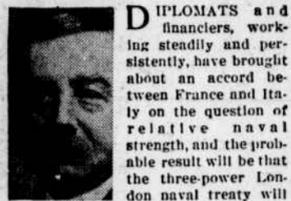


## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### France and Italy Reach Agreement as to Their Naval Strength—Seventy-First Congress Comes to an End.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



**D**IPLOMATS and financiers, working steadily and persistently, have brought about an accord between France and Italy on the question of relative naval strength, and the probable result will be that the three-power London naval treaty will become a five-power pact. Thus the French and Italians will give up the idea of starting a building program that would compel Great Britain to increase her naval forces under the "escalator" clause of the treaty, and the United States and Japan would be relieved of the fear that their relative strength would not be maintained without a lively resumption of building.

Arthur Henderson, British foreign secretary, was most active in the final stages of the negotiations between France and Italy, making trips to Rome and Paris, and is given credit for excellent work. But it is admitted that the groundwork for the agreement was laid by Hugh S. Gibson, American ambassador to Belgium, who for several months had been laboring to bring the dispute to an end. Acting under personal orders from President Hoover, he held a series of private talks with Mussolini, Tardieu, Briand and others, and transmitted their various proposals to Rome and Paris and finally to the British.

The financial end of the accord consists in a long term loan to Italy, to be made by French and American bankers, which will really be a war debt moratorium in disguise. The Fascist government will receive perhaps three and a half billion dollars, which sum, it is said, will "save Italy from bankruptcy and put the country on its feet." Specifically, the loan will be used to retire and convert internal debt obligations, \$1,820,000,000 of which fell due on October 1 last. Mussolini's previous efforts to obtain long term loans from American and French bankers had failed because, largely, of the naval dispute with France.

While the terms of the Franco-Italian agreement were temporarily withheld from the public, it was learned in Paris that it provides that French naval superiority over Italy be reduced from 240,000 tons to 190,000 tons, most of the reduction coming from projected submarines and super-submarines. It was agreed that the battleship tonnage allotted at the Washington naval conference would not be used for ships of more than 25,000 tons. France obtained the right to build three 23,300-ton vessels of the super-cruiser type.

In return for superiority in global or total tonnage, it is believed that France gives Italy a slight superiority in light cruisers and torpedo destroyers, but retains supremacy in submarines. It was understood that Italy demanded the sacrifice of super-submarines in the French program and that France made the concession because its coastal submarines are sufficient for its present needs. France and Italy, it is understood, agreed on parity in 10,000-ton cruisers.

**L**EGAL proceedings are under way in Washington in the contest between President Hoover and the senate over the right of Chairman George Otis Smith of the power commission to hold that office, and the senate is represented by John W. Davis, who was Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1924. He was selected for the job by a subcommittee of the judiciary committee composed of Senators Norris, Walsh and Steiwer. The proceedings are expected to add another chapter to the history of constitutional clashes between the executive and legislative branches of the government.

**W**ITH a filibuster in the senate and rather uproarious gaiety in the house, the seventy-first congress came to an end at noon, March 4. During its life it carried out fairly well President Hoover's program of legislation, despite frequent acrimonious clashes with the Chief Executive since last December. It is unnecessary to recount these disputes, for every one is familiar with them. In only two major affairs—the nomination of Judge Parker to the Supreme court and the recent

senate sustained the veto, the vote being 49 to 34, and the bill was dead. Mr. Hoover had predicted he would be accused of favoring the power trust, and members of congress did accuse him of this, and the incident, it was said, made it certain that the power controversy would be one of the major issues of the next Presidential campaign.

Mr. Hoover also failed to sign the Wagner bill for federal co-operation with the states in establishing a national system of employment exchange. It was understood he would "pocket veto" this measure, which would bring the number of his vetoes to fifteen.

**C**HAIRMAN RASKOB told the Democratic national committee at its meeting in Washington all about the wet policy which he thought the party should adopt, but said he would not ask action on his suggested platform until the next meeting. Dry members from the South vigorously opposed Raskob's views or any consideration of them by the committee. It was decided that a \$10,000,000 campaign fund should be raised.

**L**OW bid for the general contract on the Hoover dam and power plant in Boulder canyon was submitted in Denver by a combination of western construction firms—the Six Companies, Inc., of San Francisco, and the government engineers recommended that this bid of \$48,890,965.50 be accepted by Secretary of the Interior Wilbur. Work on the project, the biggest engineering job ever undertaken in this country, probably will be started before the end of March.

**O**NE of the most eminent engineers of the American army, and indeed of the nation, passed on when Lieut. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, retired chief of the army engineering corps and chairman of the Intercoastal canal commission, died at Gorgas hospital in Panama City. While in Ancon preparing to go to Nicaragua to survey the possibilities of a Nicaraguan canal, he was stricken with apoplexy, and a cerebral hemorrhage ended his life.

General Jadwin, who was born in Honesdale, Pa., in 1835, was graduated from West Point in 1850 and had a brilliant career in the engineering corps for nearly forty years, retiring in 1920.

He served in the Spanish-American war and the World war, but was best known for his peacetime work in the United States and in the Canal Zone. The Jadwin plan of flood control formulated after the disastrous Mississippi valley floods of 1927 was the army officer's most important work.

The plan called for expenditure of \$325,000,000 and was opposed in congress, but finally passed with administration support.

**V**ICEROY LORD IRWIN and Mahatma Gandhi, both making concessions, reached an agreement for peace in India, and the civil disobedience movement that had lasted for a year came to an end. The Nationalists looked on the pact as a triumph for the doctrine of non-violence. The British government, though it yields considerable, probably gets none the worst of the bargain. By the terms of the agreement, it is understood, the Nationalists abandon their resistance movement and will work for qualified dominion status in the second round table conference. In return, their imprisoned members will be released and most of the confiscated property will be returned; they are permitted to conduct boycotts that do not aim specifically at British goods, and the poor natives along the coast are given the right to make their own salt.

The most important gain for the British was the point in which the Nationalists agreed to confine themselves at the next round table conference to the specified scope of constitutional questions elucidated by the first round table meeting in London. This commits Gandhi to the principle of a federation of Indian responsibility, but with British safeguards covering finance, defense, foreign affairs, the position of minorities and the discharge of India's national debts.

**S**ENATOR Arthur Capper's committee on food prices reported that it found "an alarming tendency toward the monopolistic control of the food of the nation by a small group of powerful corporations and combinations," the tendency being especially strong in the case of bread and milk. A careful scrutiny by the federal trade commission and the Department of Justice was recommended.

**T**WO new governments within a week for Peru! First a navy group forced Sanchez Cerro to resign and named Chief Justice Ricardo Elias provisional president. Then along came a bunch of officers and troops loyal to Cerro and out went Elias and his friends. The new army Junta was headed by Col. Gustavo Jimenez.

**I**N ITS closing days the congress enacted the Muscle Shoals legislation which would put the government into the power business, but President Hoover vetoed the measure, sending in a long and well argued message. The

**M**AJ. Ralph Royce of the army air corps is being congratulated on the announcement that he has been awarded the Mackay trophy for 1930. This is in recognition of the "Arctic patrol" which he led through severe winter weather from Selfridge field, Michigan, to Spokane, Wash., and return, in January, 1930. It was a severe test of the skill and stamina of the pilots and the stability of the planes and was successfully carried through.

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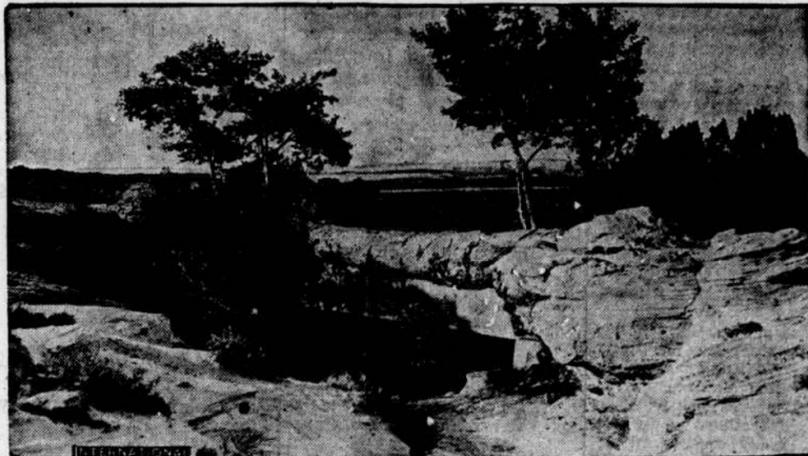
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## Concrete Saves World's Only Petrified Bridge



So many persons wanted to enjoy the thrill of creeping across this natural bridge near Tucson, Ariz., that the bridge, which is a petrified tree, showed signs of weakening. Engineers were called on and reinforced the bridge with concrete.

## Cafeteria Idea Up to Courts

### Suit Involving \$13,000,000 May Hang on Bits of Old Wooden Rails.

By E. C. TAYLOR

**C**HICAGO.—The ideas of two women—one in Los Angeles, Calif., and the other in Evanston, Ill.—to make it easier for hungry restaurant patrons to gather their own food on trays, and bits of old wooden rails are before the courts in two states in a fight over \$13,000,000.

A "defense fund" of \$100,000 has been raised by the restaurant men of the country to back those women's ideas, and to find other pieces of old wooden rails to take into court. They raised the fund, the restaurant owners' national organization says, because if the ideas of the two women lose in the court battles, those hungry Americans who prefer to carry their own trays and select their own food in "self-service" eating places will have to pay \$13,000,000, or at least as much of that sum as the courts may allow those who hope to get \$13,000,000.

Back in 1904 Mrs. Kate Mosher was operating an eating place in Los Angeles, which she called a "cafeteria." The idea was that customers should help themselves from food placed on counters. They could see what they were getting and take as much or as little as they hoped to eat.

**Tried Years Before.**

The plan had been tried—and successfully—years before. The investigations of the national restaurant men's organization in the \$13,000,000 suits have disclosed that a "cafeteria"—probably the first in the United States or the world—was opened in Chicago's downtown district in 1891, and that shortly after that another was operated by a working girls' club in the same city.

One of Mrs. Mosher's early men patrons objected to holding his tray while he selected his food, so Mrs. Mosher had a carpenter build wooden rails in front of the counters on which her customers could place their trays while they picked out their meat, vegetables and dessert. She also had rails built to keep the customers in line, and to lead them past a cashier, who checked over what they had taken and collected for it before they went to tables to eat their trays.

The National Restaurant association also says that soon after that Mrs. Lillian Davidson, who had opened a cafeteria in Evanston, got the same idea and had similar apparatus built to make it easier for tray-balancing patrons.

Those wooden rails were scrapped long ago, of course, but sections of them have been found. Mrs. Davidson, whose son still operates her cafeteria—now the oldest in the world—recently discovered a section of well-worn wooden rail hidden away in the attic of her home in Evanston. Sections of other old rails have been found in Chicago and in Los Angeles and San Francisco, and others are being sought throughout the United States in an effort to prove that such tray-rails existed and were used prior to 1907.

**Find Old Photograph.**

San Francisco had cafeterias before that year, the National Restaurant association contends. They have found a twenty-six-year-old photograph with which they hope to prove that "self-service" restaurants with

tray-rails were operating in San Francisco in 1905.

The suits in which these pieces of old rails and the photograph will be offered as evidence are pending in Alabama and Colorado. They charge infringement of patents, and if the present holders of the patent rights win, say restaurant men, the cafeteria patrons stand to have \$13,000,000 added to their meal checks.

In 1900 Albert M. Weston of Boston applied for a patent covering the tray-rails and the whole cafeteria idea. It was granted in 1916, and will expire in 1933.

The patent is now held by Rollandet and Stratton, patent and trade mark attorneys of Denver, Colo.

Rights for the state of Alabama were sold to the Britling Cafeteria company and the first lawsuit, that of the Britling Cafeteria company against the Morrison Cafeteria company, was brought before the United States District Court, Northern District of Alabama, Judge Grubb of that court held in favor of the owners of the patent rights.

The Britling case is now on appeal. Meanwhile, there is another case awaiting trial in the same court, brought by the Britling company against the Morrison Cafeteria company. In this case the organized restaurant owners of the country are taking a hand. They will offer their evidence of prior use of the tray-rail device.

The holders of the patent rights, Rollandet and Stratton, have brought suit also against a cafeteria in Denver which refused to pay for a license.

### French Rule Out Air Photos for Map Making

**P**ARIS.—French colonial officials, after years of experiment, have decided that airplane photographs cannot be used to make definite maps of the millions of acres of uncharted colonial territory. Much of it is virgin forest so thick that engineers cannot work from the ground.

The distortion of objects, increasing in proportion to their distance from the center of the plate, and the difficulty of taking all photographs from the same altitude and under similar light conditions are blamed.

It had been planned to spend ten years in the work, by which time half of Africa, now unknown to map makers, would have been photographed. Up to the present time only Cochinchina, comparatively flat, has been photographed well and particularly because of the ease with which air photos have permitted the mapping of rivers and lakes.

At the present time the topography of half of Africa is unknown, although maps make a pretense at showing the general character of the country. One-fourth of Asia and one-sixth of South America, all uninhabited regions, have never been mapped.

### Pulling of Tooth Causes Death of Young Patient

**W**Hitehall, N. Y.—Paul Case, eight, died from loss of blood as a result of a tooth extraction. At the time of the extraction the gum bled, but healed shortly afterward.

Later, however, the bleeding began again and continued for six weeks. Four blood transfusions failed to save his life.

### Hunter Pays Debt by Killing Cougar

**R**ICHFIELD, Utah.—Although Lorel Jensen, deer hunter "par excellence," easily shot and killed the buck, he more than repaid his debt to the deer family a short time later.

Jensen shot down a deer-killing cougar as the large beast was in full pursuit of a fawn. A cougar is credited with killing several score deer annually.

### Lawyers in Texas Must Tell Truth in Court

**A**USTIN, Texas.—Texas lawyers must tell the truth in their pleadings presented to the state Supreme court under rules that became effective January 1.

If opposing counsel can point out any misstatement of the record in presenting the case to the court, he may point it out and the proceedings will be dismissed.

The rule has been ordered because the court has granted writs of error and gone into cases on representation of attorneys only to find that the representations upon which the court agreed to review the proceedings were not correct.

### Yankee Setting for Relics of Middle Ages

**G**LOUCESTER, Mass.—Relics of the Middle Ages are being recreated in a typical Yankee setting here to surround with a medieval atmosphere the magnificent estate and museum of John Hays Hammond, Jr., multi-millionaire and world-famed inventor.

This Twentieth century castle, picturesquely overlooking the reef of Norman's Woe, scene of "The Wreck of the Hesperus," promises to become one of the outstanding show places in America.

Twenty-four cases of Roman columns, balustrades, and other fragments are slowly being constructed into a Twelfth century cloister at the westerly end of the castle. A Soissons window and a Fifteenth century Venetian wellhead of Parian marble are among the recently uncrated treasures.

### FORCED TO RETIRE

**E**very object, however irregular it may be, has a center. If it were hung by the center point, the object would not tip lazily about, but would balance. When you stand on the tip of one toe the rest of your body has to be in such a position as to balance over the toe. A rocking chair tips over when you rock so far back that the center of weight is thrown behind the supporting rockers.

Cut a piece of cardboard in any irregular shape. By resting it horizontally on a pin point, held straight up and down, you can soon find the point where it balances. Now, if you thrust the pin through this point and hold the pin horizontally, you will find that the card will stay in the position that you put it. It is said to be in equilibrium.

Equilibrium is unstable when an object tips over easily or tends to keep moving when changed a little from its original position. A pencil poised on its point on your finger tip is an example of extremely unstable equilibrium. Unstable objects fall readily to more stable positions. The pencil can be put into stable equilibrium by sticking a penknife or other weight in

Although Charles Henlock has been tending and selecting flowers for the White House for the past 45 years, he must relinquish his duties in the Presidential greenhouses next March 31, under the retirement age provision of the civil service law. An effort was made to secure an extension for the veteran head gardener, but in vain.

## Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

By Mary Graham Bonner

### IN THE BIG SHOW

Now there were four elephants talking and they all performed twice every day in a great big show.

Sometimes they marched in parades when they stopped at towns, but in the cities they did not often march.

Their regular work, of course, was to perform twice a day. The other performers kept to their same tricks—sometimes trying to add a new one too.

And the elephants did the same. "Well," said the first elephant, "the lady who used to give us apples has come back again."

"Well now," said the second elephant, "you don't only care for her because she gives us apples, do you?" "Surely that is not the case," said the third elephant.

"I hope not," said the fourth elephant.

"I should say not," said the first elephant.

"That's good," said the second elephant.

"I'm glad to hear that," said the third elephant.

"I am much relieved to hear it too," said the fourth elephant.

"She is all well again. She left because she hadn't been feeling so particularly well. But she's in fine health now," said the first elephant.

"That's splendid," said the second elephant.

"Simply fine," said the third elephant.

"Very fine indeed. I am glad to hear it," said the fourth elephant.

"I remembered her at once," said the first elephant.

"Well, we're all supposed to have good memories," said the second elephant.

"That is something we're quite famous for," said the third elephant.

"Oh, yes, almost every one has heard about our good memories," said the fourth elephant.

"She is going to give us some ap-



Apples for the Elephant Friends.

ples later on today," said the first elephant.

"That makes my mouth water," said the second elephant.

"Just to hear that is pleasant," said the fourth elephant.

And no sooner had he said this than the lady performer came along with the apples for the elephant friends.

She was so glad to be back. They were so glad to have her back.

They flapped their great ears and tried to say:

"Thank you."

And she understood!

She knew they were not only glad to have the apples but that they were really happy to have her back again.

### Balancing Points

Every object, however irregular it may be, has a center. If it were hung by the center point, the object would not tip lazily about, but would balance. When you stand on the tip of one toe the rest of your body has to be in such a position as to balance over the toe. A rocking chair tips over when you rock so far back that the center of weight is thrown behind the supporting rockers.

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