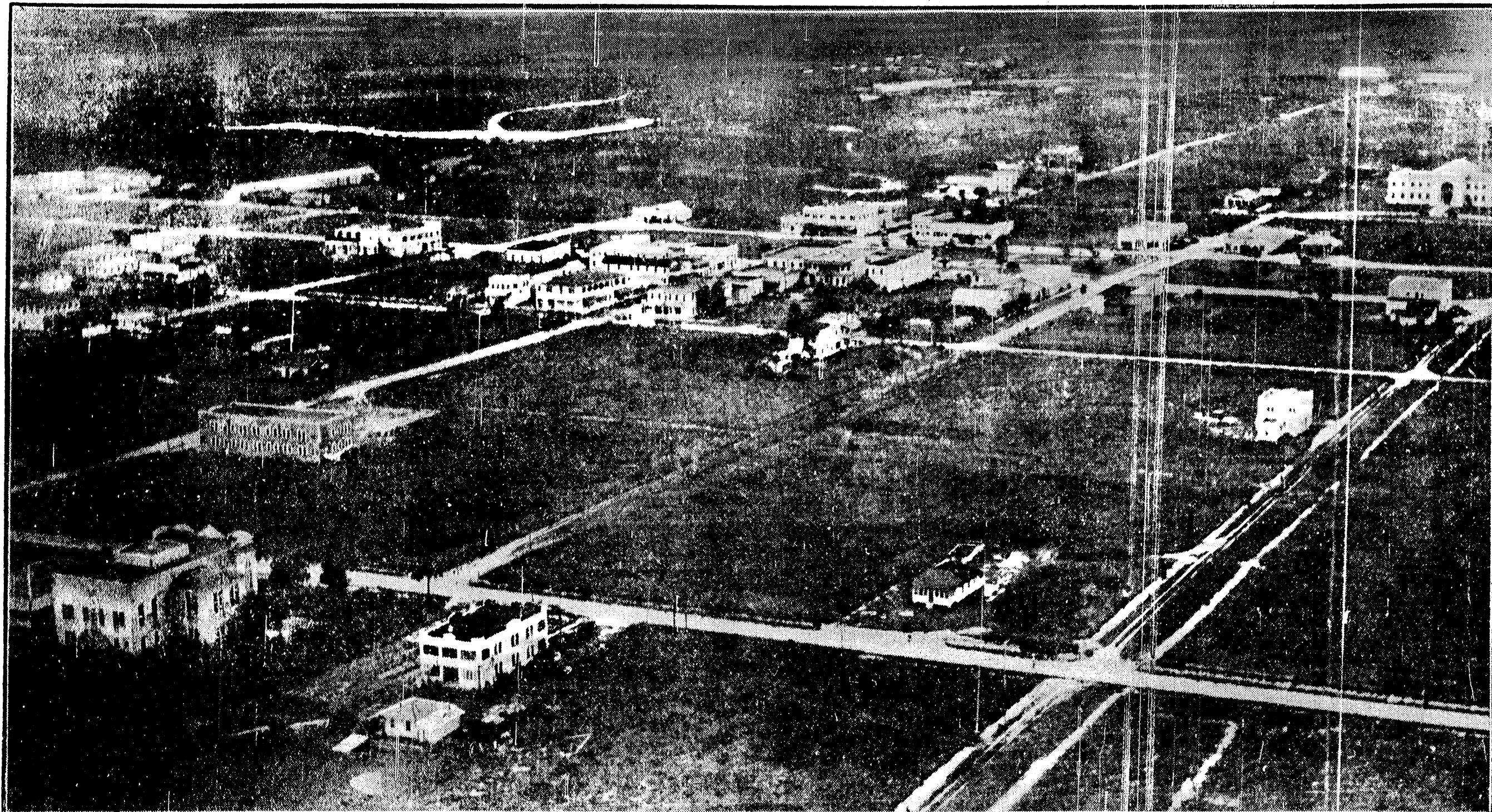


OKEECHOBEE, STRATEGICALLY LOCATED ON THE NORTH SHORE OF THE LAKE, IS CENTER OF FUTURE TRADE



Okeechobee was snapped from the air by The Miami Herald photographer on his recent trip around the lake section. At the extreme right near the top the Okeechobee county courthouse can be seen, while a block south is the main street running east and west, the continuation of State road No. 8 leading from Fort Pierce on the East Coast to and is noted for its cattle and fishing industries. With a strategic location in respect to the east and west coasts and rail traffic from the North the city often has been called the "Chicago of Florida." To its immediate west lies Brighton valley, under development by the Glenn H. Curtiss Properties, Inc., as an agricultural community, and beyond in the hills and lakes lies the citrus belt, while to the east stretching out almost to Fort Pierce are the orange groves which have made this district famous.

UNIFORM LEGISLATION SOUGHT FOR AIRPLANE

Thirty-nine States Already Have Adopted Laws Governing Sky Transportation. By JOSEPH H. BAIRD, United Press Aviation Editor, WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The lawmakers of 39 states have turned their eyes skyward and started out a legal course for airplanes and their pilots. In only nine of the 48 states does "anarchy of the air" still exist and they, Federal officials believe, soon will join the others in passing regulatory legislation. Nineteen states and Alaska require pilots and planes to obtain Federal licenses; 10 more demand such permits of pilots doing commercial work; six states require a state or Federal license for all aircraft and airlines; six require state licenses, and only nine have neglected air legislation altogether. These conditions were determined by a recent survey of state law-books by the aeronautics bureau of the commerce department. Eager to promote uniformity of legislation in the various states so interstate fliers will not be baffled by conflict of laws, the department is preparing a suggested draft of model state air laws. With this will go a section discussing the imperative need of uniformity. Three weeks of experimentation on a model of the big seaplane to be "planted" off Bermuda by the Armstrong Seadrome Company were begun last week on Chesapeake bay near Cambridge, Md. Conditions simulating Atlantic waters are found there and the seadrome's backers to determine by the test what reaction of waves and winds would be on the full-sized model. The "toy" seadrome weighs 2,200 pounds, is 36 feet long, and is made on a scale of one thirty-second of the size of its larger brother. Plans of the Armstrong Seadrome Company, which is understood to have heavy financial backing, include the placement of these artificial islands in a string across the Atlantic. Hotel and hangar accommodations will be provided. Thus it will be possible to divide the Atlantic flight into a series of short hops. The first of these seaplanes will be placed near the Bermuda Islands and airplane service, according to a previous announcement of the company, will be maintained from there to New York. An interesting question of an international law has been raised by these seadromes. Within the territorial waters of no nation, they will be amenable to no national law. International maritime laws will not touch them. At least one magazine writer has taken the position no law will apply to them. Perhaps they will have to be governed by an "emperor" appointed by the Armstrong Seadrome Company. At least, that suggestion has been made.

COLLEGE BOYS MAKE CLOUDBURSTS AT WILL

Hastings, Neb., Oct. 26. When bigger and better cloudbursts are made, college youths will make them. Because youths at Hastings' college play occasional pranks, Prof. W. J. Kent, government weather observer, cannot rely on the readings of the rain gauge in the college campus. He must take his readings on rainfall from a gauge downtown. The thermometer, barometer and other instruments on the campus are enclosed but the end of the rain gauge that must catch the precipitation must be exposed to the weather, and incidentally to the college boys through a hole in the roof. A gallon of water poured into the gauge will cause a veritable cloudburst, according to the gauge, often occur on cloudless nights. A quarter's worth of balsam wood or a square foot of wing fabric. And, it is said, they don't leave empty-handed.

MARK SULLIVAN'S VIEWS ON NATIONAL POLITICS

We have ahead of us the quite real possibility of an unprecedented thing. That is, failure of congress to enact a tariff bill because of deadlock between house and senate. If that is the outcome, it will be, so far as the present writer knows, without precedent. There have been extraordinary endings to tariff sessions. Once and only once, a tariff bill was vetoed—by President John Tyler in 1842. Once, Grover Cleveland allowed a tariff bill to become a law without signing it. He was disgusted with the bill and said so publicly, in strong words. At the same time some things in it were indispensable, and he did not like to take the responsibility of vetoing it. (He took advantage of the rarely used provision of the constitution, whereby a president can choose to neither sign a bill nor veto it, in which case it becomes a law after 10 days.) But the extraordinaryness of the possible end of the present bill involves no presidential action. The possibility here discussed is that the present bill may die through failure of the house and senate to agree. This may not turn out to be the precise way in which the bill ends. It may be so delayed as not to reach a final vote in the senate. Or anticipation of delay may cause congress to throw the bill overboard and go home. As another potential ending, there is still a bare possibility that the bill may be enacted. But whatever the outcome, this tariff situation is sensational. Also, it is a mess. Of that, there is no vivid evidence. Turn back to the newspapers of last March and April and read the calmly confident predictions by Republican leaders that the bill would be passed, and the session adjourned by July 1. The situation has become a mess. The agreement is universal. This condition and the possible sensational ending of the bill must raise public curiosity. Just what is the matter with this bill? How did it get into the matter with the present attempt to pass a bill? What went wrong? Where and when did the "jam" arise and why? To answer that question one should go, very briefly, back to the beginning. The beginning, the roots of this tariff bill, appeared first in the presidential campaign last year. In that campaign the idea of the farmer was an issue. Mr. Hoover, in his campaign, promised a farm relief bill. It was the farm relief bill, not the tariff bill, that was to be the front. Mr. Hoover said that he hoped the farm relief bill would be passed by the then existing congress. But he promised that if the then existing congress should not pass the farm relief bill, he would call a special session of congress immediately after his inauguration. That accounts for the special session of congress. The session was called primarily for farm relief. In the same campaign the Republicans promised additional relief for the farmer in the shape of tariff revision. Tariff revision as discussed in the campaign was to be primarily for the relief of the farmer—not for manufacturing. It was added—as a kind of postscript—that there was a few manufacturing industries, such as textiles, that also needed tariff revision. But the principal mention of tariff revision was in connection with the farmer. Only because of the needs of the farmer did the tariff figure in

the campaign at all. If the farmer had not needed more tariff protection, tariff revision—it is quite safe to say—would not have figured in the campaign. Only because of the farmer, solely because of the farmer, did this special session of congress come into existence. The campaign ended with Mr. Hoover and the Republicans winning. There arose, as a matter of course, the question of the fulfillment of the promise about a special session to pass the farm relief bill. For a considerable time it was thought, quite reasonably, that a special session would not be necessary. Mr. Hoover's promise had begun by saying he hoped the farm relief bill should be passed by the then existing congress—only in case the then existing congress did not act, did his promise become binding. Some gestures were made by the then existing congress to enact farm relief. Mr. Hoover was urged to press the old congress to pass the farm relief bill, so that a special session of the new congress would not be necessary. Mr. Hoover, however, remained silent. One inferred that he took the ground that he was not yet president of the United States and that, therefore, it would be improper for him to urge anything upon the old congress. Mr. Coolidge was still president and his successor could not gracefully take such an initiative as this. In the end the old congress passed no farm relief measure. By that fact Mr. Hoover was called upon to redeem his promise. President Hoover called a special session of congress to meet April 15. The primary business of the special session was to be a farm relief bill. As, so to speak, an additional way of helping the farmer, tariff revision was proposed as the secondary business of the session. Just what kind of tariff revision we congress have defined in many unauthoritative places. It was defined by President Hoover, whose message called for broad and general revision on all farm crops and on "limited" revision on such industries as were in imperative need of more protection. In other words, as respects industry, the revision was to be "limited." Speaker Longworth of the lower house gave the same definition, saying that the changes should be "as few in number" as possible. If this program for the revision had been followed, the present condition would not have arisen. Immediately after President Hoover announced he would call a special session, the actions began, which have led to the present situation. The actions came from industries which wanted more tariff revision than a "limited" revision would give them. Just as soon as they knew there would be a special session, many manufacturers, many heads of industry and their spokesmen in Washington announced, triumphantly, that the revision would not be "limited." They said that they would have the revision in general. They had the air of implying that they would show President Hoover whether or not the revision should be "limited." Indeed, they openly jeered at the president. In their printed propaganda they raised doubts of Mr. Hoover's orthodoxy as a protectionist, raised doubts of his Republicanism. They announced they would bring about a general tariff revision, and they put their announcement into effect by coming to Washington in force and putting pressure on congress. (To be accurate,

AT 81 EDWIN IVEY STUDIES MOTOR CAR

Seattle, Oct. 26. Life is too slow for Edwin Ivey. He is only 81. Now he's studying about automobiles in night school, and next he's going to take up airplanes. He is Seattle's oldest pupil. "I'm having a lot of fun going to classes again. When I get through learning about traffic rules and the proper way to take care of a car, I am going to study aviation. You see, I am going this to keep active and to keep young and for the fun I get out of it. Why, I may even play hockey!" Members of the lower house acted in the same spirit. Members who had not asked for anything, observed that other members had got about what they demanded. No member could afford to seem indifferent to the interests of his own district. The bill, as passed by the house, was a pretty thorough going, old-fashioned, far-reaching high tariff measure. By that fact, the bill laid itself open to attack from the Democrats and Progressive Republicans. By that time the farm relief bill was out of the way. The Democrats and Progressive Republicans could pay attention to what was being done about the tariff. From them came an outburst of cynicism. Much of it was extravagant, of course—but the opportunity was inherent in the bill. There was—also, of course—much partisanship. The derision that arose in Washington flowed out to the country, and was taken up by newspapers. There ensued a period, lasting roughly through the month of June and into the middle of July, when the prevailing attitude of the country toward the bill was one of harsh jeering. The bill now went to the senate. Always, the course of the senate has been to write rates even higher than those which the house has written. It was expected, this would happen again. One of the principal leaders of industry said at that time: "We got a good deal of what we wanted in the lower house, and we'll get more in the senate." But the senate was aware of the sentiment that had arisen throughout the country. The senate recalled, also, President Hoover's specification that the revision, as respects industry, should be "limited."

OPPORTUNITY SCHOOL TO OPEN TOMORROW

Courses Are Offered Day Classes In Central Building For Fifth Year. The Miami Opportunity school will open for its fifth year tomorrow. This school is conducted under the auspices of the county school board and is a part of the system of public education of Dade county. The school first opened in October, 1925, being sponsored by the Miami Lions club. This club has continued to purchase all of the equipment used in the school and has lent its support in assisting in placing graduates of the school in business positions. The school this year offers the same list of courses as in the past, consisting of secretarial studies, shorthand, typing, comptometer, dictaphone, business English, calculating machine operation, business law, office practice, bookkeeping, accounting, filing, penmanship, grade school subjects, public speaking, Spanish, expression and correction of defective speech. The school is a day school only, no night classes being offered. The classes begin at 8 a. m. and continue until 4 p. m. The classrooms are open from 4 to 5 p. m. for student work and practice. The instruction in this school is largely individual. It operates as either an all day school or a part time day school. Students may come any day or for a single hour, as they have time available. The work of the school is so planned that most of the courses offered are available at any hour. There are no age limits. The school meets in Central school, N. E. First avenue and Third street.

HOTEL SERVANTS ARE LINGUISTS

Thirty-six Languages Spoken By Staff Members. CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Because many professional men of high standing in their native lands are reduced to dishwashing and pantry service during the period of adjustment in America, the Drake Hotel boasts an interesting service competent in 36 languages. Tickets in the card index of the maître d'hotel are the "linguistic accomplishments" of his subordinates. Reference to this index furnishes an interpreter for the finisher from the Argentine, or a resourceful courier for his wife should she wish to enjoy winter holidays in England or a Gallic street. During the Eucharistic Congress in 1925 the hotel staff was called on to use 25 languages.

FATHER BEAMES SON FOR MURDER

Parent Is Accuser In Death of Farmer. HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 26. (P)—Alton Clarke, New Hope, Ala., youth, was in jail in Guntersville today under accusation of his father, E. D. Clarke, for the killing of James Lewis, 66-year-old farmer, whose charred body was found near New Hope Thursday. The senior Clarke told officers that his son had killed the aged man and set fire to his clothing in an effort to conceal the crime. The senior Clarke also led officers yesterday to his son's hiding place in the Brown creek bottom settlement of Marshall county, where the youth surrendered without resistance.

BOOSTER LODGE GIVES A THURSDAY BRIDGE PARTY

The Knights of Pythias, Booster Lodge No. 132, Miami Shores, held a bridge party at the lodge room Thursday evening. Honors were won by Mrs. F. R. Case and E. A. Brockman. These parties will be a Thursday night event throughout the winter.