DROP DUE

Time to Pull Out of Market Says Expert

Although there are no definite indications thus far that the long bull market is at an end, the combination of the June reaction in stock prices which went too far to give the list a very healthy appearance, the falling off in business activity and profits since spring, and, finally, the prospects for rfimer tendencies in the money market—all these lead R. W. Schabacker, writing in the July 15th issue of "Forbes Magazine," to take a more questionable attitude toward the general market than he has maintained for some time past.

"This does not necessitate any panicky throwing over of long holdings," he writes, "The real decline may not develop for another month or two, and we anticipate further recovery in general prices before then. But we do urge considerable caution in making new commitments and feel that the better part of valor lies in utilizing strength for lightening the speculative load.

"So far as the real investor is concerned we have advised liquidation of most of his holdings for some time past. If he has disposed of them, we advise putting his idle stock market capital in a bank account or in high-grade short-term bonds. For those investors who have not yet taken profits we again repeat our previous advice. The long-pull investor should be out of the market with at least 60 per cent. of his investment funds. As regards the near-term future for the speculator, we can conceive of prices going considerably higher before they turn down again. But present conditions are sufficiently dubious to advise even the speculator against any over-extension at the present time."

Plants in Hot Weather

One garden lover who previously had experienced difficulty in bringing some cherished flowering plants through hot, dry summers, because the heat during the day baked the ground, no matter how much water had been put on the preceding night, has discovered a better way of tending such plants.

An inch of loose straw is laid over the ground about the plants. This helps to preserve moisture, and prevents the ground from making in daytime. In addition, when the weather is driest and hottest, at a point a foot away from plants that seem to need more attention, a sharp-pointed stick is thrust down into the ground 1 2inches, and every 3 or 4 days water is poured into this hole until it remains full for several minutes, after which a stone is laid over the opening to keep the air out. Of course the hole must be reopened frequently. Tin cans, with holes in the bottom, set 8 inches in the ground, and filled with water every other day, often are used for this purpose, but the deep hole is more quickly arranged and it works as well.

Another scheme for use during the hottest days, when the sun seems to blister everything it touches, is the use of several wooden platforms, (more properly umbrellas) about a foot wide by 2 feet long, each formerly a side or bottom of some wooden box. At each four corners, stout pointed sticks 4 feet long are nailed on. The four sticks are thrust into the ground in such manner that the boards may shade during the middle of the day specially sensitive plants. These awnings are light and easily moved, and as they will not blow over, they are useful even in windy sections of the country.

Prevention of Wet Hair When Swimming

The materials needed are a 21-inch length of white oilcloth, cut 3 inches wide and 4 inches of white elastic, ¼ inches wide.

Fold the oilcloth into a strip 1½ inches wide. Four inches from the end of the oilcloth insert the elastic, slipping the ends between the edges of the oilcloth, and stitch firmly.

Wear two diving caps. Place the band around the first cap, the double edge down next to the neck, behind the ears (not over), and well down over the front of the cap. After placed thus, pull it snug and pin the end edges with a small safety pin; this places the pins on the side front, and if carefully handled they will never pierce the cap nor wear it out in any way.

The writer has used such a band for four years or more with success.

One Remedy.

Dull Returned Explorer (relating adventures tediously)—"And when, after fighting our way through miles of jungle, we found, to our dismay, that it had swollen to twice its normal size—what were we to do?"

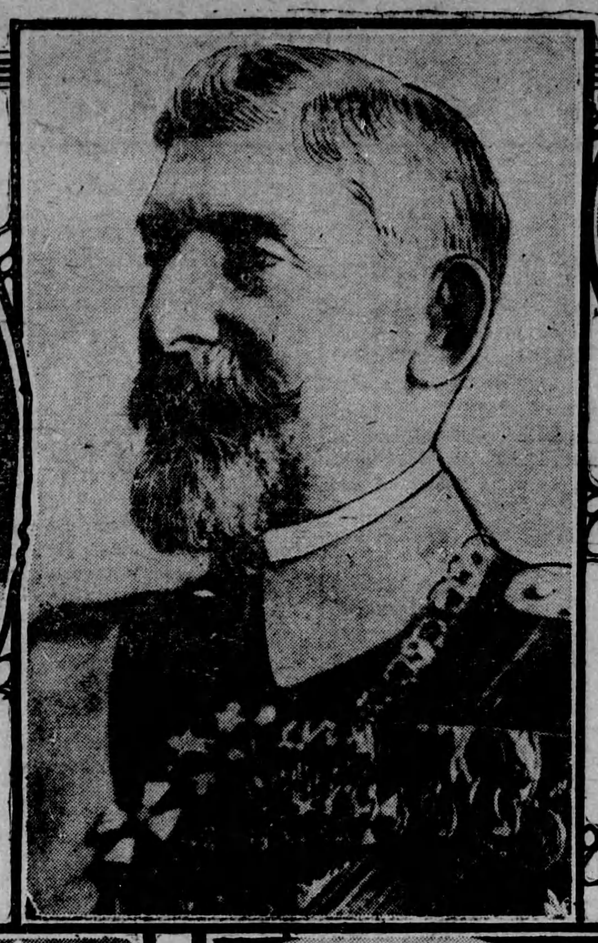
Bored Young Damsel (catching only the last few words)—"Did you try poulticing it?"

Surprise Packets.

Reservations may be made for ladies in boxes only.—Prospectus of a New York banquet to Colonel Lindbergh.

Nervous Lady (taking trip in rowboat)—"But, Mr. Boatman, what would you do if the boat capsized?" Boatman—"Oh, don't you worry about me, ma'am—I've nothing on that'll spoil."

The Rumanian Royal Family Affected by King's Death



REGENCY WILL FUNCTION IN RUMANIA

Losing his long battle against cancer, King Ferdinand of Rumania died at Bucharest on July 20. The deceased monarch is shown at the TOP CENTRE, and at the LEFT is Queen Marie. At the RIGHT Crown Prince Michael, who was proclaimed heir on the abdication of Prince Carol. Carol, who is separated from his wife, former Princess Helene of Greece, is shown BELOW, his wife at the RIGHT. During the minority of Prince Michael a regency will administer the royal prerogatives. In view of the complicated political condition of the country unrest and disorder, it is feared, may follow the death of Ferdinand.

BRITISH PROTEST ABYSSINIAN ATTACK

Caravan Is Rushed by Ethiopian Troops

London—The British Government has lodged a protest with the Abyssinian Government against an attack on a British camel caravan traveling in the Province of Hrrar last month. The caravan was carrying supplies for the Majharaja of Kutch, who was with a party, including Sir Geoffrey Archer, formerly Governor-General of the Sudan.

Permission to enter Abyssinia had been asked from Ras Taffari, the regent, but the local Deputy-Governor apparently denied that he had been warned of the caravan's impending arrival. The upshot was that the caravan was rushed by Ethiopin troops with the result that there were a dozen fatalities among the British Somalis in charge of the outfit

The relations between Great Britain and Ethiopia have been unsatisfactory for some time past, partly owing to the Anglo-Italian economic treaty, which the Abyssinians believe intended the partition of their country into spheres of influence, and partly owing to indiscreet public utterances of an Englishman in Egypt about the continuance of slavery in Abyssinia.

Lt. Desmond Burke

By only one point, Lieutenant Desmond Burke, of Ottawa, lost the highest honors for marksmanship that the Empire can bestow, in the final for the King's Prize recently.

The winner was Captain Vernon, formerly of the Royal Army Medical Corps, with an aggregate of 292. Burke's aggregate was 291. Burke might have repeated his victory of 1924 had he scored just one more point in the second of the two distances in the final. It was this distance, 1,000 yards, the longest of the whole shoot, which cost him the prize. In this he scored 70 out of 75.

Barker—"Yes, my daughter's taking up the law." Harker—"Oh, my wife's laying it down.'

With the large number of oil wells that are now coming in Alberta, it might be in order to change the name of our province to Oilberta.—Radcliffe Review.

A lady advertised for a maid. When the applicant presented herself, the lady asked: "What about your references?" "References?" repeated the girl. "Yes, my advertisement stated 'Excellent references.' " "Oh," said the girl, "I thought that applied to you!"

PLANNING THE PRINCE'S TOUR

How Arrangements are Made

(By Horace Wyndham)

When the Prince of Wales goes a-touring, all arrangements have to be planned many months ahead. Thus, the details of the Canadian visit of His Royal Highness were worked out last January.

A tour having been decided on, the first thing to settle is, of course, the approximate date of leaving England. The Prince is a busy man, with many calls upon his time, and his engagement-book is certain to be filled up quite early in the year. As soon as the actual date is fixed, a spell of feverish anxiety descends upon the members of his household. Perhaps the busiest among them is his private secretary. One of the earliest of this official's cares is to procure a stock of all the newest and most authoritative books dealing with the districts in the projected itinerary. A careful digest of these volumes is then made by his librarian; and, by studying it, the Royal traveller forms a very good idea of what he will see. If, too, an expert happens to be lecturing on any of the places mentioned, the Prince takes an opportunity of going to hear him. On this account he has several times been among the audience at the meetings of the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Colonial Institute.

Planning the Program.

As may be imagined, a tremendous amount of correspondence has to be carried out before the tour actually begins. Letters and cables are forwarded well in advance, both to heads of departments abroad, as well as to the officials who will come into touch with his Royal Highness; and each receives a detailed program, giving times of arrival and departure, and length of stay, etc.

When the suggested program has been submitted to, and approved by their Majesties the King and Queen, copies are furnished for each member of the suite selected to accompany the Prince. These officials are responsible for making themselves thoroughly familiar with the contents, and to know just what their own duties will be at any given moment. The program is, of course, regarded as strictly confidential, and not on any account to be communicated to an unauthorized person. For this reason a special staff is employed to type the programs, and a record is kept of every hand through which they pass. If, then, anything leaks out improperly, the offender can be brought to book.

Who's Who on Staff.

The first member of the Prince's entourage is Vice-Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, who has filled the responsible post of comptroller and treasurer to his Royal Highness since 1920. Born in 1872, Sir Lionel became a neval cadet on the Britannia in 1885, and afterwards went to the Royal Yacht. He saw active service in South Africa, and did so well there that he was specially promoted to the rank of commander. During the European War he took a strenuous part in the Battle of Jutland. The admiral is, of course, fully experienced in all the multitudinous requirements that bring a Royal tour to a successful issue, for he accompanied the Prince on his recent journey to Canada.

Perhaps the member of the Prince's suite who has as much responsibility as anyone else for everything going well is his private secretary, Sir Godfrey Thomas. Educated at Harrow, his first career was diplomacy. When the world-war broke out, he was serving on the staff of the British Ambassador in Berlin ,and many stirring adventures were his before he found himself safely back in England again.

The third important post in the Prince's personal staff is that of groom-in-waiting, a position held by Brigadier-General Gerald Trotter. He served for twenty years in the Grenadier Guards (the Prince's own regiment), and fought in South Africa and France. He is also thoroughly familiar with the etiquette and routine of Court life, for, prior to going to York House, he was a Gentleman-usher to the King at Buckingham Palace.

Important Subordinates.

In addition to the high officials already mentioned, the Prince's personal staff on his tour includes a number of subordinates, who are none the less charged with responsible functions. One, for example, is a skilled photographer. On him devolves the duty of securing views of every place the party happens to visit ,as well as portraits of the leading officials and persons of distinction whom his Royal Highness will meet during the tour. These portraits and views are carefully preserved, to form the illustrations required for a bound record that is subsequently compiled.

Last, but not least, in the suite accompanying the Prince, are a valet and a baggage-master. The former functionary is held responsible for seeing that his Royal Highness has a fitting wardrobe for every possible occasion on the tour. This wardrobe is necessarily a considerable one, for, in addition to a great variety of uniforms, dozens of suits of mufti for day and evening wear together with sporting kit, must be ready to hand when wanted.

The baggage-master's job is to see that none of the portmanteaus and suit cases go astray. This calls for pronounced vigilance. His task, however ,is to a certain extent simplified by the fact that all the luggage entrusted him is of the same pattern and legibly marked with the Royal cypher. Still, as the number of pieces is more than a hundred, he has some anxious moments lest, when his back is turned, any one of them should chance to be annexed as a "souvenir." This has never happened yet. Still, there is always a possibility that it may!

"Logging" the Tour.

A careful "log," or diary, is kept by another member of the staff throughout the trip; and in this volume is written up at the end of each day a very full account of the Prince's doings One copy of the previous week's entries is despatched to King George and Queen Mary; one to Princess Mary; and others to his brothers and various relatives. After the tour is finished, the completed diary, together with a selection of photographs, is specially bound in purple morocco, and copies are deposited in the libraries at Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, Sandringham, Marlborough House, and York House. Another copy goes to the British Museum, and thus forms invaluable material for future historians.—Montreal Star.

Shanghai Numbered Among Great Ports

Washington—Shanghai, a city of 2,000 000 population, with commercial buildings and residences in the model settlement comparable to those of any large western city, has a shipping trade of 30,000,000 tons annually that goes to all parts of the world, says a report to the Department of Commerce, from Julean Arnold, commercial attache at Shanghai.

Firms of all nationalities maintain offices in Shanghai, and its canals and creeks are lined with mills and factories both foreign and native. Of the 30,000 foreigners settled in Shanghai there are 3,500 Americans.

Packing 'Em In.

The lodge has more than 20 rooms. . . . When filled to capacity it can take care of 53 sleeping guests.—Washington Star.

Twin Grievances.

"What is Biggins' grievance against the railroad company?"

"He has two grievances. One is that all the trains don't stop at his station and another is that when he gets aboard they lose time stopping at other stations."

Ship-Airplane Service Urged to Speed Mails

Byrd, Chamberlin, and Leviathan's Captain Say Relays are Feasible

S.S. Leviathan.—The project of expediting mail and passengers by a combined ship and airplane service across the Atlantic was discussed by Captain Hartley of the Leviathan, Commander Richard E. Byrd and Clarence B. Chamberlin.

The discussion was prompted by receipt of a message from David A. Burke, manager of the United States Lines at New York, who advised Captain Hartley that he was proposing to recommend a definite plan for such a purpose to the shipping board if advised that it was feasible.

Declared Feasible.

Both Commander Byrd and Chamberlin joined Captain Hartley in concluding that it was entirely feasible to begin experimenting on a ship to shore service when the ship was within 500 miles of port, lengthening the distance to 1000 miles when conditions were practical.

Chamberlin even expressed willingness to sign a contract to begin such flights personally at once with a Bellanca machine, using a collapsible runway sloping from the top deck to the bow.

Commander Byrd recommended a catapult, using a Voight seaplane or a Leoning amphibian carrying approximately 300 pounds of mail or three passengers, making it possible, with complete safety, to cross the ocean in two hours less than four days. Captain Hartley did not believe that the weather would offer difficulties in such a service.

Importance of Speed.

Such expediting of certain classes of mail, including quicker transmission of banking paper, is an important feature, while business men could have Saturday morning in New York and be in London or Paris on Wednesday.

Soviet Leader Issues Warning

Calls Upon Workers to Enlist Before Impending War

Moscow—Heralding the beginning of defence week, President Rykoff, of the Council of Commissars, who also is chairman of Labor and Defence, renewed his warning to the citizens of the imminence of war and the necessity for preparedness. His published instruction declares that the Osoviackim, as the central organ of defence, must double its ranks during the week.

"Whoever is not a member of the Red Army," said the instruction, "must join the ranks of the Osoviackim and be ready to rise to the defence of the union. Every worker must know how to use a rifle, how to deal with gas attacks, and how to strengthen the defence of the country."

The week will be devoted generally to rallying of economic and military resources. The newspapers launched the campaign with editorials and cartoons intended to rouse martial spirit.

(Some people wonder just how much rope these illadvised disturbers will need to hang themselves.—Ed.)