



1—Great parade in celebration of Boston's three hundredth birthday passing through the Triumph arch in front of Faneuil hall. 2—First photograph of the Flying Wing, the new mystery plane of the army which is being tested at Dayton, Ohio. 3—Troopers of the Third cavalry as Indian braves and wives of army officers as missionaries in the "Pioneer Days" pageant given at Fort Myer, Virginia.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Rulers of Soviet Russia Demoralize Wheat Markets of the World.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
SOVIET Russia does what her might what her hands find to do, especially if it is something that may annoy and embarrass the "capitalistic" nations—meaning all that are not Soviets. Of late the Communist dictators in Moscow have been devoting much attention to wheat, selling short on the Chicago Board of Trade and dumping grain on the European markets at cut prices, resulting in the lowest prices for wheat in many years and much indignation and alarm in various countries.

The Russian operations on the Chicago board were made public by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, who asked the officials of that organization to do something about it. Those gentlemen, while instituting an investigation, intimated that as the board was open to the world for trading they might not be able to do much to prevent such hedging in the future. Anyhow, these operations were in themselves far less important and portentous than the dumping of Russian wheat and the evident fact that Russia was becoming a serious competitor in the grain markets of the world with the United States, Canada, Argentina and other wheat-growing countries. The Soviet rulers absolutely control the production and marketing of grain in Russia, and though that country is not yet producing enough for its own needs, they are keeping the inhabitants on short rations and selling the grain abroad because they need the money. Soon, maybe by next year, their system of mass production aided by the use of American farm machinery will be in full effect, and apparently the farmers of other countries will have to meet the situation by similar mass production methods, or go under.

DURING the week many suggestions for relief were made in many quarters. A Rumanian in the League of Nations assembly pleaded for the farmers of eastern Europe. The Swedish head of a great Argentine wheat firm said the best method would be for the world to boycott Russian wheat. In the Baltic states there were demands for government action against the Russian dumping that threatened the ruin of local industries and traders. Four representatives of the Canadian grain trade sailed for London with the dominion premier and other cabinet members to attend the imperial conference opening October 1, making it likely that the grain situation would be considered by the conference.

Officials of the American Farm Bureau federation, the National Grange and the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative union announced they had been investigating the disastrous wheat slump situation and would report their findings soon. The farm federation, Secretary Winder states, has had under consideration for some time legislation designed to more thoroughly regulate the boards of trade to "prevent just such manipulation as has occurred during the last few months." Congressman Fish of New York, chairman of the house committee on Communist activities, summoned the members of the committee to Chicago for a hearing on the Russian short selling on the Chicago board.

Toward the close of the week wheat prices recovered somewhat in the

United States and Canada, due to liberal buying and to reports that the Russian interests were covering their short deals. In Chicago the Russian scare was regarded as about passed, but from London came a dispatch saying that Canadian and Russian grain was competing for sales and that American hard winter wheat was in small demand because it was held at higher price levels than either the Canadian or Russian product.

PROSPECTS for early disarmament in Europe, or even reduction of armament, were put on the skids when it was officially announced at Geneva that negotiations between France and Italy for settlement of their naval problems had been discontinued. The only point of agreement between the two governments, said one of the Italian experts, was on the naval building holiday to last until the end of the year. Some of the League of Nations delegates, including the British, seemed to think it would be at least advisable to postpone the conference of the League preparatory disarmament commission, scheduled for November 3.

The French and the Italians blame each other for the failure of the conversations, but at this distance the Italians appear to have the better of the argument.

CHANG, dictator of Manchuria, has moved emphatically to put an end to the civil war in China. His armies marched to Peiping, occupying Tientsin on the way, and taking possession of the old capital city posted proclamations demanding that the fighting cease and assuring peace to northern China. Chang gained complete control of Chihli province without the firing of a single shot, and his troops settled down for a long stay. The leaders of the northern rebel alliance withdrew to the mountains of Shansi province and their future movements were uncertain.

The collapse of the rebellion and the action of the Manchurian war lord led the Soviet Russian government to consent to the opening of the Chinese-Russian conference in Moscow on October 11. Russia had been holding up this meeting in the hope that the Nationalist government would fail.

SENATOR NYE'S campaign investigating committee went to Lincoln, Neb., and learned a lot about the Republican senatorial primary campaign in that state that is pleasing to the insurgent Republicans and correspondingly annoying to the Republican national senatorial committee. It appears from the evidence that George W. Norris, young grocer of Broken Bow, was induced to enter the primary in order to force Senator George W. Norris to run as an independent, and that the scheme was engineered by Victor Seymour, now assistant vice chairman of the above mentioned senatorial committee. Witnesses said Grocer Norris received a \$500 bond after completing his filing.

NEW YORK Republicans went wet in their state convention and nominated for governor Charles H. Tuttle, who recently resigned as federal prosecutor in New York city. The liquor plank, adopted over the strenuous objections of the dries, favors repeal of the Eighteenth amendment and restoration to each state of the right to deal with the liquor problem as its citizens see fit, but with the proviso that the saloon system and private traffic in intoxicating beverages be outlawed everywhere by the Constitution.

NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT as vice governor of the Philippines was decidedly obnoxious to the natives, who asserted he was against inde-

pendence for the islands and also was out of sympathy with and prejudiced against the Filipino people and Orientals in general. Therefore Mr. Roosevelt wrote to President Hoover last week that his usefulness there was impaired and it was best for him to retire. The President accepted the resignation "reluctantly" and immediately announced the appointment of Mr. Roosevelt as minister to Hungary. In that post he will succeed J. Butler Wright, who will be made minister to Uruguay to succeed Leland Harrison, resigned. Who will be vice governor of the Philippines was not announced.

KENNETH MACKINTOSH, a member of President Hoover's law enforcement commission, says that when that body reconvenes on October 8 he will insist that it "go to the guts of the prohibition question." He regards the issue as one of the most important economic and social problems since the question of slavery, and wants the commission to say whether or not the dry law is enforceable, and if not, what can be done about it.

Former Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, who is being boomed by his admirers for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1932, has just returned from Europe and in the interviews he granted he made it evident that if he is a candidate it will be on a wringing wet platform.

CHILE'S government frustrated an attempt at military revolution which was started at Concepcion. Five Chilean exiles landed there in an airplane and tried to induce the garrison to revolt. They were at once arrested by military authorities, as were later a number of others, officers in the army. The plane used by the exiles was piloted by two Americans, Edward O. De Lorin and Reed S. Doyle.

A DOLF HITLER, head of the rampant Fascists of Germany, declares his party intends to destroy the treaty of Versailles, by legal means if possible, otherwise by means looked upon by the world as illegal. Hitler made this assertion when he was called as a witness at the trial of three reichswehr officers accused of treason. "The National Socialists do not regard the international agreement as law, but as something forced upon us," he said. "Germany is gagged by the peace treaties. We do not acknowledge our guilt in the war, especially not the guilt of future generations. When we shall oppose these treaties by every possible means we shall find ourselves in the midst of revolution."

"We shall oppose these treaties both diplomatically and by completely evading them. That may be looked upon by the world as an illegal method, but we will not employ it until the party has been victorious. After two or three more elections our party will be in the majority."

Again and again he stated with emphasis and emotion that he was planning no armed revolt. "We don't need an armed revolt," he said, "all we need is another election."

Encouraged by the success of the Hitlerites in Germany, the Fascists of Austria brought about the downfall of the Schober cabinet.

DEATHS of the week included those of Representative Charles M. Stedman of North Carolina, last of the Civil war veterans in congress; Henry Phipps, retired steel magnate; Dr. J. T. Torrance, originator of condensed soup; Frederick L. Mandel, leading Chicago merchant; Mrs. Emma Ashford of Nashville, Tenn., composer of "Abide With Me" and other sacred music; Philo A. Otis, a civic leader in Chicago, and Gen. Sir Bryan Mahon, eminent soldier who commanded the British troops in Gallipoli.

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The Kitchen Cabinet

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"How can any man start the day properly if he wakes in a room where the paint and wall paper are constantly making faces at the furniture?"

SPECIAL DISHES

All cooks enjoy using the common things in such a manner that an unusual dish or combination is the result.

Pepper Relish.—Take two cupfuls of finely chopped peppers (green and red may be used) and pack the cup solidly full in measuring. Use a food chopper and put the peppers through the finest knife twice. Measure into the kettle, using just enough of the juice to flood the cup level. Add six and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one and one-half cupfuls of vinegar, mix well and bring to a boil, set aside uncovered for 20 minutes. Bring again to a boil and stir constantly, boiling hard for two minutes. Remove from the fire and stir in one bottle of pectin, stir and skim for just eight minutes to cool slightly and prevent floating. Pour quickly, cover the hot relish with a good cover of paraffin. This makes about nine glasses.

Rolled Orange Wafers.—Cream one-half cupful of butter, add gradually one cupful of sugar and the grated rind of an orange, beat until light. Dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in one tablespoonful of cold water, add to one-half cupful of orange juice alternately with two cupfuls of flour. Beat well and spread on buttered baking sheet in the thinnest possible layer. Bake in a moderate oven. When baked cut into squares and roll each square while hot over the handle of a wooden spoon. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and arrange on a dolly-covered plate.

Banana Butter.—This makes a delicious cake filling. Use ripe, mellow fruit and take three cupfuls of the crushed pulp, add six and one-half cupfuls of sugar, the juice of a lemon and one-fourth teaspoonful of butter. Mix and bring quickly to a boil, boil one minute, stirring constantly over the entire bottom, adding one bottle of pectin. Remove from the heat and stir, frequently for eight minutes to cool slightly and prevent floating. Pour quickly into cups and cover with hot paraffin. It sets slowly. Makes nine to ten glasses.

Nellie Maxwell

Basque Peace Officers Kept Reasonably Busy

Unique is the miguelete. Everywhere in Spain, from the gates of the royal palace in Madrid out to the remotest, humblest hamlets, the civil guardsmen have the right of way—except in the Basque province of Guipuzcoa. The Basques have their own police, called migueletes, who wear a jaunty uniform of baggy red trousers, a blue tunic with a cape fixed to the shoulders and a red bolina on their heads (a contrast to the civil guards' yellow trappings and gray or black uniforms and shiny cocked hats, triangular and of oilskin). Although a soldier, armed and trained as such, the miguelete, instead of parading about in idleness, has many civilian duties. He carries all the official mail in the province, conveys lunatics to the modern asylum, inspects the roads, teaches the illiterates to read and write, collects telephone tolls and also taxes. A Basque is always ready with a bet, which is the common way of ending a dispute about handball, tree felling, grass mowing, stone lifting, swimming, about what weight his pair of oxen will drag or the fighting powers of a ram from his herd. On every bet a percentage is due and is collected by the miguelete. It is the miguelete also who takes charge of the savings bank accounts, and so great is the confidence he inspires among the peasantry that old and young hand over their hard-earned reales and pesetas to this red-legged cop. What prestige! Indeed, it has been proposed that the League of Nations study the corps with a view to making it a world organization.

Ben Damp Is Damp

Ben Damp, a rambling country mansion belonging to the Lovelace family, is perhaps about the most inaccessible house to be found even in Scotland. It is also one of the wettest. Rain falls almost continuously. The nearest village is about eleven miles away, and the household is consequently, of necessity, self-supporting. Fish from the loch, cattle from the pasture, and game from the moor provide the staple sustenance of those staying at Ben Damp.

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The First Prophet of Freedom



LANDING OF ROGER WILLIAMS. From the Painting by Chappel

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

THE various tercentenary celebrations which have been held in Massachusetts this year have revived public interest in the historical events of long ago, and have brought again to the attention of Americans the names of many men who are all but forgotten. Some one has suggested that the Bay State might well round out its tercentenary program with one more celebration of an important event which took place 300 years ago. Such a celebration would be held next February, for it was in February, 1631, that a man named Roger Williams arrived in Boston from England.

The only trouble with that suggestion is that Roger Williams is a man whom Massachusetts is little likely to honor with any special ceremonies, even though it would seem that after three centuries had passed all ancient prejudices should be dispelled and the harsh judgments of those far-off days considerably softened. At least, one might logically draw such a conclusion from these facts:

In 1635 the Great and General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony wrote upon its records the following: "Whereas, Mr. Roger Williams, one of the elders of the church of Salem, hath broached and divulged divers new and dangerous opinions against the authority of magistrates; and also writ letters of defamation, both of the magistrates and churches here, and that before any conviction, and yet maintaineth the same without any retraction; it is therefore ordered, that the said Mr. Williams shall depart out of this jurisdiction within six weeks now next evening, which if he neglect to perform, it shall be lawful for the governor and two of the magistrates to send him to some place out of this jurisdiction, not to return any more without license from the court."

In 1628 the Massachusetts house of representatives accepted without debate a report by the Judiciary committee recommending "leave to withdraw" on a bill by Representative John W. Hawkins to revoke the sentence of banishment of Roger Williams. Thus the Bay State passed up its chance to make a graceful gesture which would show that the spirit of intolerance which once characterized Massachusetts, the colony, had been succeeded by a more generous spirit in Massachusetts, the state, and it missed an opportunity to utter even this smallest thanks for Williams' service when at the greatest risk to himself, he disavowed the Narragansett Indians from joining in the Pequot war against the colony which had expelled him.

But, quite aside from this question of whether or not the Massachusetts of today is likely to pay belated honor to the man whom the Massachusetts of 300 years ago considered dangerous, feared and sent into exile, is the question which one might logically ask as the result of recalling the name of a man who has been gone from the American scene these 247 years—"Why is the arrival of Roger Williams on the shores of New England important enough to justify a celebration 300 years later?"

The answer to that question may be

found in these words "Roger Williams was the first prophet of freedom in America, the 'land of the free,' a man whose liberalism was not confined to religion alone but who stood staunchly for civil liberty as well." Surely in these days when Americans are becoming concerned about the liberties guaranteed them in the foundation stone of our Republic, the Constitution, to know something of such a man is worth while. Recently there has appeared a biography of him which brings out strongly the importance of this man in American history. It is "Roger Williams, Prophet and Pioneer," written by Emily Easton and published by the Houghton Mifflin company."

If Roger Williams had been no more than the pioneer, he would still be interesting and worthy of study. But it is in Roger Williams, the prophet of freedom, that our main interest lies, and with him in this role his new biographer is chiefly concerned. The year of his birth is uncertain. It was probably 1602 or 1603. The scene was in London on the edge of Smithfield where were held both the fairs and the executions of the day. His father was a merchant tailor, but young Roger does not seem to have had any desire to follow in his father's footsteps. He began the study of stenography and became an adept at writing shorthand, taking down sermons at Saint Sepulchre's church and speeches in the star chamber, the awesome and terrible court at Westminster hall, where offenders against the crown were summarily and secretly tried.

Williams' talent attracted the attention of Sir Edward Coke, the great Judge and leader of the Puritans, who saw to it that the boy was admitted to the Charter house school. In 1625 he received his degree from Pembroke college, Cambridge, and became chaplain in the country house of Sir William Masham. Naturally a free thinker, he allied himself with the most extreme of the Puritans. Belief in the separation of church and state prevented his taking a parish in England and he resolved to come to America. He arrived in Boston on February 5, 1631, but soon found that he was no better off in New England than in Old England. So he went to Plymouth.

The Plymouth people could not agree with his "strange opinions," so he went to Salem, where he was repeatedly summoned and finally banished.

It was in January, 1636, that Roger Williams was compelled to leave his wife and babies and tramp through the snow-covered forests. He was saved through the aid of Indians toward whom he had ever assumed a kindly and generous attitude. Chief Massasoit of the Pokanoket Indians gave him a tract of land on Seekonk river, where he was joined by old friends from Salem, and a settlement started. But upon receiving friendly hints that complications were liable to arise with the Plymouth colony, he moved to the present site of Providence, R. I., and in June, 1636, started the settlement that was destined to become Rhode Island. The land there was given by his old friends, Canonius and Miantonomo, sachems of the Narragansetts. Williams soon had a chance to return good for evil for such was his



ROGER WILLIAMS

influence over the Narragansetts that he easily prevailed upon this powerful tribe not to join the Pequots under Sassacus in their plan to destroy all the English settlements in that part of the country.

Williams, in 1638, assisted John Clarke and William Coddington in purchasing Aquidneck, or Rhode Island, from the Indians. He saw to it that the Indians were not swindled but liberally paid for their holdings.

In 1648 he went to England and obtained the charter for the Providence and Rhode Island settlements. While there he blossomed forth as an author of some of the "best sellers," producing "Key Into Language of America," "The Bloody Tenet of Persecution for Cause of Conscience," and "Mr. Cotton's Letter Examined and Answered." Williams made such a hit in England that several members of parliament gave him a letter which was virtually a passport through Massachusetts upon his return in 1644.

In 1651 he was obliged to again visit England in order to obtain the revocation of the commission of William Coddington as governor of Rhode Island and Connecticut. He not only got what he went after, but found some time to do some more writing. He returned home in 1654 and participated in the reorganization of the colonial government, and accepted the presidency of the colony which he held until 1658. In his administration he obtained toleration for the Quakers who were then coming to New England.

Not only did Williams stand firm for religious liberty in his colony but for civil liberty as well. He had revolted against the theocracy which ruled New England, and in revolting he rebelled against the magistrates as well as against the clergy. Eighteen years after he had founded his islet of defiant freedom he could boast, in a letter to Sir Henry Vane: "We have not felt the new chains of the Presbyterian tyrants, nor in this colony have we been consumed with the over-zealous fire of the (so-called) godly Christian magistrates. Sir, we have not known what an excise means; we have almost forgotten what tithes are, yea, or taxes either, to church or commonwealth."

The death of this remarkable American pioneer was announced in this quaint fashion in a letter written May 10, 1683, by John Thorndyke of Providence to Rev. Samuel Hubbard: "The Lord hath arrested by death our ancient and approved friend, Mr. Roger Williams, with divers others here." (© by Western Newspaper Union.)