

U. S., BRITAIN, JAPAN FAVOR 3-POWER PACT

Agreement Will Cut American Navy 200,000 Tons.

London.—An agreement between America, Great Britain and Japan on the basis of a three-power navy limitation treaty was formally recorded at a meeting of delegation chiefs from those nations to the London naval conference. This tri-party agreement, putting an end to competition in navy building among the principal naval powers, will be concluded in the event a failure to reach a compromise on the differences between Great Britain, France and Italy makes a five-power treaty an impossible achievement.

After Aristide Briand, French foreign minister, conferred with Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson and Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow at the American headquarters, however, members of the American delegation predicted that a five-power agreement would be announced at the next plenary session.

M. Briand, it was officially stated, had called to report to the Americans the progress of the Anglo-French negotiations on the security guarantees France is demanding and the reduction in French tonnage claims Great Britain is calling for.

With the approval of the Anglo-American-Japanese agreement members of the American delegation consider their navy limitation objectives virtually accomplished. Mr. Stimson still maintains this three-power agreement represents a reduction of 200,000 tons in the American navy built, building, or provided for.

The American delegates point out that Anglo-American agreements have now been reached on a lower tonnage basis for cruisers than Great Britain would consider at the 1927 Geneva conference, and on what they regard as a substantial parity in combat strength.

The British demanded 70 cruisers aggregating 450,000 tons at Geneva. They now accept 50 cruisers aggregating 330,000 tons.

America, which wanted a limitation of 250,000 tons at Geneva, now agrees on 327,000 tons. America must build a great cruiser fleet to approximate a parity with Great Britain. This increase will be offset by a reduction of battleship fleets, now assured by Japan's agreement to scrap its oldest capital ship, the battle cruiser Kongō, America is to scrap three and Great Britain five.

America withdraws its demand for the right to build a super-dreadnaught the equal of Great Britain's Rodney, which Mr. Stimson proposed because of the American inferiority in battleship strength. As a result of this scrapping, Great Britain and America will have 15 battleships each, and Japan nine.

Great Britain is to be allowed the same privilege for the same reason, America, having fallen behind Great Britain and Japan in navy building, will be fully occupied in all available yards for the next five years.

The American delegates are confident the senate will ratify the treaty, including the consultative pact. They believe the American people will regard the ending of navy building competition as outweighing the concessions made.

The principal concession to Great Britain was the acceptance of the limitation to 18 eight-inch gun cruisers for the American navy instead of the 21 President Hoover originally declared essential to parity establishment. Japan, demanding 70 per cent of America's big cruiser strength and total auxiliary tonnage, was given 60 per cent of the tonnage of America's 18 big cruisers, but, by virtue of America's agreement to complete only 15 by 1930, gets in reality a 72 per cent ratio during the life of the treaty. Japan is also given 60 per cent of the auxiliary tonnage and a parity in submarines.

Senate Passes Measure to Increase Pensions

Washington.—The senate passed bills to provide pensions of \$50 a month for soldiers and sailors of the regular establishments and their dependents for disability incurred in service, \$30 a month to all who served in the war against Spain, the Philippine insurrection and the China relief expedition, and \$72 a month to anyone who served in the Civil, Mexican or 1812 wars.

Admiral Byrd and Four Companions Delay Return

Dunedin, New Zealand.—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and four of his men are the only members of the Antarctic expedition remaining here, the other 23 having set sail for the United States on the Eleanor Bolling. Byrd desires to accept numerous invitations to visit New Zealand cities and he and four companions probably will not leave here until April 24.

13 Dead of Stock Burn

Preston, Iowa.—Twenty-one milk cows, 11 horses and 11 calves were burned to death in a fire which destroyed a large barn on the farm of William Wilcke. The total loss is estimated at \$10,000.

10 Dead of Bear Trichinosis
Stuttgart, Germany.—The proprietor of the restaurant which a few days ago served bear meat to its patrons is dead of trichinosis. He was the tenth victim.

MOTHER JONES NEAR 100



Mother Mary Jones.

Upper Marlboro, Md.—Hundreds of "pilgrims" will journey here on May 1 to greet "Mother" Jones, famous labor leader, on the one hundredth anniversary of her birth.

11 KILLED IN BLAST AT FIREWORKS PLANT

Many Employees Injured; 200 Dwellings Are Wrecked.

Philadelphia.—Eleven persons lost their lives and more than thirty were injured when a series of explosions virtually wiped out the plant of the Pennsylvania Fireworks Display Company, Inc., at Devon, 16 miles west of Philadelphia.

Most of the dead were employees of the plant, which was comprised of ten small buildings on a seven-acre tract near the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Although hospitals reported treating only about twenty injured persons, many more were treated on the scene by emergency ambulances.

Many others in the 200 homes which state police reported were damaged, were treated by family physicians. The explosions were terrific. The shock of the heavier explosions were felt 30 miles away.

Heavy damage was done to houses nearby tenanted by workers. Roofs were caved in, porch roofs wrecked and windows blown out. There was extensive minor damage over a large area, some places more than a mile away being affected.

At times the exploding fireworks sounded like machine guns. Rescuers were forced to remain at a distance until the explosions ceased, when hundreds of persons rushed into the scene.

Planting Season Keeps Pace Despite Markets

Washington.—Farmers are going into the new season with production program similar to that of recent years despite declining commodity markets and a general feeling of economic uncertainty, says the bureau of agricultural economics of the Department of Agriculture in its April report on the farm situation.

"The new season," the bureau says, "appears to be opening up favorably and spring work is fairly well advanced over most of the country. A large proportion of the oats are in ground, spring wheat sowing is under way and corn planting is already progressing northward toward the corn belt proper."

"The general commodity price level during recent weeks has fallen in this country to a point some 8 or 10 per cent below a year ago and to the lowest levels since 1921-22, but the same thing, in degree, has been happening all over the world."

Miss Orcutt Wins Tourney

Southern Pines, N. C.—Miss Maureen Orcutt, eastern and metropolitan women's golf champion, won the mid-south tournament for women with a score of 240 for the 54 holes. Glenna Collett, national champion, was second with 244.

Massachusetts Backs Dry Law

Boston, Mass.—The Massachusetts senate defeated by 26 votes to 11 an initiative petition for the repeal of the state prohibition enforcement act. Previously the house of representatives defeated the petition 123 to 110.

Rum Plank in State Platform

Jamestown, N. D.—Repeal of the Eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act was urged in a plank in the platform adopted by the North Dakota state Democratic convention.

Steamers Ply River

Norfolk, Va.—With the area in the Richmond district developing along industrial lines, ocean-going steamers now are plying up and down the James river between Norfolk and the capital city.

Seek School Bible Course

Memphis, Tenn.—A resolution asking establishment of special courses of Bible study in Memphis public schools has been adopted by the Protestant Pastors' association here.

OREGON STATE NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week Assembled for Information of Our Readers.

Central Oregon's first forest fire of 1930 blacked a small strip of land on the Fremont highway right of way.

Ancient automobiles that have been on vacant lots and streets in Bend for many years are to be gathered up by the city authorities and made into a huge bonfire.

A special election in the Cove school district has been called to vote on floating an \$8000 bond issue to build and equip a new gymnasium and recreation hall.

Raymond Turnidge, 8-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Turnidge, was burned to death when the explosion of a kerosene lamp set fire to the family home near Willamina.

The state land department turned over to the state treasurer during the month of March a total of \$129,171.09, according to a report prepared by George G. Brown, clerk of the state land office.

Committees from Medford, Bend, Ashland and Phoenix will meet with the baseball committee of the Klamath Falls Elks Sunday at Klamath Falls to form a Southern Oregon baseball league.

Selection of timbered land on both sides of the Salmon river near Grand Ronde as a site for the establishment of a national forest by state and national authorities was announced at McMinville.

The 16,000-pound load limit signs of the Old Oregon trail between Baker and North Powder were taken down and the regular limit of 22,000 pounds re-established. The road is said to be in good condition.

Lorrain Laxon won the Malheur county declamatory contest for Ontario. Marjorie Humphrey took second place for Vale. Third place went to Valley View, Edith Brown being the champion of rural schools.

A dividend of 2.8 per cent has been declared by the state bank examiner on claims growing out of the defunct Jacksonville bank, which closed its doors a number of years ago. The present dividend will close the matter indefinitely.

Ole B. Olson, 40, fishing crew superintendent for the Columbia River Packers' association, was killed instantly on the Astoria-Seaside highway when he was struck by an automobile driven by L. S. Leach, deputy dairy and food commissioner.

Lebanon's annual strawberry fair is to be financed this year by direct subscription by business men. This will obviate the need of a queen contest to raise funds. Enough money has already been pledged to care for the financial needs of the festival.

Klamath Falls' water supply was increased 1000 gallons per minute recently with the completion of a larger well near Link river by the California-Oregon Power company. This means 5000 gallons per minute daily will be pumped into tanks for civic use.

Announcement has been made by R. J. Hubbard, manager of the Winchester Bay Lumber company, that the mill, closed for the past three months, resumed operations with a force approximately of 250 men. This means a payroll of about \$20,000 a month.

Word has just been received at the Owyhee irrigation district office at Nyssa that the contracts for the two large tunnels of the Owyhee project have been awarded by the bureau of reclamation. Tunnel No. 1 is to be 3 1/2 miles long, and tunnel No. 2 is to be four miles long. With these awards more than \$10,000,000 worth of work is under contract on the Owyhee project.

THE MARKETS

Portland
Wheat—Big Bend bluestem, \$1.23; soft white and western white, \$1.12; hard winter, northern spring and western red, \$1.10.
Hay—Alfalfa, \$19 per ton; valley timothy, \$20.50@21; eastern Oregon timothy, \$23.50@24; clover, \$17; oat hay, \$17; oats and vetch, \$17.50@18.
Butterfat—37@41c.
Eggs—Ranch, 21@24c.
Cattle—Steers, good, \$11@11.75.
Hogs—Good to choice, \$9.75@10.75.
Lamb—Good to choice, \$9.25@10.
Seattle
Wheat—Soft white, western white, \$1.11; hard winter, northern spring, \$1.10; western red, \$1.09; bluestem, \$1.21.
Eggs—Ranch, 25@29c.
Butterfat—46c.
Cattle—Choice steers, \$11@12.
Hogs—Prime light, \$10.60@10.75.
Lamb—Choice, \$9@10.
Spokane
Cattle—Steers, good, \$10.25@11.
Hogs—Good to choice, \$10.60.
Lamb—Medium to good, \$9.50@10.

The board of trustees of Albany college has voted to build a modern gymnasium to be ready for use next fall. Including equipment, the cost of the structure is estimated at \$50,000.

Postoffice receipts in Eugene during the first quarter of 1930 amounted to \$41,996.11, according to D. E. Yorau, postmaster. This is an increase of more than 12 per cent over the receipts of the first quarter in 1929 and is taken as an indication of the growth of the city.

Alpine, a small school on upper Butte creek, took the three first prizes at the divisional declamatory contest for high school students. The same school won three out of four of the first prizes in the grade contest. Boardman won nearly all of the second places.

A total of \$101,170 was reached during the first quarter in Klamath Falls for building permits. Of this total 53 permits were issued for residences, further evidence, according to realtors, of the rapid growth, not only in the business section, but throughout the city.

Unusually warm March weather at Roseburg has caused much damage to broccoli, with temperatures ranging daily from 75 to 82 degrees maximum. The heads have spread out instead of maturing smoothly, and also have been sunburned and discolored, making them unfit for shipment.

For the first time in the history of Masonry in Oregon, so far as grand lodge officials know, a public ceremony for conferring life memberships upon veteran members was held recently by Cottage Grove Masonic Lodge. Milton L. Myers, Salem, grand master, represented the grand lodge.

Marton Cox, 43, sought a refund of \$3 at Oregon City for the marriage license he didn't use, but the Clackamas county clerk refused him. Cox didn't use the marriage license because Ella Strucken, 20, changed her mind just as the minister was about ready to tie the matrimonial knot.

A packrat gnawing on matches it had carried into a nest in a store-room caused a fire at Bend which resulted in considerable damage to a local grocery store. When the place where the fire originated was examined, the packrat was found burned to death in its nest, with blackened matches nearby.

With the enrollment of 69 new students, the University of Oregon has reached a new high campus figure of 3262 at the close of the second day of the spring term, it was announced by Earl M. Pallett, registrar. This exceeds the entire total for 1929, when 3245 were enrolled. A few more are expected to enter.

Word was received at Roseburg recently that the senate has approved Senator McNary's bill appropriating a tract of 160 acres on Little river, 35 miles east of Roseburg, for public park purposes. The county recently applied for this land, which is in the Oregon and California grant, and will open it for park uses.

Lake county sheepmen have organized the Lakeview Woolgrowers' Co-operative association and will cooperate with California woolgrowers' association in marketing this season's clip. About one million pounds of wool in Lake, Klamath and Modoc counties will be handled through the newly formed corporation.

Organization of the dairymen of Linn county for the advancement of the industry was effected at a county-wide meeting held in Albany recently. D. O. Woodworth, Albany, retiring president of the Oregon Jersey Cattle club, was elected county chairman to carry out plans outlined by P. M. Brandt, state chairman.

As a result of the increased federal appropriation for the benefit of federal-aided highways in the various states Oregon will receive, beginning this year, \$800,000 in excess of its previous federal allowance, it is announced by Roy Klein, state highway engineer. For several years the federal appropriation has been approximately \$75,000,000, of which Oregon received \$1,200,000. Oregon will receive \$2,000,000 under the new appropriation.

The state treasurer sent to the state's fiscal bank in New York city a check for \$2,190,763.29, covering the retirement of \$887,500 of state highway bonds, \$711,514.54 interest on outstanding highway bonds and \$591,753.75 interest on Oregon veterans' state aid bonds. Outstanding highway bonds in Oregon now aggregate \$30,004,250 as compared with the original issues of \$38,700,000. The total bonded indebtedness of the state has been reduced to \$53,877,010.

New wealth brought to Oregon by families locating during the first three months of 1930 is estimated at \$597,414, says W. G. Ide, manager of the state chamber of commerce. This is more than twice the 1929 figure for the same period, which was \$293,425.

According to the Bagley Canning company, with plants at Ashland and Talent, the tomato acreage will be increased 50 per cent in Rogue river valley. The company is making preparations to put up the largest pack of tomatoes in its history this year.

WHY WE BEHAVE LIKE HUMAN BEINGS

By GEORGE DORSEY, Ph. D., LL. D.

Death Rate Is Declining

THERE is every reason to believe that we may look forward to a greatly increased control over evolutionary processes. Why not? Think of the already enormously increased ability to control growth in living organisms. This control has only come with an understanding of the nature of the stuff or organisms in which energy is transformed, and of the relation of organisms to the external world. With wider understanding will come wider control. But progress must be slow, because, as Child warns us, we deal with internal conditions which are the result of millions of years of alternating change.

It is all so new. There are today a half-dozen flourishing sciences devoted to the study of life where a few years ago there was not one. For the first time in human history man has trained his new-found instruments of precision on newly conceived problems. He can at last ask questions about himself and about life in general. Direct questioning has replaced vague and childish speculation. Problems have been formulated and solved. And every problem solved has opened wider vistas—and more problems. But no problem was ever solved by propaganda. Nor is disease checked by mere optimism—though digestion can be checked by a bill collector and a mouse's heartbeat increased from 175 to 600 per minute by a mouse trap.

The death rate is declining; it has been declining for centuries. Men born today can expect longer life than men born twenty—fifty—five hundred, or five thousand years ago. Why this is so is not at all well understood. The decline in death rate in modern times is as true of "backward" countries as it is of Germany, England, the United States. The drop is also as true of the non-preventable diseases as of those which are supposed to be subject to control.

The part that health officers, etc., play in this decline is uncertain. War has been increasingly waged against tuberculosis for nearly a century; the tuberculosis rate has dropped less than that for diphtheria, croup, typhoid, and dysentery.

The cause of many diseases is yet unknown, of others only partially surmised. Startling facts come from physiological laboratories. They force us to revise our conceptions of life and death, of youth and old age. All protoplasm is potentially immortal. Man is protoplasm. Hence . . . But man is highly complex protoplasm—an organism of infinite complexity, of tissues and organs and systems greatly differentiated, some more, some less. This mass of protoplasm functions, lives, because these parts work together for a common end. They are marvelously balanced. Upset the balance; disease; if the balance cannot be restored, the machine is broken. A few minor parts may be restored; a few may be dispensed with. The machine breaks when a vital part breaks. It never runs again.

Isolate the liver or one brain cell and study it a lifetime; liver as function and cell as behavior are as meaningless and as lifeless as a last year's birdnest. The parts of the human body are meaningless in and by themselves. Put some cells in a glass jar and watch them grow. Where does this land us? Those cells are immortal—in "proper medium."

Each of the billions of cells in the human body must also be kept in proper medium. Those cells themselves are the medium. On their own shoulders rests the burden of keeping that medium proper; they and they alone know the levers. If they cannot reverse, there comes a crash. The machine is broken.

Nothing yet has come from the laboratory to give us hope that the crash is not inevitable. All vital processes are reversible; they must be. To live is to keep making compensations: changes, backward and forward. Simple organisms have it in themselves to make these compensations; they have their dynamic equilibrium in their own hands.

Man does not; it is the price he pays for hands. Hands wear out. Even brain cells. We cannot grow new hands or new brains. They grow up together, though of different heritage, the brain being far more ancient, hence more enduring. They live together, a pin-prick on the finger may be the death of the brain.

The break may come from within, or from without, or from anyone of a vast number of causes. Pearson in his Chances of Death pictures a Bridge of Life across which is a trickle of humanity. They are under the fire of the five marksmen, one for each age. They fire with different weapons, speeds, and degrees of precision. The first marksman concentrates a deadly fire upon infancy—before as well as after birth; "beating down young lives with the bones of their ancestors." The second marksman aims a machine gun at childhood; his fire is concentrated, the loss is less appalling. The third shoots at youth with a bow and arrow; there is no great loss. The fourth fires slowly at maturity with a blunderbuss; his hits are scattered. The fifth marksman of death is a sharpshooter; no one can escape the death of senility.

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COSGRAVE IS RE-ELECTED



William T. Cosgrave.

Dublin, Irish Free State.—William T. Cosgrave was re-elected president of the executive council of the Irish Free State parliament by a vote of 80 to 65. President Cosgrave returns to power after only a five day lapse. His ministry, having held on since 1922, fell a few days ago by a two vote margin on extending old age pensions. President Cosgrave opposed the extension as being too great a financial burden.

TARIFF MEASURE IS SENT TO CONFERENCE

Bill May Be Ready in Three Weeks for Final Vote.

Washington.—The Smoot-Hawley tariff bill was sent to conference as the house settled the question by a record vote of 221 to 153 and both the senate and house appointed conferees. It is estimated that the conferees may take from three to six weeks to adjust the differences in the rates and other sections of the bills passed by the two chambers.

The house members of the conference are Representatives Willis C. Hawley, of Oregon, chairman of the house ways and means committee; Allen T. Treadway, of Massachusetts and Isaac Bachrach, of New Jersey, Republicans, and John N. Garner, of Texas, and James W. Collier, of Mississippi, Democrats.

The senate conferees are Senators Reed Smoot, of Utah, chairman of the senate finance committee; James E. Watson, of Indiana, and Samuel Shortridge, of California, Republicans, and F. M. Simmons, of North Carolina and Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, Democrats.

Senator Smoot said he expected the bill to come out of conference for a final vote in about three weeks, and added that the senate conferees would come back to the senate for instructions on the flexible provisions and the debenture amendment. The house leaders have an agreement with certain western Republicans that votes will be had on cement, sugar, lumber and shingles before the house conferees are permitted to settle the difference in rates on those items. The house action in sending the bill to conference was taken on a roll call vote on the rule brought in for that purpose.

I. C. R. R. Adds \$2,000,000 in Orders for Equipment

Chicago.—Expenditures for equipment by the Illinois Central railroad for 1930 will top last year's appropriations for 1929 by \$2,000,000. The road spent \$8,000,000 in 1929 for new locomotives, cars and other improvements, but this year the equipment appropriations will total \$10,000,000, it was announced in a statement issued by L. A. Downs, president.

The road soon will ask for bids on 2,330 units of equipment to cost about \$9,000,000, in addition to orders totaling \$1,000,000 which already have been placed.

Included in the new equipment will be 9 electric locomotives, 1,000 automobile cars, 1,000 gondola cars, 200 flat cars, 15 mail, baggage and express cars, 15 passenger cars, 20 electric suburban cars, 65 cabooses, 2 rail motor cars and 4 diners.

Federal Tax Collection Shows Marked Increase

Washington.—Total federal tax collections for the current fiscal year, which began last July 1, to April 1, reached \$1,512,137,800, an increase of \$120,000,000 over the same period a year ago, according to treasury figures. Income tax collections for March, however, total \$59,503,700, a decrease of \$42,000,000.

Coolidge Buys \$40,000 Estate

Northampton, Mass.—Former President Calvin Coolidge has purchased an estate known as "The Beeches," valued at \$40,000, in a well secluded section of this city and will occupy it within a few weeks.

German Cabinet Takes Oath

Berlin.—Chancellor Otto Bruening and his coalition cabinet took the oath of office recently, which was administered by President von Hindenburg at his residence.

CENSUS WILL BRING HOUSE ROLL CHANGE

28 States May Be Affected in Representation.

Washington.—Important changes in the membership of the house will automatically follow the fifteenth decennial census, the taking of which is now in progress.

A reapportionment of representation in conformity with the growth and shifting of the nation's population will be made for the first time in 20 years and will become effective with the congress elected in 1932.

Under the terms of the reapportionment bill, passed last year, the census bureau estimates that 17 widely scattered states will lose an aggregate of 23 members of the house and that 11 states will gain by the same number.

It is expected that the representation of the larger cities will be increased, and, since these are usually regarded as opposed to prohibition, a careful watch is being kept for the effect of the reapportionment upon the liquor issue.

In the bitter contest that preceded the passage of the reapportionment bill by the house, members from metropolitan areas charged that representatives of rural districts were attempting to defeat the measure in an effort to prevent an increase in the size of the house wet bloc. The wets hailed the passage of the bill as a victory.

Although the Constitution provides for reapportionment every ten years, the last took place in 1911 on the basis of the 1910 census. The law passed last year provides that in the future a reapportionment be made by every fifth congress, with congress retaining, to meet emergencies, the prerogative of changing representation at any time.

The census bureau estimates that the states to gain in representation are Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Washington, one each; California, six; Michigan, four; Ohio, three, and New Jersey and Texas, two each.

The states which probably will lose representation are: Alabama, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia, one each; Missouri, three; Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky and Mississippi, two each.

Senate to Act on Bills to Reduce Unemployment

Washington.—Legislative remedies for unemployment, including a stabilization agency with authorization for a \$150,000,000 federal appropriation, are slated for final discussion on the floor of the senate on Tuesday, April 15.

The senate agreed to take up the measures by Senator Wagner (Dem., N. Y.) after its commerce committee had approved them.

The committee action followed intensive investigation of present conditions by a subcommittee that heard William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and others identified with labor paint dismal pictures of the existing situation.

Witnesses unanimously endorsed the three Wagner measures. These would expand government machinery for collecting unemployment information. Provision would be made that on the basis of this information a federal stabilization board could accelerate or retard public construction to meet changing conditions.

Lindy and Wife to Fly at Loftiest Altitudes

Burbank, Calif.—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is watching the construction in an airplane factory of a new speed wing for his private air speedster. The wing was designed with recesses to receive the landing wheels while the plane is in flight.

The snug shape of the plane with the wheels drawn into the wing is expected to add twenty miles an hour to its top speed.

When the colonel and his wife fly East at the conclusion of their winter visit here, they will wear newly designed electrically heated flying suits. Their Pacific and Atlantic sea coast flights is to be made at the loftiest altitudes ever used for such a trip.

Coast Artillery School Planned for Ft. Monroe

Washington.—The most complete coast artillery establishment in the service will be soon assigned to Fort Monroe, guarding the entrance to Chesapeake bay, it was announced by the War department. Anti-aircraft guns, machine guns, searchlights, railway and tractor-drawn artillery and fixed harbor defense guns are being concentrated at the post and will be used in practical demonstration and instruction of coast artillery school students.

To Give Dogs Trial in Court

Frankfort, Ky.—Any dog in Kentucky accused of sheep killing or other crimes will be entitled to a trial in court, under the provisions of a bill passed by the general assembly which is now law.

Warned to Cut Tobacco Acreage

Washington.—The federal farm board has sent a telegram to the state agricultural extension directors of Kentucky warning farmers against increasing tobacco acreage for 1930.