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CONGRESS RECESSES; AWAITS TARIFF BILL

Senate Returns August 19; House September 23.

Washington.—Senate radicals have organized for a fight against high tariff rates on industrial commodities. Nearly a dozen of the radicals met in the office of Robert M. La Follette (Rep., Wis.) to map out their campaign.

It was decided to allot the various schedules to different senators with a view to preparing material for use in an attempt to hammer down industrial rates when the traiff bill reaches the floor of the senate.

The radicals will support high duties on certain farm products, but are not in complete agreement on this proposition. Most of them are likely to oppose the high duties on sugar, favored by some of the agricultural members. Some of the other agricultural rates may be subjected to attacks by this group.

The radicals will join in the movement to attach the export debenture scheme to the tariff bill.

Washington.—Congress recessed for the summer after approving President Hoover's recommendation that the French government be relieved of the necessity of paying approximately $400,000,000 on August 1, when due, in connection with its purchase of surplus war supplies.

A condition attached to the action is that the French parliament shall ratify the Mellon-Berenger debt funding agreement prior to August 1.

Outside of the adoption of this resolution, congress accomplished little on its final day.

The senate will return on August 19 to commence debate on the tariff bill, which the finance committee is expected to have ready to report. The house recess will extend until September 23. Between September 23 and October 14 the house will meet in perfunctory sessions twice a week under a resolution approved by the house on the theory that the tariff will not be ready to go to conference before the latter date.

Both houses passed the administration farm relief bill, without the export debenture amendment objected to by President Hoover, and the census-reapportionment bill. Revision of tariff remains as the major business to be disposed of when congress reconvenes. The house has already passed a tariff revision, incidentally more general than President Hoover contemplated in his recommendation for "limited" revision to help put agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industry.

The expectation is that the senate, reconvening two months hence, will pass its tariff revision bill by mid-October.

Administration leaders are confident that the tariff legislation would be completed on Capitol hill by early November, paving the way for adjournment of the special session three or four weeks in advance of the constitutional session of congress which is to convene in December.

The President is represented to be disturbed over the tendency to give the tariff a wide overhauling and to be prepared to use his influence, wherever proper, to get through congress a truly "limited" revision.

The administration relies upon the conference between senate and house to bring the schedules into line with the President's wishes and thus make the comprehensive product of the extraordinary session conform generally to the farm relief plan Mr. Hoover contemplated in calling congress together.

The extraordinary session had run nine weeks and two days when it recessed. It convened on April 15, a little over a month after President Hoover's inauguration. At least nine weeks more will be required, it is estimated, to complete the administration's farm relief program and the few other matters of unfinished business.

The President will stay in Washington throughout the summer, with the possible exception of short trips into the Virginia mountains and to comparatively nearby places to participate in certain exercises, such as the opening of the upper Ohio river to navigation.

One Mexican War Vet Left

Washington.—The death of William Fitzhugh Thornton Buckner in Missouri has left Thomas Owen Edgar of Washington the last surviving American veteran of the Mexican war. He is ninety-eight years old.

Great Austrian Actor Dies

Vienna.—Max Devrient, seventy-two, known as Austria's most celebrated actor, is dead at Chur, Switzerland, after a dramatic career of 47 years.

Inversnin, Ascot Cup Winner

Ascot, England.—Inversnin, winner of the Ascot gold cup last year, repeated his performance at Royal Ascot. Reigh Count, Mrs. John D. Hertz's American colt, was second in the field of thirteen.

Thomas, Socialist, for Mayor

New York.—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President last fall, was nominated for mayor of New York at the closing session of the Socialists' unofficial convention.

GENERAL BOOTH DEAD

Gen. Bramwell Booth.

London.—Gen. Bramwell Booth, seventy-three, former commander of the Salvation Army and son of its founder, is dead at his home in Hadley Wood.

General Booth succeeded his father in 1912 as head of the army and retained the position until last February, when he was deposed because of his physical condition. He was succeeded by Commissioner E. J. Higgins, who had been the general's chief aid.

NO NEW MACHINERY FOR NAVAL CUTTING

Preparatory Commission May Be Called to Act.

Washington. — Interpreting the speeches of Ambassador Dawes and of Premier MacDonald of England, officials of this government have expressed the opinion that no new machinery is contemplated for further limitation or reduction in naval armaments.

It will be recalled that Ambassador Gibson, on the failure of the recent meeting of the preparatory commission of the League of Nations to agree on a formula for reductions in cruisers and other auxiliaries, made the suggestion, prompted by President Hoover, that a new yardstick, by which equivalents of naval strength might be determined, must be found, and that the United States will at the proper time lay down such a formula for further discussion.

The feeling here is that the subject should again be taken to the preparatory commission unless some better plan is suggested.

During the course of the summer, however, it is understood that informal conversations will continue. Ambassador Dawes has laid the groundwork for a beginning of those discussions.

One of the outstanding differences between this negotiation and the Washington arms conference agreement lies in the fact that, at the Washington arms conference, the United States sacrificed the building of the strongest navy of the world in order to get an agreement, whereas, with respect to auxiliary ships, from cruisers down, other nations now have the preponderance of ships and would have to do the scrapping in the event of an agreement to reduce naval armaments.

In this connection it can be said that President Harding and Secretary Hughes, intent on reducing the number of capital ships in existence, overruled the naval authorities of this government and decided on the scrapping of American capital ships. This fact goes directly to the argument made by Ambassador Dawes, that while the formula of comparative actual strength of navies is a matter for naval technicians to decide, the application must be made by statesmen who are not hidebound by the professional necessity of doing everything possible to increase rather than decrease between both classes for naval armaments.

While it was possible to get such an agreement between both classes for limitation of capital ships at the Washington arms conference because the United States did practically all the actual scrapping, no other nation has shown a similar willingness in the matter of scrapping auxiliary ships

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Bans Sunday Sale of Food

Detroit.—The common council has passed a blue ordinance forbidding the sale of foodstuffs on Sunday.

Lights Own Funeral Pyre

Suring, Wis.—Building and lighting his own funeral pyre, climbing upon it and then shooting himself, Joseph Schoreis, fifty, committed suicide at his farm home near here.

Plan Monument for Flyers

Santander, Spain.—A definite movement is on foot here to raise a monument to commemorate the landing of the Yellow Bird at Olambres beach, near Comillas, this province, a few days ago.

OHIO HAS FIRST FLYING SHERIFF

Gives Him Edge Over Other Law Officers.

Sandusky, Ohio.—When it comes to tracking down criminals and others who run afoul of the law, Sheriff Jack Parker of Erie county has the edge over his contemporaries.

In the first place, he can cover more ground. And in double quick time. For he is known as the "Flying Sheriff." He took office January 1 and has been awaiting his chance to demonstrate how the law can be enforced in ultramodern style.

Before his election as sheriff, Parker was engaged in a general commercial flying business with a brother, Luther Parker. He has turned the management of the venture over to his brother, but still pursues flying as a hobby.

Parker has made one promise which he hopes to fulfill soon. The first prisoner sentenced to the state penitentiary who wants to fly to his new "home," the sheriff said, will get the chance.

Residents of Kelley's island, eight miles from the mainland in Lake Erie, find Parker's plane to be invaluable in an emergency.

With navigation closed because of wintry blasts on the lake, no mail was delivered to the island for 11 days last month. When this delay was called to the attention of the "Flying Sheriff," he told his island deputies:

"If you want me for anything, telephone and I'll fly over."

Recently Frank Riedy and John Campbell, residents of the island, came to Sandusky with the mail men. When they started to return it was impossible to cross the lake.

Riedy appealed to Parker. "Fly us over to the island," he asked.

Half an hour later the two men were home.

So pleased were the islanders with the possibility of aerial connection with the mainland that they have established a landing field.

Rich Chemicals Lost When Volcanoes Erupt

Washington.—Not all active volcanoes erupt, as did Mount Etna recently, like a boiled-over pot. Many explode, shooting dust and ashes miles into the air. The non-explosive character of Etna is ascribed by volcanologists to the fact that its lava is a relatively thin liquid which allows steam and gas bubbles to escape readily. In explosive volcanoes the lava is thick. It holds back steam and gas stubbornly, causing immense pressure beneath and eventually a violent eruption.

Because practically every active volcano in the world is located not far from large bodies of water, the theory is advanced by Dr. William Bovie of the United States coast and geodetic survey, and others, that the kneading action of the periodic tides twists the earth, forcing up the lava and causing volcanic activity.

Concerning the source of heat that forms molten rock, or magma, one theory is that internal pressure causes it. A second, writes Edwin W. Tealt of the Popular Science Monthly, is that the heat is produced by chemical action. Another is that friction of shifting layers of rock generates it. Maj. C. E. Dutton, a geologist of the United States geological survey, has advanced the idea that the real secret is radium! Radioactivity in the rocks, he says, is sufficient to melt them in certain places, forming large subterranean pools of lava.

Untold fortunes in gases and chemicals, valuable to industry, are wasted in the atmosphere every time a volcano lets go. "The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," in Alaska, a volcanic field formed by the eruption of Mount Katmai in 1912, has been called a gigantic chemical factory.

Bake Shop's New Owner Killed by Bread-Mixer

Jersey City, N. J.—Less than a week after Antone Toprocki, thirty-four, bought a bakery shop he let his arm get caught in a bread-mixing machine and was found dead when Fred Batia, an employee, reported for work.

With what police say must have been almost superhuman strength, Toprocki freed his crushed arm from the machine by breaking an iron casting. He crawled upstairs to within a few feet of a telephone, where he was found dead. Toprocki had intended to remove his belongings and his wife from Yonkers, N. Y., to their new home here.

Has Paralytic Stroke, Phone Beyond Reach

New York.—Only a few inches separated Albert E. Davis, sixty-three, Bronx architect, from his telephone. The telephone represented help, but Davis couldn't reach it.

He had a paralytic stroke at 6 p. m. in the office he has maintained for 42 years.

His family finally called the police and at 4 a. m. a patrolman found him with his left side completely and his right side partially paralyzed. His condition is serious.

Oregon Will Receive Market News Reports

Market reports on all the principle crops the same day the quotations are established, will be afforded producers and the general public in Oregon for the first time begining August 1, as the result of negotiations completed between the Oregon State college extension service and the United States bureau of agricultural economics.

The new comprehensive service, which will include market information from all principle centers of the United States, including those on the Pacific coast, is made possible through the extension to the northwest of the federal market news leased wire.

This wire will pass through Albany in connecting the present terminus at San Francisco with the new stations in Portland, Seattle, Spokane and Boise. The extension service has been granted the right to tap this wire at Albany and extend a loop to the campus where a full time telegraph operator will be maintained to take reports from the wire.

L. R. Breithaupt, extension specialist in economics, has been named market news editor and will, with the assistance of Gordon P. Boals, junior economist at the college, prepare the material of interest to Oregon, for release over the college radio, KOAC, Portland radio stations, or through any newspaper which requests it.

A similar but much more restricted daily broadcast of market reports was begun by the extension service last fall, but lack of adequate information sources and of funds for preparing the material made it necessary to discontinue it even though it proved popular at once.

Difference in time between here and the middle west and east will make it possible to receive and broadcast closing market prices of the principle grain and livestock markets the same evening. This service was requested by the Eastern Oregon Wheat league last winter.

Leads In Good Roads

There are 6,582,000 miles of highway in the world. Approximately one-half of this, or three million miles, is in the United States. Of these miles of road, Oregon has 51,658, of which 11,814 are surfaced allowing traffic during any type of weather.

This mileage, of course, includes county roads in addition to state highway system as our system consists of approximately 4400 miles of road, of which 3500 miles are surfaced.

Taking into consideration Oregon's population and car registration, Oregon furnishes to each car and each motorist more improved highway than does any road-building government unit in the world.

Hard Nuts To Crack

The American petroleum industry represents an investment of $11,000,000,000. There are more petroleum states than cotton, steel, corn, wheat, or textile states. This gigantic industry is to a large degree responsible for much of the social and industrial progress of recent years. Every American citizen and business has benefited from a steady supply of high grade oil products at a low price. The thousands of filling stations that dot our highways are a living testimonial to the progressive spirit of the industry.

At the present time the industry is carrying on two progressive campaigns, both of first importance to the public. One is to prevent oil waste, through cooperation between prducers. The other to check the steadily rising gasoline tax.

The American motorist is threatened with a legislative attitude that apparently considers gasoline an easy mark for bringing funds into the public treasury. The effort of the petroleum industry to correct exorbitant tax evils and effect conservation policies in the face of many obstacles, deserves helpful consideratin.

Many Tourists Visit Oregon

Touring figures for 1928 reveal the tremendous increase in the recreational use of our national forests, according to statement recently released by the United States forest service records for the year and they show that a total of 2,649,627 people enjoyed the beauty of Oregon's national playground last year. This figure represents an increase of 19% over 1927 and according to three season indications, there will be approximately the same percentage of increase in 1929 over the figure of 1928.

Reading advertisements is worthwhile

TROOPER TO SEEK SOLOMON'S MINES

Claims He Holds Key to Dazzling Wealth.

Bradford, England.—Trooper Arthur Sharp, formerly of the Natal mounted police, but now living in Bradford, is convinced that he holds the key to the site of King Solomon's fabulously wealthy diamond mines.

The story goes back to Sharp's turn of duty at Port Shepstone, when he was sent by sea to Durban in command of a party of natives in charge of a dangerous prisoner, who eventually was placed in an asylum at Pietermaritzburg.

"During the voyage," Sharp related, "the prisoner threw one of the native guards overboard. I jumped in after him and rescued him. Months afterwards I was visited by an old Zulu, the father of the man I had rescued. As an expression of gratitude, he said he would reveal to me the whereabouts of a rich diamond field that had never hitherto been discovered by white men.

"I noted the location of the field, rather to please the old man than for any conviction he was really revealing to me the location of a secret diamond mine."

Finally, out of curiosity, Sharp attempted to find the mine, but failed. He returned and berated the aged Zulu, who promised personally to guide him to the field.

After a two-days' march, he said, they came to a place where the characteristic "blue clay" of diamond strata was visible for a large distance.

Sharp said he hurried back to Port Shepstone to prepare equipment for mining, when he was stricken with fever. When he recovered he learned the old Zulu had died. Meanwhile doctors said Sharp was too weak to attempt another trip and they invalided him home.

"As soon as I can get some funds together I am going back to Shepstone and see if I can't retrace the path taken by my Zulu guide," he said.

Man, 83, at Last Finds Time to Work in Studio

Leslie, Mich.—For 72 years the desire to become an artist was constantly shoved into the background by Jay Beldirg DeLamater by the sheer necessity of eking out a livelihood.

Today, at the age of eighty-three, with that necessity at last lifted, DeLamater is astonishing critics who have viewed his works at a little studio in Leslie as the aged man of artistic tastes bends joyfully over his easel, determined that he shall yet realize the one great ambition of a lifetime by reproducing things of beauty.

Before the Civil war opened DeLamater used to win praises of the boys of his own age at the farm near Norwalk, Ohio, where he did pencil drawings in the woods and along the roadside. But his father was a stern man, impatient with aesthetic tastes, and turned the boy's efforts to work in the field.

Then the father was killed just as the Civil war opened. Jay's brothers went to war and he was left to support his mother and keep up the farm. In time he was married, and has had to think of supporting five children. The nearest he ever came to realizing his ambition during this long period was when he purchased a photographic studio in Leslie, but this has been a long way from the dream of his youth.

Now DeLamater's wife is dead; his five children are grown, and he has enough, together with a small income from photography, to continue his efforts with pencil, paint and brush.

DeLamater hopes within the next few years to win recognition of higher critics for his art.

Italian Village Holds Record for Fecundity

Rome.—The fecundity championship of Italy, probably the world, goes to the little village of Vavalese in the Fiemma valley, which just broke into print with figures that make any young married man of modest income think more than twice before going there.

There is one family there with 24 children, a dozen boasting about 20, more than 40 with 15, while the few remaining in the village average ten or twelve.

Drinks Goat Milk, Weighs 400 Pounds

New York.—"Pasquale Valentino, you are charged with keeping goats in the city limits, a violation of the sanitary code."

Pasquale rose slowly from his seat in court. He weighed 400 pounds:

The magistrate queried:

"How in the world did you get so fat?"

Pasquale replied placidly: "I drink goat milk."

The court mused, then spoke:

"Well, the ruling will do the goats no good, but it certainly will do you good. These goats must be killed."

An interpreter explained that Pasquale had already obeyed the health inspector and had driven the goats to the slaughter house.

MRS. COOLIDGE MADE LL.D

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge.

Northampton, Mass.—Smith college awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws to Mrs. Grace Goodhue Coolidge, wife of former President Coolidge, at its thirty-first commencement, and a tribute was paid her "perfection of graciousness and dignity" while occupying the White House.

SAYS GRAIN TRADE IS TO MOVE FREELY

Broker Predicts Harmony Under New Farm Board.

Cedar Point, Ohio.—Continuation by the new farm board of the country's present grain marketing machinery, of which the Chicago Board of Trade is the hub, was predicted by Richard I. Mansfield, floor manager of Bartlett Frazier company, grain brokers, in an address before the Ohio Grain Growers' association, which concluded its annual session here.

"There is every reason," Mr. Mansfield said, "to believe the farm relief board will utilize our present marketing methods and permit the trade to function unhampered by federal competition. The grain trade is performing inexpensive, economical service and will continue to function that way. Alertness will be required at all times during the coming year."

The speaker traced the farm relief movements since its inception following the readjustment of business after the World war.

"Well-meaning and unqualified artisans," he asserted, "have been attempting the impossible with uneconomic solutions of the farmers' admitted needs. The grain trade has been severely criticized for not offering any remedy, but the trade has been fully aware of the herculean task involved in such an undertaking.

"As a matter of fact there is no golden relief plan possible. But the many economic aids the government will apply, backed by Mr. Hoover's practical experience in grain, will immensely help laboratory research and will turn many waste farm products into revenue producers.

"The mahinery provided by the grain marketing act includes the federal farm board with its advisory councils, stabilization corporations, clearing houses, all strong features. The board will have broad powers and ample funds with all the machinery to control surpluses or to prevent them.

"The grain trade dissents from some of the alleged objects of the act, such as minimizing speculation. The government's restriction of speculation in grains has already cost the farmer untold millions. Inefficient and wasteful distribution methods have doubled this.

"Everything, of course, depends on the methods of applying the terms of the grain marketing act.

"The United States starts on the greatest economic experiment in its history with the whole world watching the results.

"Functioning of the board will take time, of course. Creation of such machinery as the act contemplates is slow. But we feel that the present marketing methods will continue. Second only to farm relief, in the grain growers' and farmers' opinion generally, is the tariff issue. If the wishes of agriculture are heeded, a tariff will be enacted to help all farm commodities, grain, cattle and hogs alike."

Record Number Reaches Cherbourg

Cherbourg, France.—A new record of 2,100 transatlantic passengers landed here recently. Twelve special trains were run to Paris.

Ohio City Has $100,000 Flood Loss

Springfield, Ohio.—Damage of $100,000 has been caused in this city by floods.

Chicago Twins, 76, Celebrate

Chicago.—Michael and Dominick Schreiber, said to be Chicago's oldest twins, celebrated their seventy-sixth birthday at 6450 Ridge avenue, the same location where they were born.

Plan $1,700,000,000 Bank

New York.—Consolidation of the Chase National and the National Park banks of this city, forming an institution with resources of $1,700,000,000 is proposed by the directors of the two banks.

WOULD CROWD SMALL BANKS OUT OF GAME

National Chain Proposed by Congressman McFadden.

Aurora, Ill.—Establishment of a new nationwide system of branch national banks, to take the place of the thousands of small banking houses now operating in both cities and country towns under state and trust company charters, was advocated by Congressman Louis T. McFadden (Pa.) chairman of the house committee on banking and finance. Mr. McFadden came from Washington to speak before the annual convention of the Illinois Bankers' association here.

Representatives from the 1,080 banks belonging to the Illinois association heard the suggestions of the congressman. Many of them were heads and officials of the kind of institutions his proposals, if put into effect, would wipe out. Yet there was applause when Congressman McFadden finished speaking, for it was admitted that his statements were based on unquestioned economic facts.

Before making his proposals, the congressman told his audience that country banks generally are earning returns of only 1½ per cent on their investment; and that national banks under the present system are earning generally, and on an average, only 2½ per cent.

"The country banks, which are in the majority in this state, can hardly be said to justify their operation from the standpoint of either service or profit," Congressman McFadden said. "I have studied economic conditions in Illinois for 1928. There was general prosperity over the country in which the banks were presumed to have shared. I found that the 510 state chartered banks in Illinois, with average capital of $40,000, paid dividends at the average rate of $1,100 per annum—less than 1½ per cent on the invested capital.

"The national banks outside the federal reserve cities are not faring much better. The 444 country national banks with an average capital of $178,000, paid average dividends of $8,000 for the year, or less than 2½ per cent on the invested capital.

"The common stocks of business corporations generally, improved during the year, while the earnings of the banks declined. Yet a bank is supposed to reflect the general average of business in a community. What I found to be true of Illinois banks is generally applicable to the country as a whole."

The congressman, having stated his case, turned to the question: "What are we going to do about it?" and he had an answer ready for the bankers.

"Without committing myself to any definite program," he said, "or forecasting what the banking and currency committee of the national house of representatives may do, I may mention some of the policies which congress could adopt for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a single, uniform system of commercial banking in the United States.

"Nation-wide banking powers," he continued, "could be given to national banks. The national bank could be relieved of all taxation imposed by the state governments. Since such taxation is imposed solely by permission of congress, this could be withdrawn. Under its constitutional power to regulate commerce between the states, congress could limit the financing of interstate commerce to national banks.

"With the adoption of these laws no state bank could afford to operate any longer under a trust company or state bank charter."

Law Enforcement Body Will Call in Experts

Washington.—A staff of experts on various phases of law enforcement and law violation will be selected at once by the Hoover law enforcement commission and assigned to prepare data for later study by the investigators, Chairman George W. Wickersham said.

According to Mr. Wickersham, men will be selected to prepare the ground work for the commission's deliberations who are specially qualified by experience to turn out the very best caliber of work. Enforcement of liquor and narcotic laws will be among the subjects which experts will be assigned to study.

Lipton's Cup Challenge Accepted

New York.—The challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton for a series of races for the America's cup, forwarded by the Royal Ulster Yacht club, has been accepted by the New York Yacht club.

Jane Addams Named for Award

Chicago.—Jane Addams, founder of Hull House, Chicago, and leader among women working for international peace, has been nominated for the Nobel peace prize.

Longest Air Mail Route

Miami, Fla.—A giant amphibian cabin plane took off here recently for Venezuela via Critsobal, Canal Zone, inaugurating the longest air mail route in the world.

To Electrocute Boy 19

Macon, Ga.—Earl Manchester, nineteen, who murdered an Atlanta youth after conspiring with a seventy-one-year-old woman who hoped to profit from an insurance policy, will die in the electric chair.