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Still standing and bearing fruit every year is a tree brought from England in 1630 by Gov. John Endicott and planted on his clearing in Massachusetts. In six years the tree will have its third centennial, and is thought to be the oldest fruit-bearing tree in the United States.

Promote good Health

Take care of your stomach. It is the best friend you have. **HOSTETTER'S Celebrated Stomach Bitters** taken before meals—improves the appetite, aids digestion and imparts a feeling of robust health.

At All Druggists

The Hostetter Company
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sales Agents:
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**HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS**

When our hatred is violent, it sinks us even below those we hate.—La Rochefoucauld.

**BABIES LOVE
MRS. WINLOW'S SYRUP**

The Infants' and Children's Regulator Pleasant to give—pleasant to take. Guaranteed purely vegetable and absolutely harmless. It quickly overcomes colic, diarrhoea, flatulency and other like disorders. The open published formula appears on every label.

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"Well, she intended to, but the tailor was two weeks late with her knickers and I couldn't get delivery on a sports roadster for her. She expects to start in about two weeks."

—Life.

**NR
TO-NIGHT
Tomorrow Afloat**

KEEPING WELL—An NR Tablet (a vegetable aperient) taken at night will help keep you well, by toning and strengthening your digestion and elimination.

Used for over 50 years

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NR JUNIORS—Little NRs

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Successful for 65 years. 30c and 50c bottles—ALL DRUGGISTS

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Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling—Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair

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HINDERCOINS Removes Corns, Callouses, etc. Stops all pain, ensures comfort to the feet, makes walking easy. 10c by mail or at Druggists. Hiram Chemical Works, Patchogue, N.Y.



1—Rescue of crew of Hudson bay steamer Bayeskimo from ice floe in Ungava bay after their ship sank. 2—Mrs. Gloria Vanderbilt, twenty-year-old widow of Reginald Vanderbilt, who inherits the bulk of his fortune of \$7,000,000. 3—Wreckage of the Dixie Flier after two sections of the train crashed near Whorley, Tenn., one person being killed and fifty injured.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Aircraft Board Hears Col. Mitchell on Weakness of America's Air Defense.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WITH 800 pounds of "ammunition" in the shape of documents and undaunted by his approaching court-martial for insubordinate utterances, Col. William Mitchell appeared before the aircraft board last week and repeated and elaborated on his charges that obstinacy and inefficiency of high army and navy officials have rendered the United States utterly deficient in air defense. He read a prepared statement in nine sections, the main points of which are thus summarized:

Development of air power has made it the chief weapon of national defense, navies and armies becoming subordinate and auxiliary to it. As airships can destroy any surface ships, the submarine becomes the backbone of the navy. The army, unchanged in constituent elements, will function as the last line of defense when the air and sea forces have failed to stop the enemy, or offensively only when control of the air permits transport of troops at sea. Anti-aircraft guns are ineffective and always will be, crippling only a very small percentage of planes. The United States has no air forces worth mentioning and if involved in war today would need from three to five years to develop an adequate air force properly equipped. Great Britain could invade America with a thousand planes in eight or ten days and a few days later would reach the heart of the country; and Japan could invade America by way of Alaska. In future wars the nation losing control of the air will capitulate to desolation by unrestricted air attack. An adequate air and submarine force would make this country invulnerable to attack, and the cost would be but a fraction of that of the army and navy at present. Finally, the United States should have a department of national defense, comprising the navy, army, and air force, and a department of aeronautics, comprising military and civil aviation and aircraft manufacture.

The mission of the land, sea and air forces, said Mitchell, should be definitely stated by law. That is:

"The army to be charged with the defense of all land areas;

"The navy to be charged with the defense of all sea areas, on or under the water beyond the control of missile throwing weapons from the shore or effective aircraft operations from shore bases;

"The air force to be charged with the complete defense of operations and the aerial attack of all enemy targets on sea and land."

To the self-asked question why the air service is in such sad plight, Colonel Mitchell replied:

"Because air matters are entrusted to the army and the navy which are handled and governed and dominated by non-flying officers. They not only know next to nothing about aviation, but regard it merely as an auxiliary of their present activities and not as a main force in the nation's military equipment. Their testimony regarding air matters is almost worthless, sometimes more serious than this."

Next day Colonel Mitchell continued his attack and criticized the navy for the Shenandoah disaster and the failure of the Hawaii flight. Then he was questioned at length by various members of the board and finally Chairman Morrow asked Admiral Fletcher of the navy and General Harbord of the army if they desired to put any questions to the witness. To the surprise of everyone, both declined to do any cross examining. Mitchell himself was evidently disappointed.

IN THE naval court of inquiry at Lakehurst, Capt. Anton Heinen, former German Zeppelin pilot who instructed the crew of the Shenandoah, expressed the opinion that the wrecking of that airship was primarily caused by the failure of the officers in charge to heed danger signals that

were "shrieking out loud." Specifically he blamed Commander Lansdowne, saying: "In my opinion the ship ran deliberately into the center of the storm for at least half an hour after danger signals had been shrieking out loud. With the ship having sufficient power for steering way, she easily could have got out of danger. I stand ready to prove this from the evidence presented to this court."

Captain Heinen criticized certain structural changes in the Shenandoah, and said he had heard from many members of the crew that they mistrusted the airship because of her condition.

Lieut. J. B. Anderson, aerologist on the Shenandoah, testified that Commander Lansdowne disregarded his advice to change the course.

ANOTHER misfortune befell the navy in the ramming and sinking of the submarine S-51 about twenty miles from Block Island. Struck by the steamship City of Rome, she sank immediately and of her crew of 36 men only three were saved. Every effort to save the men imprisoned in the vessel's hull was made, but in vain, largely because of stormy weather and swift tides. After several days divers brought up the bodies of two of the victims, and operations to recover the others and to raise the submarine were continued. Blame for the distressing accident has not yet been fixed.

GERMANY accepted the invitation of the allies to a conference on a security pact, and this week the foreign ministers are assembled in Locarno, Switzerland, discussing the terms of the proposed treaty designed to give lasting peace at least to western Europe. The Germans sought to stipulate that their country should be purged of guilt for the war, but this was firmly refused by England and France. Probably the request and its rejection were designed to satisfy the nationalists in both Germany and France.

DISTINGUISHED statesmen from thirty-six countries are in Washington attending the sessions of the Interparliamentary union. The conference was opened Thursday with addresses by Secretary of State Kellogg and Senator McKinley of Illinois and a response by Baron Adelsvaerd of Sweden, president of the council of the union. Silly friends of various factions in foreign lands took advantage of the arrival of certain of the delegates to exhibit their silliness. For instance, Gen. Richard Mulcahy of the Irish Free State was mobbed, both at his landing in New York and on his visit to Philadelphia, by Irish public sympathizers; and the Italian delegates who are Fascists were attacked by anti-Fascist Italians in New York.

NO SETTLEMENT of the French debt was reached because M. Caillaux was unable to offer terms that the American commission would accept, and the negotiations have been suspended indefinitely, the French mission returning to Paris. However, a temporary arrangement was proposed by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and this was carried back by M. Caillaux for submission to the French parliament, which probably will agree to it gladly. This plan is that France shall pay the United States \$40,000,000 a year for five years and that at the expiration of that period the discussion of the definite funding of the debt shall be resumed. The sum suggested amounts to 1 per cent interest on the total French debt with accrued interest. In reality the payments by France would be increased only \$20,000,000, as she has been paying a like sum annually as interest on the A. E. F. war stocks she purchased in 1919.

M. Caillaux could not commit himself on the American offer, because, as he explained, he was vested with full powers to reach a conclusive settlement but held no mandate to sign a temporary makeshift agreement. But he assured Mr. Mellon he would support the plan before parliament.

Caillaux's final offer, which was found unacceptable, was that France should pay \$40,000,000 annually for the first five years, \$60,000,000 annually for the following seven years, and \$100,000,000 annually for the next 56 years, thus spreading payments over

68 years. To this was attached a "security clause" providing that France might at any time reopen the question and attempt to show that the terms should be revised owing to her incapacity to carry them out. This was objectionable to the Americans, especially to Senator Smoot, and rejection of the offer followed. Senator Borah took a hand in the affair by going to the White House and warning the President not to permit the American commission to grant to France easier terms than were granted to Great Britain. Both he and Senator Smoot told Mr. Coolidge there would be violent opposition in the senate to any such settlement as Caillaux proposed. Mr. Borah was highly displeased, also, by the makeshift plan of Mr. Mellon.

TOCHITCHERIN, soviet foreign minister, balked in his attempt to persuade Germany to stand with Russia against western Europe, is now said by Baltic diplomats to be trying to unite Russia, Poland and Turkey in an anti-English bloc. He was in Warsaw recently and induced the Poles to instruct their delegation in Moscow to begin negotiations for a political agreement. This is worrying the Baltic states considerably. Tchitcherine then went to Berlin to discuss a Russo-German trade treaty.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE JARDINE is getting tired of waiting for the Chicago board of trade to take steps to prevent manipulation that causes wild price fluctuations. Last week he issued another warning, saying: "A failure on the part of the board to take these steps immediately will leave me no alternative but to inaugurate action looking to suspension or revocation of the designation of the Chicago board of trade as a contract market."

COMMUNISTS of Great Britain fared badly in the national congress of the Labor party in Liverpool, and the more conservative elements carried out their expressed determination to rid the party of the Reds entirely. Chairman Cramp in his opening speech declared the Communists were a hindrance to the labor movement and traitors to its tradition. The Reds met their first defeat when the congress by a tremendous majority refused to reverse a vote of last year by which members of the Communist party were excluded from membership in the constituent Labor party. Former Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, J. H. Thomas, leader of the railway men, and the chiefs of the miners all took severe whacks at the Reds, and the latter brought on their final and conclusive defeat when they demanded that MacDonald apologize to Russia for the action of his foreign office in making public the notorious Zinovieff letter just before the last election.

YOUNG Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., had a walkover in the Wisconsin election to fill the vacancy in the United States senate caused by the death of his father. His majority over the field was about 2 to 1. E. F. Dillmer of Milwaukee, who was the only "regular" Republican candidate after Roy P. Wilcox had been forced out by the national organization, ran second but never threatened the winner. The votes for the others were negligible.

GOV. AL. SMITH'S campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1928 was actually launched at a big picnic of the Cook county, Illinois, Democracy in Chicago. The popular New Yorker in his speech especially attacked the economy record of the Coolidge administration and promised to do much better in that line if he were sent to the White House. He made a great hit with the 100,000 persons who heard him.

OVER the protest of Chairman O'Connor, the federal shipping board rescinded the resolutions designed to divorce the Fleet corporation from the board and readopted a resolution of 1921 under which the board keeps full control over the actions of the corporation. President Palmer of the corporation is likely to resign, for it is understood he accepted the office on condition that he have certain authority. Chicago business men are asking that the shipping board be abolished.

Just a Love Token

By J. A. WALDRON

(Copyright.)

TWO soldiers stood looking at ruin in an Italian city which had been repeatedly bombed by the enemy during their greater advance into that country.

"Well, Tony," said Bob Strong, "I thought you were going to give me a good time! It doesn't look like a good time here."

Tony's eyes snapped. "Didn't we give de enemy gooda time for dis?" And he made a sweeping gesture.

Strong and Tony, on leave, were of the American contingent sent to Italy. There had been little to do since the debacle, and they were awaiting a possible order for home-going.

"Where shall we spend our time and some of our money?" Strong had asked, and Tony suggested a visit to his native town not far away.

A shop with curios in a window attracted Strong. Here was a collection of things, some unmistakably antique, others cheaply modern. There was much jewelry, no doubt of little value. In a tray with brooches, earrings, etc., of the sort worn by poorer Italian women, Strong saw a necklace of imitation black pearls that took his fancy. With Tony's assistance he found it was priced at one lire, approximately twenty cents in American money. He took it and handed the shopman an American quarter.

"Wat you do wida dat?" Tony asked.

"Send it to my girl in New York," Strong replied.

"She not know it's cheap," Tony laughed.

"But it looks good," replied Strong. Miss Julia Beebe, to whom the necklace came, was a stenographer in the broker's office in New York from which Strong had graduated to Uncle Sam's service. She had promised Strong to marry him on his return. Although she had been inclined to miscellaneous phillandering before this promise, Strong's absence had sobered her, and she was a model of fidelity.

The necklace took Miss Beebe's breath, it was so handsome. "I picked it up in an Italian junk shop," Strong wrote. "It didn't cost much, but it was the prettiest thing in the place." Miss Beebe didn't care how little it cost. She loved it. When her girl friends expressed doubt as to the genuineness of the pearls she laughed. "Don't women of Fifth avenue wear phony stones?" she asked, adding, "This suits me!"

Miss Beebe didn't envy one of her girl friends, Miss Brent, also a stenographer, when she breathed a secret one day during luncheon. Miss Brent was engaged to a cotton broker, and slyly disclosed in its rich case a solitaire diamond ring. But her fiancé—a cotton broker knows little outside of cotton—had bought the ring at a guess as to the size of her finger. It was a bit too large.

"Will you go with me tomorrow?" she asked Miss Beebe. "I must have it made smaller, you know."

"Of course," was the answer.

That night Miss Beebe received word that Strong had been wounded—and that he might lose an arm. He had been among those selected for police service in New Italian territory. She cried herself to sleep. And she cried over her hurried breakfast. But she braced up.

"I shall marry Bob when he comes back, even if he loses both arms and both legs!" she declared to Miss Brent as they were on their way up Fifth avenue.

"G'wan! Really?"

"Really!"

They entered the great repository of precious things from which the ring came, and found a man who listened for a moment with interest about Miss Brent's errand. Then his eyes caught Miss Beebe's necklace and remained fixed upon it.

"Pardon me," he said, "but would you mind letting me see your necklace?"

"Not at all," Miss Beebe replied as she unclasped it and handed it to him.

"But my ring!" interposed Miss Brent.

"Yes, in a moment," said the man to Miss Brent, still looking curiously at the necklace. "Quite extraordinary!" Then to Miss Beebe: "Do you mind if I take it back for a moment?" His gesture indicated "back" as somewhere eastward in the glittering distance.

Miss Beebe didn't mind.

"Geet of all things!" said Miss Brent. "He'll forget what I came here for!"

They waited a few minutes. The man came back with the necklace, and in a gracious manner asked Miss Beebe where she got it. She giggled as she told him.

"Do you care to sell it?" he asked.

"Why—no-o-o," she hesitated.

"But would you let us keep it for a day or two—and accept a check for \$1,000 for its safety? I will take your address."

A thousand dollars! If Bob should come back maimed that would mean so much! "Of course!" she said. A few moments and she had the check. A few moments again and Miss Brent's errand was attended to. And they went back to their typewriters, marveling.

Two days later Miss Beebe received from the jeweler this brief note:

"Dear madam!—If you care to sell the black pearl necklace, we shall be pleased to give you \$40,000 for it."

Concrete protects against Fire,
Tornado and Earthquake

Ask Dad— See If He Knows

Father and mother are always thinking of your welfare—there isn't a thing within reason they wouldn't do for you.

But they may unknowingly have been risking your life every day.

When you are at dinner tonight with dad, ask him this question:

"Dad, is our school firesafe?"

Perhaps he won't be able to answer—he may not know.

Ask dad if he knows that somewhere in the country a schoolhouse burns every day. Ask him if he knows that one-third of all the schoolhouses in the country are nothing better than firetraps—maybe your school is one of them.

Of course dad knows that buildings can be built that will not burn. They are being built everywhere, every day.

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A man may be guilty of sins of omission, even when he is in the commission business.

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In this rich and well-ordered world, there are so few times that you can bestow a favor on anyone.

Pain improves judgment and it is about the only sure way.

**Eat Yeast Foam
this easy way**

Drop a cake of Yeast Foam in a glass of water; let it stand for 5 minutes; stir with spoon; let settle and drink the milky water, including the white precipitate.

Nothing could be easier or more palatable than this way of eating Yeast Foam. Yet you get its full tonic value.

Eat Yeast Foam for constipation, indigestion, lack of weight and strength, boils, pimples and run down condition.

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Send me FREE and POSTPAID your book "Dry Yeast as an Aid to Health", also a Sample of Yeast Foam, without obligation.

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The guilty are alarmed and grow pale at the slightest thunder.—Juvenal.

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'RUFF-SHOD' Boots will give you a new standard of value. There is longer wear. There is greater comfort. The Converse "foot-shape" last is the final word in footcases—no breaking at instep no shucking at the heel. The heavy extension sole and exclusive 'Stubgard' toe saves the uppers—from wear and leaks.

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