

1—British Schneider cup race entry which in tests attained a speed of 50 miles an hour. 2—Gerra J. Diekema of Michigan, appointed American minister to Holland. 3—Famous Wailing Wall in Jerusalem where the attacks by Arabs on Jews of Palestine started.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Graf Zeppelin Arrives at Lakehurst, Completing Trip Around World.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WITH its arrival at Lakehurst, N. J., the Graf Zeppelin completed its epochal trip around the world, in the course of which only three stops were made for refueling—at Friedrichshafen, Tokyo and Los Angeles.

The Zeppelin made a smooth landing at 8:07 o'clock Thursday morning, having circled the globe in 21 days and 7 hours, breaking all previous records. It had flown approximately 20,000 miles and was in the air about eleven and one-half days.

While the huge dirigible displayed most excellent qualities in the way of safety, speed and cruising ability, the lion's share of the credit for the feat must be given to Dr. Hugo Eckener, the airship's indomitable commander and chief pilot. His passengers and crew are giving him unstinted praise for the skill he showed throughout the globe-circling trip.

Every southern Californian who could get there greeted the Zeppelin at Los Angeles, which was reached on Monday after a flight across the Pacific untroubled only by an electric storm encountered soon after the departure from Tokyo. As it passed down the California coast the airship on Sunday had circled over San Francisco. The getaway from Los Angeles was not easy and quantities of ballast and extra equipment had to be dumped to give it enough lifting power. As it was, the dirigible barely avoided running into a network of high power electric wires near Mines field.

An interesting story comes from Japan to the effect that the Zeppelin's safe crossing of the Pacific prevented the "seppuku" or suicidal atonement of the five officers and twelve enlisted men of the Japanese navy who held themselves blameless for the slight accident that the airship suffered in being taken from the hangar at Kasumigaura airport. Such action by the Japanese would have been in accord with their ancient custom, and the wives of the men might have followed them in death.

CLEVELAND was "up in the air" all week, enjoying the airplane races and exhibitions of flying and the big aircraft exposition. Among the star attractions was Mrs. Louise McPhetridge Thaden of Pittsburgh, who won the women's derby that started at Santa Monica, fifteen of the nineteen ladybirds who started finished the race. Marvel Crosson was killed, as related last week, and three others were forced out by mishaps. Gladys O'Donnell of Long Beach, Calif., won second place and Amelia Earhart, transatlantic flyer, was third. Colonel Lindbergh and his wife, who is now a student flyer, were interested and interesting visitors.

The United States will have no representative in the Schneider cup races in England, for Lieut. Alford Williams was unable to complete the tests of his plane in time and withdrew. Italy's best racing flyer, Captain Motta, was killed while testing one of his planes, and the British were asked on that account to postpone the races, but refused because the financial sacrifices would be too great.

"FROM Dan to Beersheba," and a great deal farther in all directions, Palestine and the neighboring countries were aflame with revolt. Arabs were massacring Jews in a score of cities, towns and villages, the native police and military forces were impotent, and Great Britain was rushing warships, troops, marines and airplanes to the Holy Land to restore peace if possible.

The trouble, which has been simmering for months, broke out with clashes between Arabs and Jews in Jerusalem, especially at the Wailing Wall where Jews have prayed for centuries, and which is the last remaining fragment of Solomon's temple. The rioting spread rapidly, to the Siaboka rabbinical college and a Jewish school at Hebron, where the Jews killed included a number of Americans, and

then to many other places in Palestine. Latest reports, made indefinite by strict press censorship, said the Arabs of Transjordan and Syria were rising in revolt, demanding their "complete rights" and the abrogation of European control in those lands. Upon Great Britain fell the burden of meeting the situation, and she responded swiftly. Her troop carrying planes carried hundreds of soldiers from the Palestine ports inland, and her bombing planes went into operation against the Arabs at Jerusalem and elsewhere. At Haifa, where Arabs were attacking the Jewish quarter, the British marines were said to have fired on both Arabs and Jews, killing and wounding many.

Leaders of American Jewish organizations called on President Hoover and Secretary Stimson and asked that they take every necessary step to protect the lives and property of American nationals. They were assured of the deep sympathy of both Mr. Hoover and Mr. Stimson for the Palestine sufferers and were told that Great Britain was doing everything possible to restore tranquil conditions. Then they called on Sir Esme Howard, British ambassador, and were given the same assurance by him.

GERMANY'S five creditor nations reached a tentative agreement by which Great Britain would get something like 80 per cent of the demands set forth by Chancellor of the Exchequer Philip Snowden, and it looked as if the conference at The Hague would be successful. Then Gustav Stresemann, German foreign minister, spoiled it all by announcing that Germany could not make the sacrifices called for by the arrangement and would not surrender its share in the surplus of the Dawes plan payments between April and September of this year over the payments called for by the Young plan. He said the Germans, in the Paris conference, had gone to the limit of their country's possibilities when they accepted the schedule of annuities under the Young plan. They were now asked to make another sacrifice in order to facilitate an accord among the creditors as to the distribution of reparations money which after all does not concern the German government.

Broadly the agreement reached by the creditor nations and Great Britain gave the London government 40,000,000 marks out of 48,000,000 asked (about \$9,600,000, against \$11,640,000). Of the 40,000,000 marks, 26,000,000 were said to represent unconditional commercializable German annuities, nearly all of which had been allotted to France; in the Paris draft of the Young plan, the third phase of the agreement was concessions to Britain in payment in kind. Among these was the agreement by Italy to buy an additional 1,000,000 tons of British coal annually for three years for the state railroads on the reparations account.

"LINCOLN the Debater," a bronze statue of heroic size, was unveiled at Freeport, Ill., the scene of the most famous of the Lincoln-Douglas debates in August, 1858. Ten thousand persons attended the ceremonies and listened to Senator George W. Norris, who delivered the chief address. The Nebraska took the opportunity to make a hot attack on the electric power trust, the system of Presidential elections, the abuse of power by federal judges and the building of big armies and navies. During the 1928 Presidential campaign, Senator Norris was mentioned as a possible third party candidate. Referring to the present system of electing Presidents, he charged that election of an independent candidate for President is possible in theory but absolutely impossible in practice. He argued that the electoral college should be abolished.

LAWRENCE D. TYSON, United States senator from Tennessee, died in a sanitarium near Philadelphia where he had been under treatment for several weeks. He was just completing his first term in the senate. Tyson was born in Greenville, S. C., sixty-seven years ago and was graduated from West Point in 1883. While commander of cadets at the University of Tennessee he studied law and later practiced in Knoxville. He served as a colonel of volunteers in the Spanish-American war and then went into the Tennessee legislature. During the World war he distinguished himself

of financial conditions. The money will be used for a normal-gauge line from Potharevatz to the Danube, which will later be joined by a bridge with the Rumanian railway system and will provide a new link between western Europe, Belgrade and Rumania. A narrow gauge line will also be built to join Potharevatz with the narrow gauge system of western Serbia and Bosnia, and this will give the Danube basin a new outlet to the Adriatic through the ports of Dubrovnik and the Kotor estuary.

as a brigadier general commanding a brigade of Tennessee and Carolina troops attached to the "Old Hickory" division, which saw service in France.

One of the outstanding German figures in the World war, Field Marshal Limon von Sanders, passed away in Munich. He was the cavalry officer to whom Mohammed Reshid V, sultan of Turkey, by arrangement with Kaiser William II, entrusted in 1913 the reorganization of the Turkish army. He remained in the Turkish defenses at Gallipoli in 1915 and after the British retirement organized the Turkish fighting forces in Asia Minor and conducted operations in 1918 in Palestine. The Turkish debacle, however, nullified his efforts.

CHINA and Russia seemed to be marking time last week in their Manchurian quarrel, though the propaganda agencies of both nations were active. The Soviet radio station broadcasting from Khabarovsk, Siberia, kept telling the Chinese that America and France were plotting to set up an international commission to control the Chinese Eastern railway, and considerable anti-American feeling was created in Harbin until the newspapers there printed a true statement concerning President Hoover's efforts under the Kellogg pact to prevent a Sino-Russian war.

There was another bloody outbreak of the Mongolian Nomads in western Manchuria, scores of Chinese being slain, and naturally the Chinese authorities blamed the Russians for instigating it.

Extreme heat of defective shells caused an explosion that destroyed the Chinese government's largest arsenal in Nanking and the conflagration spread to other buildings. The property damage was estimated at \$1,500,000.

GOVERNORS of the public lands states held a conference in Salt Lake City and received a message from President Hoover in which he suggested that the surface rights of remaining unappropriated public lands should be transferred to the states. Western senators in Washington heard this proposition with surprise and disfavor, looking on it as somewhat of a gold brick, inasmuch as the mineral rights which the President would retain in the hands of the federal government furnish the revenues which the public land states long have wished to get hold of. They contended that the revenues from the surface rights would be insignificant. As Senator Borah said, those lands are "chiefly desert and mountain territory and a jack rabbit could hardly live on them."

SOVIET peoples commissars have adopted a three shift day and seven-day week for Russian industry, according to the Moscow Izvestia. According to the plan each worker gets every fifth day free, but various shifts in the factories will keep producing day and night. The factories will only be closed five times a year for the observance of the greatest revolutionary holidays. Besides abolishing Sunday completely and destroying the influence of the religious sects on the working class, the Izvestia finds the new plan will also assist communism and destroy the old forms of life. Even the family will be abolished and the workers will live in socialized houses with perhaps a segregation of the sexes.

IF THE prohibition law is to be enforced in New York city, the federal authorities must do all the enforcing, according to Police Commissioner Grover A. Whalen. After a conference with county prosecutors, magistrates and police officers, the commissioner notified Federal Prohibition Administrator Campbell of that district that he flatly refused to take the responsibility for local dry enforcement. He also refused to order the police to proceed against speakeasies under the state nuisance law.

"If you are unwilling to discharge your sworn obligations to the federal government," Mr. Whalen said, "or wish to make a confession of your inability to effectively direct the activities of your department, for which a large proportion of a \$36,000,000 appropriation is allotted, the admission should be primarily to your superiors in Washington instead of 'passing the buck' to the state law enforcing officers."

This loan is regarded as another indication of the great interest which foreign money is beginning to take in Yugo-Slavia which has vast potential wealth awaiting capital. The French are draining marshes and exploiting water power; the British have offered loans for the construction of electric generating stations, for the paving and drainage of Belgrade and for railway construction; Germans are building the Pancevo bridge, which, when completed, will be the longest span over the Danube.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

by Mary Graham Bonner

THE KIND FARMER

"In the very first place of all people do not like snakes," said Mr. Bull Snake.

"There is no special reason for this. To be sure, there are many dangerous, bad snakes, but lots of people don't like any snakes at all."

"Even when we are nice, gentle, helpful, kindly snakes?" asked Mrs. Bull Snake, hissing in surprise.

"Even then," said Mr. Bull Snake. "That's the unfairness of it all. If they didn't like dangerous snakes I wouldn't mind, but when they say they don't like nice, friendly snakes, they hurt my poor feelings."

"They hurt mine, too," said Mrs. Bull Snake.

"Well, don't become down-hearted," said Mr. Bull Snake. "For I have pleasant news and cheerful tidings for you."

"Dear me, dear me," hissed Mrs. Bull Snake, as she wriggled a little in the long grass. "You are very clever and your talk is far beyond me."

"Didn't I make you hear?" asked Mr. Bull Snake, in a louder hissing tone.

"Oh, yes, I heard all right," said Mrs. Bull Snake, "only you talked so wisely."

"When you said my talk was far beyond you I thought you meant you hadn't heard it and that it had gone off in the distance somewhere."

"No, I meant it was far beyond my intelligence, not far beyond my hearing," said Mrs. Bull Snake.

"What would you have explained?" asked Mr. Bull Snake.

"I don't know what it is to be down-hearted," Mrs. Bull Snake an-



"They Hurt Mine, Too."

swered, "I don't just know what it means. I would like to have it explained."

"When you are down-hearted you are sad, and I was afraid you were becoming sad hearing so much about people who didn't like us."

"Oh, now, I see," said Mrs. Bull Snake. "Well, I won't become down-hearted then because you said you had pleasant news for me."

"But what are cheerful tidings? I know what cheerful means, but how about tidings?"

"Do you mean something to eat?" "No," laughed Mr. Bull Snake, "cheerful tidings are about the same as good news, and I will tell you the pleasant story I have to tell you, right away."

Mrs. Bull Snake wriggled in a comfortable position and said:

"I am ready to hear."

So Mr. Bull Snake continued: "I have been feeling sad for some time over the way people did not like snakes. It seemed to me rather hard on the snakes, as I've said before."

"There are so many harmless ones and we shouldn't suffer for the bad ones."

"Well, I was becoming sorrowful and sad when I heard of a farmer near here who wrote a letter to be published in the papers around these parts."

"Papers, my dear Mrs. Bull Snake, are things people read where they learn what is going on in the world—they read the news, in short."

"Now, this farmer wrote and said that we did a great deal of good in destroying creatures who hurt his clover and alfalfa, and I feel so happy that there is such a kind farmer who appreciates us and who tells about his appreciation to the world."

"Ah, that is splendid, indeed," said Mrs. Bull Snake, hissing very happily.

CONUNDRUMS

What is time and yet a fruit? Date.

Long legs, crooked thighs; little head and no eyes? Tongue.

Black within and red without; four corners round about? A chimney.

Riddle me, riddle me, what is that, over the head and under the hat? Hair.

Why is the letter "A" like 12 o'clock? Because it comes in the middle of day.

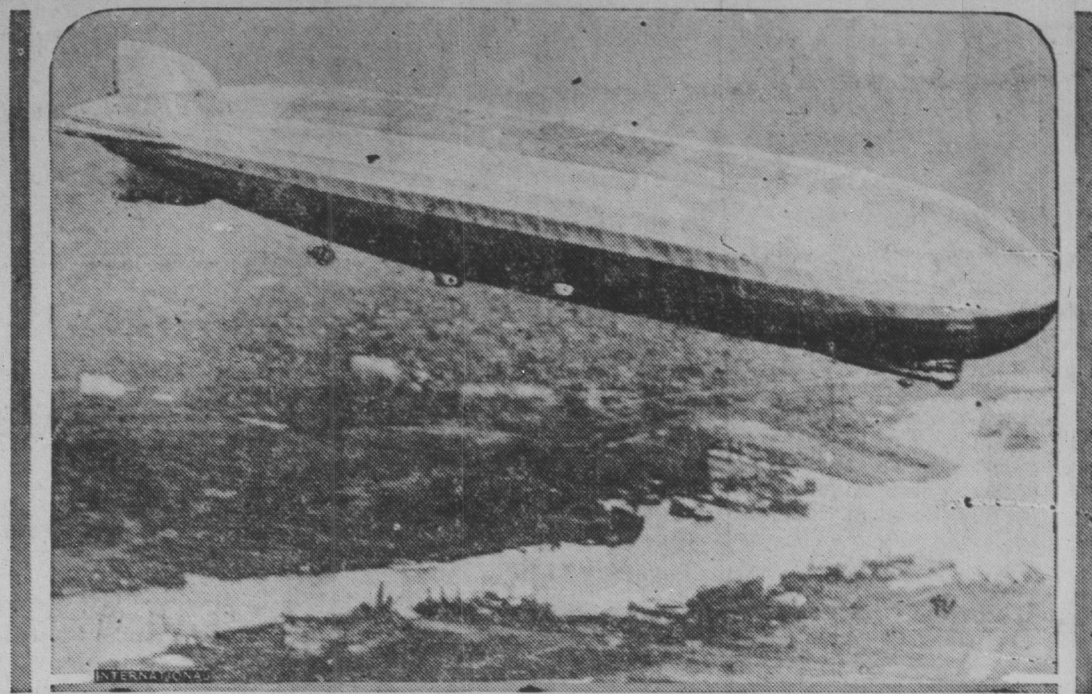
What is it that has ears like a mule, tail like a cotton-ball and runs like a fool? A rabbit.

As round as an apple, as deep as a cup, the whole Lake Michigan couldn't fill it up? A sieve.

Young lambs should be creep-fed as soon as they old enough to eat grain, which is at about two weeks of age. Use a ration composed of 300 pounds of cracked corn, 200 pounds of crushed oats, and 50 pounds of oil meal.

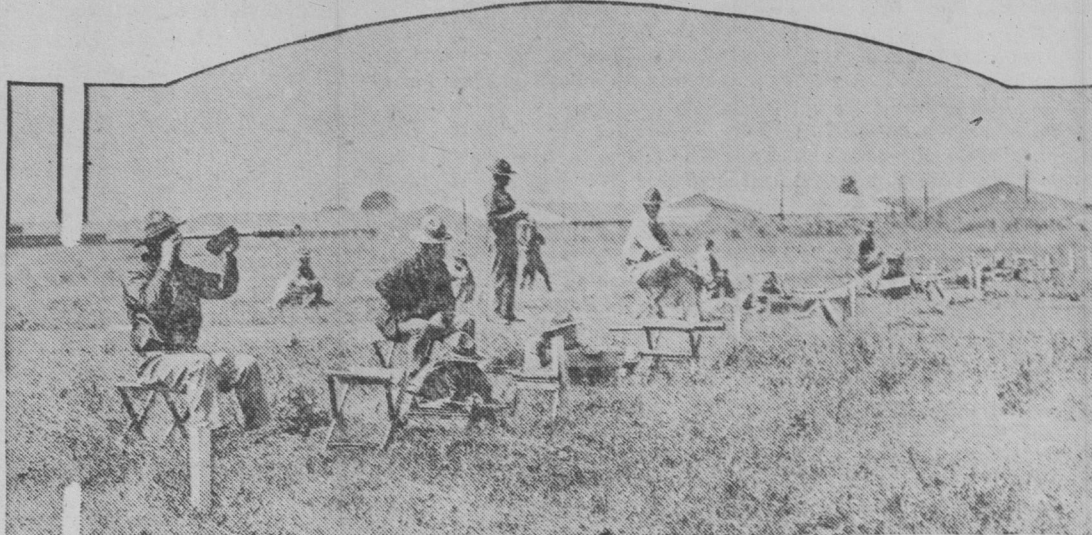
Forage crops for growing and fattening pigs will increase the rate of gain and result in more economical gains. Good results will not be secured when pigs are fattened for market on corn alone with pasture.

Graf Zeppelin Soaring Over San Francisco



The Graf Zeppelin as it appeared soaring over San Francisco after its record-breaking trip across the Pacific ocean from Japan. The photograph was transmitted over A. T. and T. wires.

Infantrymen in Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio



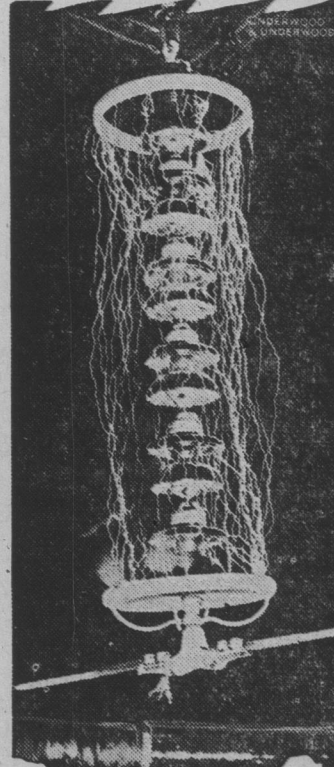
Members of the infantry rifle team taking part in the national matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.

OLD STONE BUDDHA



This is the oldest stone image of Buddha in existence. It was recently acquired, after long negotiations, by the Okura museum of Tokyo, Japan.

ONE MILLION VOLTS



This photograph from Berlin shows what one million volts look like. It was made during an experiment by Professor Matthias. The insulator chain is 2.15 meters in length, with 60 periodic interchanging currents of 1,000,000 volts grounded.

Named for Inventor

The monkey-wrench was named for its inventor, whose name was Monkey.

Or Burglars

We wish we had a certain woman's voice—in case of shipwreck.—Atholson Globe.

Real Enjoyment

We enjoy ourselves only in our work, our doing; and our best doing is our best enjoyment.—Jacobi.

Letter From Germany Breaks Record



From Berlin to Washington, in less than seven days, was the time made by a letter received by W. Irving Glover, second assistant postmaster general. The letter was carried from Berlin to Cherbourg by plane, crossed the ocean on the Bremen, shot off by plane when 500 miles at sea, and rushed from New York to Washington again by air.

Lady Bird Who Won the Air Derby



Mrs. Louise Thaden of Pittsburgh, who won the women's air derby from Santa Monica, Calif., to Cleveland, Ohio, being greeted on her arrival at the Cleveland airport.

OF INTEREST TO EVERYBODY

Sixty-seven per cent of Illinois is underlaid with coal.

The world's largest china manufacturing plants are at East Liverpool, Ohio.

Sixty-two American enterprises and organizations have been established at Peking, China.

Five hundred and thirty-two places of public worship were closed in the Soviet Union in 1928.

Duluth, Minn., is home port for 346 lake vessels with a tonnage of 729,041.

Germans smoke an average of 300 cigars and 700 cigarettes a year, statisticians say.

Invisible rays have been employed to guard a famous collection of historical relics in London.

A watertight purse to be attached to the belt of a bathing suit is a new convenience for the beach.

Railroads in Yugo-Slavia

Financed by Americans

Although all railroads in Yugo-Slavia are state-owned and state-built, a departure has been made by the Potharevatz district government, which has, with permission of the minister of finance, concluded a loan with an American group for the construction of railways in its area.

The loan amounts to \$5,000,000 par value. Interest will be at 7 per cent, which is considered moderate in view