

One the way back that evening his companion complained again about her difficulty in catching her train now that her reliable neighbor was to be married.

"I don't see what a girl nowadays wants to be married for, anyway," suggested Jim.

"Every reason in the world," was Miss Day's emphatic rejoinder. "That is, if she does really care for the man."

Jim had a solution to offer for her difficulty. He told her that he had a thoroughly reliable watch and that every day five minutes before it was time for him to start he would telephone to her.

And so matters rested for a few months. Meantime Jim called frequently at the house of the Days in the evening.

Then one day without preamble he reminded her of what she had said about getting married. "You said a girl had every reason in the world to want to be married if she really cared for the man. The important thing then is this—do you really care for me—or could you possibly bring yourself to do so?"

And Miss Day, looking very serious and pretty at the same time, said that she really believed she cared a great deal for Jim already.