

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Col. Lindbergh's Baby Is Found Murdered—Senators Drop Political Squabbles to Revive Mr. Hoover's Economy Program.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

COLONEL LINDBERGH'S stolen baby was murdered, probably soon after the kidnapping. The body of the infant, badly decomposed and with fractures of the skull, was found, partly covered with leaves and debris, near a road in the Sourland hills less than five miles from the Lindbergh estate. Physicians said the little boy had been dead for at least two months. He was stolen from his nursery on the night of March 1.

The finding of the body was accidental. It was discovered by William Allen, a negro truck driver, and three companions who stopped by chance at that particular place and, stepping into the woods, discovered the little skeleton. Identification was soon established by the fragments of clothing, the nurse, Betty Gow, assisting in this. The skull was fractured on both sides, one break possibly being a bullet hole.

With the finding of the baby's body the authorities were freed from all restraint in their efforts to capture the kidnapers and murderers. Col. H. Norman Schwartzkopf, head of the New Jersey state police, said they had a group of persons under suspicion and that immediate steps would be taken to accomplish their arrest. The search for these cruel criminals is country-wide and it is certain no mercy will be shown them if they are caught.

UNDOUBTEDLY senators and representatives have been hearing from the home folks as well as from President Hoover on the matter of

legislation designed to reduce government expenditures and to balance the budget. In the senate, at least, politics began to give way to common sense and recognition of the national needs, and Mr. Hoover was highly gratified with the developments. The senate decided to set up a new economy committee,

proposed by the Democrats, and on it were named three members of each major party. Senator Wesley Jones of Washington, Republican, was made chairman, the other members being Elingham of Connecticut and Dickinson of Iowa, Republicans; and Byrnes of South Carolina, McKellar of Tennessee and Bratton of New Mexico, Democrats.

The President immediately invited these gentlemen to breakfast with him and they all discussed plans to salvage the economy bill which the house ruined and to speed up the passage of the revenue raising bill which was being debated in the senate.

Savings of more than \$230,000,000 are regarded necessary by the administration above its cut of \$360,000,000 in the budget estimates for next year. This curtailment should permit the \$1,000,000,000 tax bill to make ends meet in 1933.

Mr. Hoover re-emphasized his belief in the furlough plan of "staggering" federal employment as opposed to the house provision for a straight 11 per cent cut in federal salaries above \$2,500. Under his proposition, he believes, \$55,000,000 will be saved next year while thousands of workers will be enabled to hold their positions.

Senator Watson of Indiana, Republican leader, put his full influence behind the tax measure and said he was confident that it, as well as the economy legislation, would be passed by a dominant non-partisan combination. The revenue bill was reported to the senate by the finance committee in the form agreed upon after a conference with Secretary of the Treasury Mills. It raises the income tax and corporation rates above the increases voted by the house.

SENATOR ROBINSON, Democratic leader of the senate, put forward his scheme for providing \$2,300,000,000 for the relief of unemployment, and President Hoover endorsed it in principle. The President then outlined his own proposals in this line, under which the Reconstruction Finance corporation would loan not to exceed \$1,500,000,000 for the various purposes contemplated. Of this amount, from \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 would be loaned to states for the relief of unemployment distress and the remainder would be loaned to public and private agencies to aid in the financing of "income producing" construction projects.

To procure funds for this undertaking the Reconstruction Finance corporation would be authorized to sell debentures in the amount of \$1,500,000,000. For this purpose its borrowing power would be increased to \$3,000,000,000.

Neither the Robinson nor the Hoover plan was enthusiastically received by Democratic senators.

IN THE interests of economy and fairness to all civilians, President Hoover vetoed a bill providing hospitalization and the privileges of the

soldiers' homes to civilians who served in the quartermaster corps during the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection and the China relief expedition.

CARTER GLASS, the strenuous senator from Virginia, fighting to put through his banking reform bill, created something of a sensation by asserting that certain Chicago bankers, whom he did not name, had "hired some congressmen" to oppose the McFadden branch banking bill several years ago, and also had employed a skillful lobbyist at a high salary. He declined to name the congressmen, too. Representative Morton D. Hull of Illinois, who was active in opposing the McFadden bill in the behalf of the Chicago banks, would not discuss the Glass charges but indignantly denied having been hired. The lobbyist in question, E. N. Baty, said he acted as executive secretary of the Chicago and Cook County Bankers' association and received only his regular salary.

JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD, American minister to Sweden, appeared before the senate judiciary committee and recommended modification of the Eighteenth amendment to permit a form of state liquor control similar to the Bratt system which has been in force in Sweden for fifteen years. Since his appointment to the Stockholm post in 1930 Mr. Morehead has made a careful study of the system and is convinced that it is successful and satisfactory. The State department consented to his appearance before the committee.

The minister labeled unwise or impossible all proposals for nullification of the liquor laws, repeal of the Eighteenth amendment and modification of the Volstead act. He argued that satisfactory enforcement of the present liquor laws was virtually impossible.

FRANCE'S elections and the assassination of President Doumer gave the republic a new chief executive and there will soon be a new premier. Albert Francois Lebrun was elected president and installed at once. Only a Communist and a Socialist opposed him, and he received 633 of the 824 votes in the joint session of the chamber of deputies and the senate. Premier Tardieu, whose support was riddled in the elections, immediately tendered his resignation, but was persuaded to hold on until about the first of June, when a new cabinet will be formed.

There is little doubt that the new premier will be Edouard Herriot, leader of the Radical Socialist party, which was the biggest winner in the elections. The Socialists also made considerable gains. If they do not work in co-operation with Herriot, he may have to make a deal with the moderate right wing headed by Tardieu. It might be well again to call attention to the fact that Radical Socialists of France are really neither very radical nor actually Socialists, but are liberals with a program for the aid of agriculture, industry and commerce. It is not likely that there will be any decided change in France's international policies under Herriot.

FULFILLING expectations, President Hoover vetoed the so-called Democratic tariff bill, which transferred from him to congress the power to make changes in tariff rates as recommended by the tariff commission. The roll was called in the house and it was found the proponents of the measure could not muster the two-thirds majority necessary to override the veto.

MRS. HATTIE W. CARAWAY, senator from Arkansas—the only woman ever elected to the senate—has announced her candidacy for a full six-year term. The political leaders in her home state were surprised, and Gov. Harvey Parnell gave up his ambition to wear a toga, declaring he would retire from politics at the end of his term. However, Mrs. Caraway has plenty of opposition in the primary of August 9, for there are six other candidates for the Democratic nomination for senator. The winner, of course, will be elected in November. Some of her rivals are veterans in public office and prominent in state politics.

The other day Vice President Curtis wished to leave the senate chamber, and he called on Mrs. Caraway to the chair, thus making history, for never before had a woman presided over the senate. She sat in dignity but had nothing to do.

ALBERT B. FALL, former secretary of the Interior, has served out his time in the New Mexico penitentiary and returned to his ranch home at Three Rivers, N. M. To a reporter Mr. Fall declared that time would vindicate the naval oil reserve plans he made when in office and that were the cause of all his troubles. It only needed some war scare like the Sino-Japanese situation, he said, to teach the people the value of the Honolulu oil base which he championed.

GASTON B. MEANS was indicted by the grand jury in Washington on charges of having swindled Mrs. Edward B. McLean out of \$104,000 by promising to procure the return of Colonel Lindbergh's kidnaped baby. While the grand jurors were hearing that story, there came out a tale of another possible victim of Means, also a wealthy and prominent woman—Mrs. Finley Shepard of New York, the former Helen Gould.

The Lindbergh baby did not figure in the alleged swindling of Mrs. Shepard. The story, hinted at by District Attorney Leo A. Rover while arguing over Means' bond in the McLean affair, was that Means was paid by the New York woman after he represented that he could give her information on Communist activities which might threaten her daughter or her fortune.

LIEUT. AND MRS. MASSIE and Mrs. Fortescue sailed away from Honolulu, despite the efforts of the local authorities to make Mrs. Massie remain to testify in the second trial of the men accused of attacking her. Prosecutor J. C. Kelley declared himself determined to press the retrial, notwithstanding the absence of the complaining witness. He said if she did not appear in court on May 25 he would ask a warrant for her arrest, which, however, would be of no effect on the mainland.

SENATOR TASKER L. ODDIE of Nevada, Republican, brought upon himself the wrath of the Democrats and some of the Republicans when, as chairman of the post office committee, he urged his resolution rescinding the senate's order to cut the treasury and post office appropriations 10 per cent. It was intimated that he was especially interested in saving the jobs of several thousands of customs inspectors and postal employees who would be useful to the Republican party during the campaign.

It was brought out that Senator Oddie had taken it on himself as chairman of the appropriations subcommittee in charge of the treasury and post office bill to decide that a 10 per cent cut was "impossible." Senators Kenneth McKellar (Dem., Tenn.) and Carter Glass (Dem., Va.), both of whom have contended the savings could be made without discharging an employee, asserted that for two weeks Senator Oddie had refused to call the subcommittee together. When Mr. Oddie maintained it was his right to determine when the committee should meet he was heartily jeered.

MAJ. GEN. ENOCH CROWDER'S distinguished career came to an end with his death in Walter Reed hospital, Washington. The general, who was a legal expert, was the creator of the draft system used by the United States in the World War. He also was judge advocate general of the army and in 1917 was detailed as provost marshal general. In 1923 he was appointed ambassador to Cuba and resigned in 1927.

OHIO'S primaries put that state into the wet column, and may mean that there will be a prohibition referendum plank in the Republican national platform.

Attorney General Gilbert Bettman easily won the Republican nomination for senator on an anti-prohibition platform, leading Louis J. Taber, dry, master of the National Grange, by about 55,000 votes. Next November Bettman will face Robert J. Buckley, wet Democratic incumbent, who was renominated without opposition.

David S. Ingalls, assistant secretary of the navy for aeronautics, who made repeal his issue, won the Republican gubernatorial nomination from Secretary of State Clarence J. Brown, dry, and his nearest opponent in a four-cornered race. Ingalls will run in November against Governor White, Democrat, who favors a prohibition referendum. The governor will be the favorite son of the Ohio Democrats for the Presidential nomination.

THERE is no longer any doubt as to Germany's intention concerning reparations. The reich does not mean to pay any more. First Chancellor Bruening in a public address declared Germany could not continue paying reparations, and explained at length why this was so. The next day Finance Minister Dietrich presented budget recommendations to the reichstag, and in them there was found no provision whatever for reparations payments, though \$106,000,000 was earmarked for interest and amortization on funded floating debts and reparations loans. The new budget is balanced at nearly \$2,000,000,000.

Finds Cheap Way of Enriching Soil

Stimulation of Nodule Formation Advised by Ohio Expert.

Legumes lacking nodules rob the soils of valuable nitrogen in much the same way as do corn or oats, according to H. W. Batchelor, assistant professor of soils at the Ohio State university, who finds that nodule formation may be stimulated by inoculating the seed of such legumes as clover, alfalfa, soy beans, etc.

Inoculation of such seed, he says, tends to enrich the soil and may be accomplished at very little expense by using properly chosen field soil. Soil from fields producing soy beans having lots of nodules on their roots should be used in inoculating soy beans. Alfalfa may be inoculated with soil from fields producing good yields of either alfalfa or sweet clover, however, neither of these crops can be inoculated by soil from a field producing red clover.

After the desirable soil has been obtained, Batchelor suggests that the soil be sieved free from sticks and coarse sand or gravel, placed in the fertilized box of the grain drill, and sown at the rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre in the row with the seed. This method has given very good results with soy beans.

Some farmers, he points out, do not have a satisfactory source of soil to use for inoculation, or prefer to use commercial preparations. Such preparations vary considerably in their effectiveness.

Kansas Farmer Has Way to Follow Sandy Soil

Two fields of wheat stood side by side. One was taller than the other, and looked good for twice as much grain. E. E. Teagarden, extension agent in Stafford county Kansas, wondered what made the difference, so he drove back and asked Ralph Sultor, the owner.

"Well," explained Mr. Sultor, "my soil is so sandy that it would blow away if I followed it. I know that summer fallow will increase wheat yields, so I put that field in partial fallow. Corn was planted in every third row. The rows were far enough apart to till with wheat machinery, and the corn kept sand and dust in check. I will get twice as much wheat from the field that was in partial fallow, and I had a corn crop extra."

Mr. Teagarden asked permission to determine yields in co-operation with Kansas State college. The fallowed field made 39.8 bushels an acre and the one that had been continuously in wheat 17 bushels.—Capper's Farmer.

Feeding Pigs Cream

Cow testers in 12 Kansas associations tested 99 separators in December and found five that were leaving over .05 per cent of fat in the skim-milk. In one association where ten were tested, two were in the .05 per cent class. In a ten-cow herd that means 50 pounds or more of fat a year left in the skimmilk. That's too much cream to waste on the pigs.

Separators should be tested—especially those that have stood idle for a while. If you don't know how to do it, or don't have equipment, get your county agent or separator dealer to do it for you. Then adjust the separator and replace worn parts. Better get a new separator than operate the old one at a loss.—Farm Journal.

Soil Tests Important

It is important that farmers have samples of soil tested frequently to determine the lime need for legumes. A recent study indicated that there is a great difference between different types of soil and their ability to hold the lime after it has been once applied to sweeten the soil. On one soil type, a moderate application of limestone may suffice for many years, while, on another type, frequent applications may be necessary, even though the original requirements was the same in both cases. It seems, therefore, that it is a very practical plan for farmers to use the farm bureau regularly and have samples of soil tested for lime needs.—Rural New-Yorker.

Nation's Beef Cattle

Total number of beef cattle in the United States, January 1, 1931, was 35,980,000. The figures are taken from the 1931 Yearbook of Agriculture. As the population of the United States is 122,698,190, this gives one beef cattle to every three and two-fifths persons. The 11 far western states have 7,924,000 beef cattle, or 23 per cent of the total for the United States. These 11 states have one beef cattle for every one and one-half persons, as against an average for the United States of one for three and two-fifths persons, or over twice the average.—Idaho Farmer.

Cornborer Parasites

In the last 10 years 20 different kinds of cornborer parasites have been imported into the United States from Europe and the Orient. Of these 12 have been recovered in the field, indicating that they have become established. So far control by this method has not had time to become effective, but in some fields as much as 15 to 25 per cent of parasitism has been found indicating that there is opportunity for further control through this method.—Prairie Farmer.

Part of Fertilizer in Farm Management

Means More Than Increase in Production.

The function of a fertilizer is to supply such plant food as the soil, unaided, is unable to supply. Fertilizer is a tool of crop production, to be used, like any other tool, when a profit can be made.

There are soils and conditions where other factors are so limiting that a profit from fertilizers is hopeless. But the majority of farmers who will combine the use of fertilizers with other good farm practices will find that fertilizers have an important place in a farm management program to reduce production costs and to give a greater labor return.

While increase in yield is usually the principal effect of fertilizers, other effects, such as improvement in quality, earlier start, earlier maturity, and greater disease resistance, are frequently of equal value. Harder, more mature corn, earlier and plumper small grains, better grading potatoes, heavier heads of cabbage, better tobacco—these are common, rather than unusual effects of good fertilizer treatment.

Few Agricultural Pests Without Bird Enemies

The United States biological survey, in Farmers' Bulletin 1682-F, describes the "Usefulness of Birds on the Farm." W. L. McAtee, in charge of the bureau's division of food habits research, says that hardly an agricultural pest exists but has effective bird enemies. In Utah during an alfalfa weevil outbreak biological survey scientists found 45 species of birds attacking the pest. One killdeer's stomach examined in this investigation contained 383 individual weevils, and the contents of a brewer's blackbird's stomach showed that the bird had eaten 442 weevils, constituting 96 per cent of its food. The everyday services of birds in consuming insects of all kinds and holding back the threatening tide of insect life, are probably of even greater significance than their emergency help. A list published in the bulletin shows that the cotton-boll weevil has 65 bird enemies, the gypsy moth 46, the army worm 43, leaf hoppers 175, the potato beetle 34, and wireworms 205.—Rural New-Yorker.

Inoculate Legumes

Although legume seeds are cheaper this year than they have been, yet compared with prices of other farm crops, they still cost enough that farmers should use every effort to secure a good stand and best results. Inoculating the seed is an important step toward success. There are a number of good commercial inoculants on the market that should be used according to the directions of the manufacturer. Their use simplifies the job of inoculating. For those who wish to use dirt for inoculation, the easiest plan is to secure soil from a field where well inoculated plants were grown last year. This dirt is then mixed with water to the consistency of cream, and is mixed with the seed, care being taken that some of the mud gets on each seed. The seed is then dried and sown. After inoculation seed should be kept out of the sunlight.—Prairie Farmer.

Salt Box for Sheep

A salt box that will supply salt and at the same time apply tar to the noses of the sheep as described by one authority is four inches deep, six inches wide and four feet long. A board three and one-half inches wide, placed flatwise at the back of the trough and three inches from the bottom, runs the entire length of the trough. A strip of sheepskin, wool side out, is tacked to the edge of the three and one-half inch board. This is smeared with tar. The sheep, when they protrude their noses through this two and one-half inch space to secure the salt get their noses tarred. An A-shaped roof over this box high enough so as not to interfere with easy access to the salt will make it weather-proof.—Indiana Farmer's Guide.

Agricultural Squibs

Dead and weak colonies in the bee hive often indicate the presence of a disease called American foul brood.

Plan the farm garden with rows wide enough to be cultivated with a horse-drawn cultivator rather than with a hoe.

Apple trees in sod need about one-quarter pound of nitrogen fertilizer annually for each year's growth, up to thirty years.

If the garden is carefully planned two vegetables a day will be provided for summer use and two vegetables a day can be canned or stored for winter use.

Deep and thorough preparations of the soil is required for sweet peas. Early planting is essential.

It is estimated by the American Tree association that there are 120,000,000 idle acres in the United States which are suitable only for trees.

Silage is good insurance against a period of scant feed. If the rainfall is sufficient to keep the pastures growing the silage may not be needed. In that case it can be kept over for the next season.

Wit and Humor



IN OTHER WORDS

Doris used to embarrass her mother every time she called on her friend by asking for something to eat. She was requested not to do so again. The next time they called on that friend, just before lunch time, Doris piped up: "Mrs. Smith, are you hungry?" "Nor, Doris," answered the hostess. "I'm not hungry." "Well," said Doris, with a sigh, "I wish I was you."—New Outlook.

Obedied to the Letter "Now," said mother to Frank, "if they pass the cake a second time, you must say, 'No, thanks, I've had plenty,' and don't you forget it."

All went well with Frank until the hostess said, kindly, "Won't you have another piece of cake?"

"No, thanks. I've had enough, and don't you forget it," was the astonishing reply.—Tit-Bits.

Conscientious Yegg Sty-Eyed Stymie—Gus sure is a conscientious guy—he just returned \$2,000 that he had stolen from the bank.

Bleary Barney—What's the grand idea? Sty-Eyed Stymie—The morning after the robbery the bank president reported \$18,000 stolen. Gus had really \$20,000, so he sent back the extra \$2,000 so the bank's books would balance.

HAD CUT THEM OUT



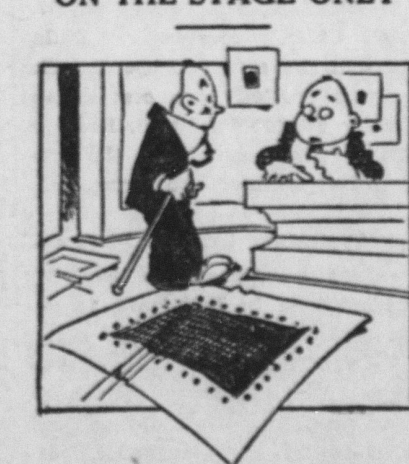
Little Ethel—Don't you like to play with paper dolls any more? Little Willie—No. I cut them out long ago.

When Words Fail Son—What does the word "chauffeur" mean? Father—That is the name given to the driver of a motor car. Son (after a moment's thought)—That was not the name you gave to the driver of the car that nearly ran over you yesterday.—Wall Street Journal.

Each to His Own Husband—Would you like to go to the movies tonight, dear? Wife—I'd love to, darling. Husband—Right! I'll go to the club.—Humorist.

Only Way to Get It Saphrod—I say, Gwennie, what would I have to give for just one little kiss? Gwennie—Chloroform.

ON THE STAGE ONLY



"You act as your wife's leading man, I believe." "Yes, but only on the stage."

Chance to Make Good "Hello, is this the Better Business bureau?" "Yes."

"Well, how'd you like to come down and make ours a little better?"—Wall Street Journal.

Going It Mother—I'm afraid Robert is burning the candle at both ends. Father—Huh! That boy has cut the candle in two and lit up all four ends.—Boston Transcript.

Two Charwomen Chat "One thing, Mrs. Waggs, my husband will never go to jail for embezzling money."

"How do you know, Mrs. Taggs?" "Nobody would trust him with a dime, Mrs. Waggs."

The Usual Procedure Dipper—You haven't given me my usual two pieces of steak. Walter—That's right, sir. I'll bring it right back to the cook to cut it in half, as he usually does.