British Realty Changes

From Living Age On account of the inheritance tax, which practically halves the fortunes left by some English peers, and the income tax, which takes heavy toll of the incomes of heirs, many of England's fine old ancestral estates which have been in the same family for many generations are being sold to the highest bidder. Real estate developments are springing up, and scores of small houses now are growing where but dignified mansion stood before. The former owners are discovering the conveniences of living in metropolitan hotels or apart-ment houses, and it is getting to be quite a common thing to find ancient and noble names on the registers of permanent residents of the more exclusive London hotels. A striking example of this enforced exodus from the country, by fam-ilies who find it difficult to keep up their ancestral traditions, was recently afforded by the sale of the Esher place estate of some 350 acres. His last owner was Lord D'Abernon but at one time the Esher lands belonged to Chertsey Abbey, which, in the reign of Henry III, sold them to the see of Winchester Wil-liam of Wayneflete built himself a palace there and occupied it un-til 1436. Cardinal Wolsey rebuilt the palace leaving Wayneflete's famous tower, which still stands. The Cardinal came to Esher after his downfall, and later Queen Elizabeth bought the estate and gave it to one of her favorites. The pres-ent chateau style, high above the River Mole. The new development is planned with an eye to preserving the dignity and the artistic idening the dignity and the artistic iden-tity of the old estate. To these who have a weakness for the beauty of the English rural landscape it will be gratifying to know that the an-cient park of Esher will be preserved intact.

The Sinclair Case. From Milwaukee Journal.

"Harry Sinclair must go to jail; the supreme court has so ruled in the case that involved contempt of the senate." Tell that to the man in the street and you get in reply the incredulous query, "Will he?" and the further comment. "I'll wait and see

and see." So far has gone this thing of failure to bring to account the men of the oil scandals, so long have been the delays, so devious the paths that justice has had to trod, that even now the people refuse to accept the decree of the United States supreme court until they are States supreme court until they are shown

"shown." Not that such an attitude correct-ly reflects the record of the supreme court in dealing with the oil scan-dals. The record shows that the highest tribunal itself has hit the oil highest thounal itself has hit the oli conspiracy hard whenever it had the opportunity. It did in the civil suits involving Elk Hills and Tea-pot Dome. And now in this con-tempt case of Sinclair. But the dam-age that weakened the people's faith in the government's ability to func-tion was done in other ways by the tion was done in other ways—by the failure of men formerly high in the executive branch of the government to dencunce the oil conspiracy as



U'NEILL FRONTIER

Debenture System No Worse Than Bounties Paid to Manufacturers

From the New York Times

President Hoover, together with Secretary Mellon and Secretary Hyde, assembled powerful arguments against the debenture plan of farm relief. But most of them could be directed with just as deadly effect against the protective tariff. This is being pointed out by several democrats in congress, who appear to be ready to deny the soft impeachment that their party has become protectionist. Senator Glass, for example, states that whether the debenture plan for farmers is sound or not, it can be defended as not more "vicious" than the tariff protection given to many forms of industry. When horrified republicans assert that the debenture scheme would really amount to a government subsidy for farmers, the reply is that this is exactly what the protective tariff is for manufacturing. The possibility that debentures, if granted to the farmers, might raise the price of wheat 21 cents a bushel is referred to as a fearful thing to attempt to do by legislation. But it is precisely the kind of raising of prices to the consumer which is sought by a high tariff. It is now said that if the duties on textiles are pushed up the mill owners will not take the whole benefit, but will pay higher wages to their employes. Doubtless the farmers would be equally ready to agree that if the government, through a debenture plan, or any other form of bonus, made them a present of \$1,000, they would increase the wages of farm laborers by as much as \$1.37 per month.

by itself would seem a formidable enough problem to give the com-mission a good deal of work. There are at least four important questions to be answered: (1) Is it true, as the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment alleges, that the Volsland law is itself the cause of lawlessness and that it cannot be enforced without amendment? (2) If this is true, what steps can be taken to amend it? (3) If it is not true, what steps can be taken to enforce it? (4) What concrete plans for appropriating what sums of money and enacting what now legislation should be put in the hands of congress?

A hard headed inquiry along these lines would come closer to discovering what can be done about 'iawlessness" in this country than Mr. Hoover's present plan for investigating everything in general and nothing in particular.

London Again Money Center. Winston Churchill's speech in the house of commons reviewed, as

U.S. Radio Development Checked By Control of Wireless Patents

From Bulletin of Radio Protective Association.

You can telephone by wireless from New York to London. But you cannot telephone by wireless from New York to Chicago. Why?

In Europe, you can telephone by wireless from a moving train to your office or home. But you cannot do it in the United States, even though American railroad trains are the finest in the world. Why?

The answer to both questions is the same : Because under the Radio Trust agreements, the American Telephone and Telegraph company has an exclusive monopoly of all wireless telephone developemnt. Under those agreements, the Radio Corporation of America, the General Electric company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company are under contract to give all their wireless telephone patents-present and future-to the American Telephone and Telegraph company, and not to compete with the telephone . company in the wireless telephone field. In return, the telephone company agrees to give all its wireless telegraph patents to the Radio Corporation of America and to stay out of the wireless telegraph business.

The telephone company owns no wires across the ocean, so it is willing to permit wireless telephony from New York to London. It owns wires from New York to Chicago. Therefore it will tolerate no wireless competition there-or anywhere else in the United States.

As the companies, which make up the Radio Trust have assets in excess of \$3,000,000,000 and claim to control more than 3,000 radio patents, they have been powerful enough in the past to prevent any competitor from trying to create a wireless telephone system in the United States.

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Until the United States government forces a dissolution of the Radio Trust agreements, there will be no wireless telephony in the United States and the people of this country will not be permitted to enjoy the full possibilities of the radio art.

Students Air Folbles. From New York Times. A majority of the seniors at Col-imbia college favor the republican party, drinking, Greta Garbo, 'necking," James Branch Cabell, swearing, football, Walter Hamp-den, "Strange Interlude" and smoking, it was revealed in the re-sults of the annual vote conducted by the Columbian.

sults of the annual vote conducted by the Columbian. The vote also bestowed laurels on class heroes selected as being the "best" athletes, speakers, writers and politicians. Harold A. Roussel-lot of 2968 Valentine avenue, the Bronx, chairman of the student board, received the major of the

Roussellot was selected as the man who had done most for Columman who had done most for Colum-bia as the "most nearly ideal Col-umbia man" and the "best all-around man," the "best politician" and the man "most likely to suc-ceed." Roussellot's activities have in-cluded rowing with the 150-pound crew, managing the football team, directing the business affairs of

Back to Self-Government. From New York World. Pending the presentation of the charges against Gov. Huey P. Long of Louisiana, it is perhaps only fair to withhold comment on the situa-tion of which he has become the center. Yet so far as this impeach-ment goes, and other which have preceded it in various sections of the country, and others which are in prospect as soon as congress conin prospect as soon as congress con-venes, it must be said that they are not an unmitigated evil.

As a result of the war, perhaps when loyalty to the commander in chief and his administration had to be enforced as a practical necessity of combat, this country had developed an amazing reverence for of-ficialdom, a reverence that occa-sioned the greatest uneasiness to re-flective citizens. Things had got to the point where even to criticise a public officer was regarded as a seripublic officer was regarded as a seri-ous offense. This state c." mind had much to do with the fact that those who caused the preatest scan-dal in the history of the United States government were allowed to go scot free, there being no general disposition to make them suffer punishment for their acts. People had become so accustomed to ac-cording sacrosanctity to public of-ficers that even in the face of direct evidence that some of them had traded off the Nation's oil for pri-vate gain there was no sacrosate vate gain there was no passionate outcry that they be brought to book that they be lodged behind bars, or that the party which had sponsored them be turned out of power. The country gaped at the beadlines and that was all. Events in Oklahoma, however, to-gether with this business in Louisiana, and the indictment in Florida which involves a congressman, and the disclosures in New York which concern a federal judge or two, in-dicate that there is a swing in the other direction. The war is over We are recovering from our bemusement with the robes and titles of office. We are learning that there is a distinction between the man and the office that he holds; that we do a poor service either to state or to nation in tolerating faithless men. In short, we are learning things that were an old story to the founders of the republic, so that our feet have merely found the an-cient paths. Out of the excitement of the various proceedings some-thing that is indeed of real value may accrue.

they should, by the tripping up of justice before juries and in lower courts, by the use of great wealth to push forward every dodge that legal ingenuity could conceive.

So once more the people will have to be taught, and the supreme court's decision is the beginning of that lesson, that Harry Sinclair and others like him are not supermen above and beyond the laws of the republic. The picture of Sinclair, looking out from behind the bars of the old Washington jail, will do more to restore confidence in government than anything that has happened in half a century. But there is far more to this de-

cision than merely what happens to Sinclair and we should not miss its significance. Here is in reality a renewed charter to congress to function as the founding fathers con-ceived it should function. When Sin-clair challenged the right of congress to ask him questions that involved the very integrity of the oil leases, he challenged the power of the people's representatives to find out whether public business had been conducted honestly and to gain information upon which to found the future course of state.

The supreme court, in answer to that challenge, holds again as it held in the case of Mal Daugherty, that congress has a right to inves-tigate as a basis for legislation. But it goes much farther. Sinclair had set up that since at the time he was called before the senate committee h was under indictment on criminal charges, he had the right not to incriminate himself. The supreme court brushes that aside. The people's business and the government's business come first. If Mr. Sinclair had got himself in the toils of the law that was too bad, but it had no bearing on the senate investigation. He was bound to answer the senate's questions.

Allowed Four Wives. From The Pathfinder.

Most of the 2.000,000 Kurds in the Near East inhabit the eastern part of Turkey, says the National Geographic Society, although a few tribos are scattered over the northern part of Iraq and western Persia. They have been influenced very little by other peoples. Now and then a Kurd will light his cigaret with a patent lighter instead of the old flint stone he once carried, and a few other modern devices have crept into his mountain village, but the close tribal life maintains the old racial customs

"Under the Moslem law." to quote a Geographic bulletin. "the Kurd may take four wives. Wives are may take four wives. bought, so the peasant usually has only one. The chiefs take the full quota. Wives are priced according to their rank. The tribesman can get a wife in exchange for a pony or a goat, or one may cost the equiv. alent of \$2,500. The fedding entails a season of merrymaking in which the whole tribe joins, but it takes less than a minute to dissolve a union. The man simply says 'I divorce you' three times and the parties are free."

Cherchez La Femme.

From Kansas City Star. A woman c- uty school superin-

tendent in Teanessee has got across a ruling which prohibits married men from teaching in the public schools. It is even-handed justice and a timely issue. What with scrubbing, the washing of dishes, care of children and other duties of the nome, husbands of today have of the nome, husbands of today have left little time, thought or energy for such outside undertakings at the intellectual guadance of youth. The man's place is in the home. around which cluster the vital tra-ditions of the nation.

Both logically and politically the farmers have a pretty good case. The republican party has promised by means of higher duties on farm products to protect agriculture equally with industry. But experience has taught the farmers that this kind of tariff does not really work in their favor to any extent.

Therefore, they have got up this ingenious scheme of debentures, by which they believe the tariff will really be made effective in their interest. By flatly rejecting their plea, the republican leaders will make the farmers feel that they are entirely and deliberately removed from the shower of blessings which the tariff is supposed to bestow. There is little doubt that the farmers are cherishing a vain hope, and will not get what they want. But the republican managers have repeatedly found that they do not need to cater for the farm vote, which always falls into line for them, no matter how angry the preliminary protests, and will think it perfectly safe to treat the renewed threat of a political revolution in the republican farming states as wholly negligible.

However, as the deacon who owned the one-hoss shay remarked, "Logic is logic, that's all I say." The economic and political logic behind the debenture plan is almost exactly the same as that behind the system of protective tariffs. If the former is rejected as harmful to the true national interest, the latter ought to be. But it won't be. A little thing like glaring inconsistency never yet overturned a party policy.

Too Large An Order

From New York World. The Association Against the Pronibition Amendment has asked President Hoover to let the wets state the case for modification when his new fact finding commission is assembled, and Mr. Hoover's secretary has replied that "opportunity will be given for the presenta-tion of any facts which bear upon the enforcement of the Eighteenth amendment." To this he adds: or any other of our laws."

Through his secretary, Mr. Hoov-er thus reiterates his intention to broaden the work of his commission from a study of the prohibition law to a study of all laws which are not adequately enforced. This is a proposal for a Herculean piece of work.

And some of the difficulties into which it is certain to lead Mr. Hoover's commission, if Mr. Hoover's plans are to be taken literally, are suggested by Representative Tink-ham's prompt demand that the

Around the World For a 3-Mile Call From the Nation.

Radioing to a man 13,000 miles away to get him to radio 13,000 miles back to a man at close hand in order to get the latter to hang up his telephone receiver-this is the extraordinary happening reported by Commander Byrd. The Times, it appears, found difficulty in receiving the wireless messages from Byrd which are sent by him every night from his position in the antarctic ire, because of the peculiar condicommission consider means of forcing the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. These two amendments, guaranteeing negroes the right to vote, have been nullified throughout the South. Every one admits the fact. Every one knows that in this case at least nullification has achieved its purpose. Tinkham insists, however, that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments are as much a part of the constitution as the Eighteenth amendment and demands that steps be taken to enforce them.

It is not very likely, to be sure, that Mr. Hoover will permit his commission to touch the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments with a 10 foot pole. There are some laws which even the best friends of the constitution tacitly ignore. Nevertheless, this case illustrates how for afield the commission may be led if it goes into the question of enforcing not only prohibition but "any other of our laws." Prohibition

tions around its building in New York City. The employe receiving these messages found that he could get them quite clearly in his home Astoria across the East in from Manhattan, so clearly that by placing his telephone transmitter close to his radio receiving instrument the Byrd dois and dashes could be heard perfectly in the Times office. One night, however, the Times wished to call its employe in Astoria. There was only one way to do it. The newspaper radioed to that one of Byrd's ships which was receiving and asked it to teisphone over the ice to the other ships to tell the employe in Astoria to haug

budget speeches usually do, the po-sition of London as an international money market. He found reason for reassurance in that matter, and what he said had its bearing on our own position. London is still, the chancellor of the Exchequer declared, "the greatest international money market." Not only so, but money market." Not only so, but it had very lately made great prog-ress in regaining its old position. "We are able to maintain

money rates which are lower than those nominally prevail-ing in New York and lower still than those actually effectively ruling in New York. The bill exchange on London, which after the war was so seriously menaced that it threatened to disappear, has in the last few years regained its time-honored position as the favorite international instrument and token of commerce

The truth of this assertion has already been recognized by Wall street, particularly during the past three months. The surest measure of a money market's international service is its share in the discount-ing of "acceptance bills," which represent the direct financing of international trade. In this class of bills the American market had virtually not dealt at all before the war; but by the end of last year the total outstanding at American banks was estimated at \$1,284,000,-000, of which \$489,000,000 were held as investments by the reserve banks. The New York rate for discounting such bills was 3¹/₄ per cent in our easy money period of 1927, a more favorable rate than don's, and the business rushed to New York. But the next year's tightening of the Wall Street money market, under the influence of the enormous brokers' borrow-ings, carried the rate to $4\frac{1}{2}$ at the end of 1928 and, combined with the subsequent gradual withdrawal of the reserve banks from the acceptance market, it has risen in 1929 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the highest since 1920

This rise in rates necessarily changed the position of the A: f 1-can market for such international bills in relation to London. Not only had the New York rates ceased be inviting, but other demands on the American banks, present or prospective, were so heavy as to render the acceptance market no inducement for them. It followed necessarily that London should of late have been rapidly regaining business of this character which it had previously lost to America.

Q. Explain the expression, "Cute with a worm" or "right cute with a worm" W. C.

A. The word "cute" is used here to mean clever and the copper coil used in a still is commonly referred to in old English history and among the mountaineers of Kentucky and Tennessee as a worm. Hence when referring to a man who is success-fully making "cohn liquor" he is of-ten said to be "right cute with a worm.

up his receiver. Two minutes later the man in question rang up saying: "Byrd says you want to talk to me!" Thus is space annihilated. Who could have conceived a few years ago that one might send radio messages 23.000 miles more than the earth's circumference, in two minutes to ask a man only about three miles away to hang up his telephone receiver?

Tokio. -Ninety three per cent of the families in Japan must keep their living costs within \$50 monthly. The average Japanes family includes five persons.

Jester, the college comic magazine, and serving as secretary of the In-terfraternity Council.

Other class members singled out for honors were Kenesaw Mountain for honors were Kenesaw Mountain Landis 2nd of Legansport, Ind., nephew of Judge Landis, baseball "Czar," who was voted the "best speaker," and William Woodworth of New Rochelle, son of Prof. Robert S. Woodworth of Columbia, noted psychologist, who was selected as one of the "most unselfish."

On the question "Do you drink?" 71 class members replied in the af-firmative and 61 announced abstinence. "Do you favor prohibition?" brought 88 "noes" and 38 "yeas." Eighty-four members said they smoked, while 41 said they did not, but 108 admitted they were swear. ers and only 18 asserted they were not. There were 113 votes for danc-ing and 13 against it, while 90 mem-bers admitted they "necked," to 29 who denied it.

James Branch Cabell was selected James Branch Cabell was selected as the favorite author, and as the author "least liked" the seniors se-lected John Erskine, who until re-cently was a professor at the uni-versity. Sharing the honors with Greta Garbo as the favorite movie actress was Joan Crawford. Jane Cowl and Ethel Barrymore were worded the favorite stage actresses. voted the favorite stage actresses, while Walter Hampden and Emil Jannings were selected, respectively, as the favorite stage and screen actors of the class. Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude" was voted the favorite play of the year and "The Ladder" the worst.

Q. How well is the average per-ton supposed to hear? H. S.

A. The usual hearing standard is ability to distinguish words spoken in a low voice at a distance of 50 leet.

Q. What is a stream line in airplanes or automobiles? P. R. I. A. It is the fashioning of the covering of wood or metal about a part of a plane or machine, which will offer less resistance to the air stream.

Q. Where are stamps for the Brit-ish colonies printed? F. V. T.

A. In general, the stamps are printed from plates supplied by the Royal Mint, London, to the contractors for the stamps or to be postal authorities concerned. In this connection plates were supplied in 1925-26 to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., for the printing of stamps for the governments of New Zealand and the Union of South Africa.

Q. How much moisture content should there be in commercially dry lumber? S. B.

lumber? S. B. A. Efforts are beng made to de-fine the percentage of moisture to be permitted in lumber All tumber should be called greet tumber which has an average moisture content in excess of 25 per cent. Commercially dry lumber should contain not more than 15 per cent of moisture and shipping dry lumber from 15 to 24 per cent. per cent.

Q. What names for boys are most common? M. T. A. One compilation gives the fol-lowing. in the order named: John,

William, James, George, Charles, Robert. Frank. Harry, Henry, seph, Walter. Thomas, Arthur, Ed-ward, and Clarence.

--Q. What should an adult Per-

sian cat weigh? G. J. H.

A. Persian cats vary greatly in A. Persian cats vary greatly in weight. They are usually about 9 or 10 pounds. Sometimes the males weigh 11 and 12 pounds. These cats are being bred for large bones and greater weight.

Corporation Dairying. From Barron's Weekly

Chairman J. C. Penney of the J. C. Penney company will become chairman of the Foremost Dairy Products, Inc., organized to operate in the south. It is expected expansion will be extended later to other sections. Arrangements have been made with George L. Forman and company and Moore, Leonard and Lynch to take part in financing of the new organization.

Capital will consist of \$1,473,250 purchase money obligations; 500,000 shares of convertible preference stock, of which 125,000 will be outstanding, and 1,000,000 shares of common, of which 250,000 will be outstanding. Proceeds of sale of purchase money obligations and preference and common will be used in part to pay for existing proper-ties and for working capital.

J. C. Penney for five years has been a breeder of purebred Guernsev cattle. Organization of the new company is an outgrowth of plans for further development of the dairy products industry throughout the south comparable to development in the northwest.

Q. How does Baltimore rank among cities of the United States in size and in volume of business? J. H. F.

It is the eighth city in size and the Baltimore Association of Commerce says that it has bank clearings of \$5,260,041,574, manufacturing production of \$700.000.000 and foreign trade of \$225,000,000.

What is the average length of life of a dog? J. M. H.

A. The average life of a dog is about seven years.

How can index cards be cleaned that are dirty on the edge from handling? E. N. A. Art gum is often used for this

purpose. A number of cards may be held together firmly and the gum rubbed over them.

And How Soon? From Answers. Husband: What would you do it I should die and leave you? Wife: How much?

