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CONGRESS LEAVES COLORFUL RECORD

Momentous Bills Enacted During Last Session; Two Problems Unsolved.

Washington, D. C.—The 70th congress ended its session quietly Monday after writing a record as colorful as that of any of its recent predecessors.

It enacted the bill to control the turbulent waters of the Mississippi river system; greatly expanded the nation's naval forces; paved the way for harnessing for man's uses the mighty Colorado river, and placed upon the statute books a new act to materially increase penalties for violation of the prohibition laws.

In addition, the senate ratified the Kellogg treaty to have war renounced as a national policy by the nations of the world.

The congress, however, left as a legacy to its successor the vexing problems of farm relief and tariff revision, but it did take steps to enable early consideration of both these questions at a special session of the new congress to be convened some time next month.

The closing hours on Capitol hill Monday were in contrast to the 70th congress' opening session two years ago when charges of excessive campaign expenditures threw the senate into a turmoil and the Beck election contest produced confusion in the house.

For a brief space Monday morning a controversy over a bill to postpone the effective date of the national origins provisions of the immigration act threatened to upset the decorum of the senate. But this dispute faded as the noon hour approached and the often-filibustering senate came to a peaceful end.

ENFORCEMENT BILL PASSES LEGISLATURE

Washington, D. C.—A dry army marched rough-shod over the wets in the house and passed the Jones bill to increase the penalties for prohibition law violations without changing a letter in the measure as it was received from the senate. The vote was 253 to 90.

Led by republican dries, the prohibitionists threw a cordon of votes around the measure to turn back every move which sought to alter it in any manner that would make necessary a conference with the senate. And at the end they demanded a roll call vote on the proposal to pass it and send it to the president.

President Coolidge will sign the bill before he leaves office Monday, it was indicated at the White House.

President Coolidge feels that many persons in viewing the Jones bill, over looked the aid the legislation would give customs officials in the deportation of alien violators of the dry statutes.

It was pointed out that while the maximum penalty is increased to five years and a fine of \$10,000, there is no increase in the minimum penalty, and the court is given discretion in distinguishing between habitual violators and occasional, or first, offenders.

APPROVE CANAL BILL

Amendment Eliminates Limitation on President.

Washington, D. C.—Taking another step forward in the legislative mill, the edge resolution for a survey of the Nicaragua canal project was favorably reported by the house interstate and foreign commerce committee.

Plans immediately were started to obtain passage in the house before the end of the session.

The committee amended the resolution by eliminating the senate provisions designed to prevent the president from entering any agreements for actual construction of the canal.

Members of the house committee felt that this was an unnecessary limitation; that the purpose of the bill to obtain merely the facts was clear, and it is not proposed that authority be given to start construction.

Two Political Parties Spent \$16,586,115

Washington, D. C.—The recent presidential campaign cost \$16,586,115, of which \$9,433,604 was spent by the republicans and \$7,152,511 by the democrats, the Stetson investigating committee reported to the senate. The committee made recommendations for corrective legislation to enable closer supervision of campaign funds.

Arsenal Explosion Kills 28 Workers

Sofia, Bulgaria.—Twenty-eight persons, mostly women, were burned to death and 25 were grievously injured in an explosion in the largest military arsenal in Bulgaria here. Property valued at \$1,000,000 was destroyed.

HERBERT HOOVER



President Herbert Hoover, who was inaugurated the 31st president of the United States with impressive ceremonies Monday.

CABINET CHOICES NOW COMPLETED

Washington, D. C.—As President-elect Hoover neared the end of his cabinet making, William J. Donovan of New York passed definitely and somewhat abruptly out of the political picture of his administration.

Donovan, at present assistant to the attorney-general, flatly refused the post of governor-general of the Philippines, and will retire to private life on March 5.

As matters shaped up, friends of Mr. Hoover believed the cabinet selections now stand:

Secretary of state, Henry L. Stimson of New York.

Secretary of treasury, Andrew W. Mellon of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of war, James W. Good of Iowa.

Attorney-general, William D. Mitchell of Minnesota.

Postmaster - general, Walter B. Brown of Ohio.

Secretary of navy, Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts.

Secretary of interior, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur of California.

Secretary of agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, ex-governor of Missouri.

Secretary of labor, James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of commerce, Robert Patterson Lamont of Illinois.

SHORT NEWS NUGGETS

Rudolph Karg, who spent 46 years of his 76 in the service of three German kaisers as chef, died in Fair Lawn, N. J., recently.

For the first time in more than 100 years the mouth of the Bosphorus is almost impassable because of icebergs which have floated down from the Black sea.

Vienna is again threatened with a shortage of coal and water and rail road service in most parts of the Balkans is crippled, by a new cold wave. Heavy snow storms are sweeping virtually all of southwestern Europe.

Reparations experts in conference in Paris have divided the total yet to be determined into three categories—unconditional cash annuities, conditional cash transfers and payments in kind—and now are getting down to discussion of actual figures on German obligations.

Godfrey Locker-Lampson, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, assured the house of commons that Great Britain will enter into no military agreement with other powers that would in any way be contrary to obligations to Germany under the Locarno security pact.

Mexican Bandit Gang Wiped Out

Mexico City.—Federal troops operating in the state of Guanajuato in a battle with the bandit gang alleged to have slain J. M. Underwood and G. C. Alsthorpe, American mining engineers, killed the chief of the gang, his lieutenants and seven followers.

Japan Coast Damaged by High Waves

Tokio.—High waves due to a severe storm have done much damage along the coast near Choshi, 70 miles east of here. Although mud and water entered several villages there were no casualties.

Nerve Alone Aids General Foch

Paris.—Physicians claim that Marshal Ferdinand Foch is living only on sheer grit. They said that his courageous, but apparently hopeless battle for life, might continue for some days.

French Parliament Ratifies Act

Paris.—The French parliament has ratified France's signature to the Kellogg renunciation of war pact by a vote of 570 to 12.

Payroll Clerk Slain in Philadelphia

Philadelphia.—Harry Fausbender, 52, payroll clerk for an upholstery mill, was shot and killed in resisting three robbers. The men escaped with \$1200.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN WHO THINK CLEARLY THE GREATEST DEMAND OF AMERICAN BUSINESS

Bankers Association President Gives the Five Essentials of Sound Thinking in Business—Greater Opportunity Than Ever Before for Young People With Educational Training and Power to Analyze Problems.

By CRAIG B. HAZLEWOOD
President American Bankers Association

ONLY half a century ago Michael Pupin, a shepherd boy, guarded his flocks by night among the fields of Serbia. Thieves often lurked in the bordering cornfields awaiting an opportunity to make off with a part of the herd. Serbian boys were taught a method of signalling one another for warning and help. Each carried a knife with a long wooden handle which he would thrust deep into the ground and in case cattle thieves approached he would strike the wooden handle. The sound would be transmitted through the ground to other boys some distance away who could hear and interpret the message.

"Why is it," Pupin asked his mother, "that we can signal this way? Why is it the sound can be heard through the ground, but not through the air? Why is it the signals can be heard in the pasture land so much better than in the plowed fields?" The boy's mother could not answer his questions, nor could the village teacher. However, having an eager mind and great determination, the boy decided to go to America, where he might win an education and find out the answers to these and other perplexing questions. Hundreds of other boys under the same

CRAIG B. HAZLEWOOD

circumstances and with the same set of conditions merely accepted these things without once questioning them just because they had always done them that way.

The Land of Education and Success

So a penniless immigrant boy from Serbia at the age of fifteen landed in New York in 1874 and, years later, having worked his way through Columbia University, concentrated the wonder and simplicity of his mind upon the problem of sound, which had puzzled him as a shepherd boy. The results of his thinking—what he has accomplished for the long distance telephone and for radio communication by his inventions—are known the world over. "If during the past twenty-two years this company had been compelled to do without one invention of Michael Pupin," an official of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company once said, "and yet give the same service it is giving today it would have had to spend at least \$100,000,000 more than it has expended."

These inventions, in which millions of dollars of capital have been invested, were the result of the thinking of a mere country lad who had the simplicity to wonder, the determination to know and the power to apply what he learned.

Stimulating the imagination and thinking is the greatest purpose of education. What American business needs more than anything else is young men and women to think—individuals who are not mentally anchored to tradition, who do not merely appropriate other people's ideas, but who are hard, purposeful thinkers, independent and unprejudiced, with the ability to concentrate and strike straight for the heart of a problem.

Business Needs Folk Who Think

America has astounded the world by its readiness in casting aside traditional viewpoints, directions and methods of business and pioneering new shortcuts formulas in the realm of business. Business is undergoing epochal changes.

Business problems are crowding in upon us so rapidly that the executive knows not where to look for adequate help or relief. With the enormous increase in size and intricacy of business affairs the problems have become so complicated and the mass of information necessary to their solution so great that the "days are not long enough." The demand for managerial and executive ability is rushing ahead—the opportunity for young men and women who have the professional training and who develop genuine thinking power is greater than ever.

All business feels the same crying need for the men who see clearly and think conclusively. Wherever we look—manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing, banking, financing—new forces are at work. Vast movements are under way and executives are seeking light upon perplexing problems daily.

Let us consider briefly the five essentials of a sound thinker. If I were looking for a young man of exceptional promise I should hope, first, to find in him the simplicity to wonder. Every great achievement in business has been made by men who dared to wonder, who had the courage to inquire into present procedure and who had the audacity to ask whether something that had been done a certain way for a long time might not be wrong. Although the history of America's progress from its very discovery to the present time has shown the value of an inquiring mind, there is still an inevitable tendency in most men to accept in a docile manner the opinions, methods, supposed facts, procedures and processes of the past. With due reverence to the effort, the spirit, the accomplishments of the past, let us make it our rule that everything be looked at with the clear questioning mind of the scientist.

Business Requires an Open Mind

Second, among the essentials for sound thinking I would write down an open mind. We have mentioned freeing our minds from the influence of tradition. Let us think also without prejudice of personal feelings, desires or consequence. Let us seek only the truth. Mere surface reasoning must be discarded. Old "can'ts" and "don'ts" must be thrown into the discard. A man who has an open mind will do a great many things because he doesn't know they can't be done.

The third essential to sound thinking is knowledge—a thorough, comprehensive understanding of all the factors involved in a problem. It has been said that most problems answer themselves when the facts have been gathered. A well known student and teacher of business describes the method of attacking a problem as tearing it down, reassembling the problem and drawing the conclusion. There can be nothing but guess work or intuition unless the unknown quantities are discovered.

As a fourth essential sound thinking requires the capacity to generalize. How often we have seen men sweating and confused before a mass of details which they were utterly unable to classify and crystallize. We have the problem of sorting out the relevant, attaining a perspective and reaching a conclusion that can be defended against any attack. To certain minds this procedure comes naturally; to others training in the solution of complicated problems points the way out.

The Time for Action

Fifth among the essentials of sound thinking is the power to apply. A few individuals have minds that travel at random or in circles. Some have minds that even refuse to budge. But there are still others who naturally or through training have minds that can be directed straight through to the practical application of their thoughts. They refuse to compromise or to be thwarted in purpose before definite application of their ideas has been achieved.

It is possible, I believe, for young people to train themselves to an inquisitive attitude, an open mind and the ability to classify and interpret material step by step from the beginning of a problem to its final solution and application. Here, then, is the thought I would leave—the paramount need of business is sound thinking. Some may think I have overstated the case, have set too high a standard. They may feel that they are merely cogs in a machine. That, too, is a part of the problem. The only way to solve that is to find time and place in the day's work for thinking.

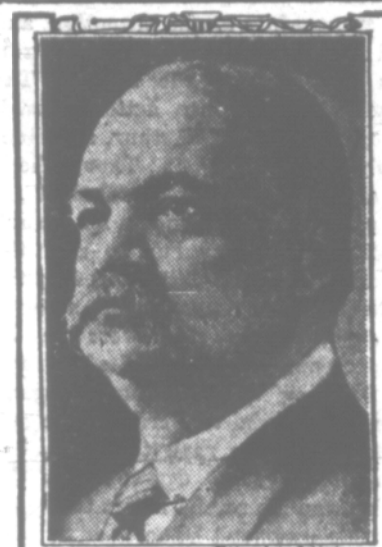
Turkish Musicians Must Prove Ability

Stambul.—The Stambul Musicians' union, bent on reforming the music of Turkey, has persuaded the municipality to suppress all musicians unless they hold certificates attesting their ability.

The Turkish police have been thorough enough in executing their order, holding up concerts when they are in full swing, to demand certificates from members of the orchestra. Those who fail to produce such pass ports into the realm of art are immediately ejected.

The police are even demanding certificates of proficiency from the gypsy tambourine shakers and reed players who haunt the lower cabarets and who do their street begging to the music of their primitive instruments.

CHARLES CURTIS



Vice President Charles Curtis, who with President Hoover, will direct the affairs of state the coming four years.

LEGISLATURE AGREES ON APPROPRIATIONS

Washington, D. C.—Without a record vote and with no expressed opposition, the house agreed to the conference report on the second deficiency appropriation bill. The report carries more than \$1,000,000 of the \$2,977,000 agreed upon by the conferees late in the day for prohibition enforcement. The senate has yet to act on the report.

The remainder of the \$2,977,000 item, together with the \$250,000 funds for the proposed prohibition survey commission to be established by the incoming president, is included in the conference report on the first deficiency bill, which the senate was slated to take up first, with the house final action.

The prohibition funds in the second deficiency bill report were distributed among the department of justice, the customs service and the civil service commission.

The agreement largely dissipated fears that the two deficiency appropriation measures might fail of enactment. The two bills carry more than \$200,000,000 for various projects throughout the country and leaders believed the way clear for their final adoption.

OREGON FUND LARGE

\$2,000,000 for Owyhee Job in Interior Measure.

Washington, D. C.—Large appropriations for Oregon projects carried in both the interior and second deficiency supply bills are endangered by the senate's delay in passing the bills and it is feared that both may fail and be reconsidered at the extra session of congress in April.

The interior bill carries \$2,000,000 for the Owyhee reclamation project, \$230,000 for the purchase of a half interest in the Warm Springs reservoir, which will supply the Vale project with water, \$341,000 for the Klamath reclamation project in Oregon and California, \$59,800 for Crater lake national park, \$25,000 for forest inspection patrol work on the Klamath reservation and \$25,000 for home construction among the Klamath Indians.

The chief item of Oregon interest in the deficiency bill is \$500,000 for the continuance of construction of the Vale reclamation project.

Daring Flap Hops for Frozen Arctic

Fairbanks, Alaska.—One of the most daring flights attempted in the history of Arctic aviation started a few days ago when Noel Wien left Fairbanks in a Hamilton monoplane to bring back a valuable fur cargo from Cape North, where the Norwegian schooner Elsie F. lies locked in the ice. Ten thousand pounds of furs, mostly fox, were reported withheld from the exceptionally high market because of the ice blockade.

Shape of Shells

"Modern long-range shells are cigar-shaped. They taper both at the front and at the rear. This tapering of the rear end is called 'boat-tailing.' You have noticed that racing automobiles have torpedo-shaped sterns. A square-tailed shell or automobile is actually held back at its movement. Tapering the tail leads the air gently and easily into the hole that the shell or the racing car bores in the atmosphere and thus lessens vacuum's impeding grip on the flying object."—Everybody's Magazine.

Insects on Plants

Healthy plants well cared for are not likely to be much troubled by insects, but if any do appear, try first the effect of cold water forcibly sprayed on or, with large leaved plants, applied with a sponge. This failing, a nicotine spray, which you can get anywhere that garden supplies are sold, ought to serve the purpose. While oil soap is an old and standard remedy, but its odor and application are almost equally unpleasant and you will probably wish to try other means.

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Wesson Oil, per qt., .48c
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Fancy Blue Rose Rice, 3 lbs. .19c
Heinz Rice Flakes, 2 pkgs. .25c
Ghirardelli's Sweet Ground Chocolate, lb. .35c
May's Special Blend Coffee, 1 lb. pkg. .35c
Sugar, Pure Cane 7 lbs. for .44c
Macaroni, bulk, half Semolina, 3 lbs. for .20c
Snowflakes, Famous Crackers, family size, .47c
Grape Juice Knights, full pints, .26c
Citrus Powder, large pkg., .25c
Del Monte Catsup, per bottle, .20c
Syrup, Karo Light, 5 lb. tin, .45c
M. J. B. Black Tree Tea, Orange Pekoe, 1/2 lb. pkg. 42c
Red Mexican Beans, 5 lbs. for .38c

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CONGRESS MAY HOLD EXTRA APRIL SESSION

Washington, D. C.—The special session of congress for consideration of farm relief and tariff revision probably will be called April 10 as a result of suggestions placed before President-elect Hoover by house republican leaders.

Representative Tilson of Connecticut, majority floor leader, announced that this date, subject to change, had been proposed to Mr. Hoover after consultation with the chairman of the house agriculture and ways and means committee as to when they would be ready to report the farm and tariff bills. The president-elect, he added, had previously informed the leaders that he would be willing to abide by their judgment. The date of April 15 previously had been mentioned.

Tilson said the farm bill would have precedence over the tariff measure. The former, he said, will be ready for house consideration around April 10 and could be disposed of in about a week. Chairman Hawley had informed him, he said, that the tariff bill would be completed by April 20.

Declaring there were too many uncertain factors entering into the situation, Tilson said he would not make a prediction as to how long the special session would last.

NORTHWEST BUILDING BOOM

Ore., Wash., Ida. and Montana Show Large Gains.

Seattle, Wash.—Building construction for Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana for the first two months of 1929 reached a total of nearly \$69,000,000, figures released recently by the Pacific Builder and Engineer revealed. The figures, based upon a survey of contemplated construction throughout the Pacific northwest, is 10 per cent above the 1928 total.

Buildings for which permits have been issued or for which bids have been called represent \$25,000,000.

The total for contemplated commercial public and residential buildings are:

Seattle, \$18,932,000; rest of state, \$8,698,000; total, \$27,630,000.
Portland, \$3,307,000; rest of state, \$1,977,000; total, \$5,284,000.

Poisoned Liquor's Death List Grows

Peoria, Ill.—The 14th victim of poisonous bootleg liquor distributed in Peoria over the week-end died Monday night, and a coroner's inquest was held in abeyance to await the death recovery of others who imbibed the tainted alcohol. Ben Teel, 60, of Vermont, Ill., was the latest to succumb. He was one of a group of stockmen who became ill after a party at a hotel last week.

Papa Lenglen Dies

Nice, France.—"Papa" Lenglen, the father of Suzanne Lenglen, French tennis star, died here Friday.

CROWDS ASSEMBLE TO VIEW INAUGURATION

Herbert Hoover Inducted Into Office of President With Huge Celebration.

Washington, D. C.—The American people Monday with solemn ceremony placed Herbert Hoover in the highest office within their gift—that of president of the United States.

With a pelting, stinging rain falling, he swore to uphold and defend the constitution of the United States, kissed a verse in the Bible and began the gravest duty ever demanded of him in his life of far-flung activity. And, turning to his inaugural address, he made a pledge to enforce all laws, including the prohibition amendment, to the full extent of his ability.

Into office with this California engineer and orphaned Quaker went Charles Curtis, whom fate had taken from an Indian reservation and elevated to the vice-presidency. The two then rode down the historic route from the capitol to the White House, bareheaded, rain-beaten, but smiling their happiness over one of the most remarkable and enduring omissions given any president or vice-president in recent years.

For nearly four hours the thousands stood in the driving rain waiting to do honor to the foremost two Americans. They filled the long rows of water-soaked stands lining the route; they perched upon perilous, slippery ledges of buildings flanking the street. Dripping windows were filled with peering faces, and roof-tops were heavy with humanity.

On the capitol plaza, shining with its watery film, the thousands with water-dripping clothes saw Mr. Hoover kiss a verse in the Bible which sealed his fealty to his countrymen. That verse said: "Where there is no vision the people perish; but he that keepeth the law, happy is he."

Two rival newspaper representatives fought a duel in Cuba and one was sorely wounded, proving that the sword is no mightier than the pen.

"Has somebody taken the high cards out of these packs to make up a pinocchio deck?" asked a local bridge fiend, pettishly, the other evening.

An expert has published figures to show that the cost of city government has decreased, which proves that it is more blessed to be an expert than a taxpayer.

Just as we were to write: "Why abuse the saxophone—it is harmless without abuse," we see a news item that a man has invented a self-playing saxophone.

An African explorer found a motion picture show that has not changed its program in three and one-half years. Still, it is possible he is thinking about the plot.