



1—Scene at unveiling of statue of Lenin in Leningrad on ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution. 2—First American airplanes purchased by the Mexican government for military service. 3—Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, new commander of Second corps area, at his desk on Governors Island, N. Y.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Schemes to Grab Rumanian Throne Are Foiled by King Ferdinand.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

EVEN though he is sick almost unto death, King Ferdinand of Rumania has no intention of permitting the former crown prince, Carol, and his friends, or any other clique to seize the throne or otherwise get control of the government. The king, whose death was rumored several times, issued an edict to the nation warning against any attempt to interfere with the regency established after Carol eloped with Magda Lupescu and renounced his rights to the succession in favor of his little son, Michael. Ferdinand said he felt his strength was returning, and undoubtedly his condition is much improved for the time being.

Meanwhile Queen Marie reached Paris, had a long private conference with Carol, and left hurriedly for Bucharest, abandoning her plans for two days of shopping because Ferdinand sent a pathetic plea for her quick return home. Decision as to an operation on her husband was postponed until after her arrival.

In Bucharest Foreign Minister Mitiulea deplored the rumors of the danger of a revolution or military coup d'etat, with Prince Carol attempting to seize the throne at the king's death. He said it is not true that the military hierarchy supports the ex-crown prince. Nevertheless, the newspapers hinted that there was likely to be a great shakeup among the high army commanders as a safeguard to prevent treachery or a sudden shift to the support of Carol. It was said Premier Averescu and Bratianu, generally considered dictators of the country, had agreed on a coalition cabinet.

DESPITE charges of excessive campaign expenditures, Arthur R. Gould, Republican, was elected senator from Maine to succeed the late Senator Fernald, and the control of the senate was thereby assured to his party. With Gould in, the upper house will have forty-eight Republicans, forty-seven Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite. The last, Senator Shipstead of Minnesota, is expected to line up with the Republicans because he formerly belonged in that party and the Farmer-Laborite party of Minnesota has now dissolved. Senators Brookhart of Iowa and Frazier of North Dakota, who supported LaFollette for President two years ago, have been taken back into the fold of regularity.

AS MEMBERS of congress gathered in Washington for the short session, now opened, there was general agreement that nothing in the way of farm relief legislation could be enacted this winter and that the problem would be left for the next congress to tackle. Leaders of the corn and wheat belts, still insistent on the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill to force up the domestic prices of farm produce, found its prospects at this time were poor, owing to the fact that the Southern Democrats still refuse their support. The Democrat leadership opposes this bill and all similar plans because the underlying principle, they think, is a scheme for making the protective tariff on farm products effective. Furthermore, it is asserted by corn belt Republicans, the Democratic leaders are determined to kill any farm relief legislation before the Presidential election of 1925 on the theory that the failure of all such legislation would prove exceedingly embarrassing to the Republican party in that contest. Senator McNary has prepared a revised bill which will make it optional with the farm marketing board to buy the surplus outright or to advance funds for this purpose to the co-operatives. None of the basic commodities, corn, wheat, cotton, swine and rice, is exempted from assessment of the equalization fee designed to cover losses on disposal of the surplus.

AFTER trying for nine years to enforce its prohibition law, the province of Ontario, Canada, went to the polls on Wednesday and voted overwhelmingly in favor of substituting a system of liquor traffic under government control. The dry law will be repealed at the next session of the legislature in February, for out of a membership of 112, about 80 of the new legislators are pledged to take this action. It was a great victory for the Conservative government headed by Premier G. Howard Ferguson. Only one cabinet member, Dr. David Jamieson, was defeated. Sinclair and Raney, respectively the Liberal and Progressive dry leaders, won by narrow margins. William Nickle, until recently Premier Ferguson's attorney general, who left the government to support the dries, was beaten in Kingston by a majority of more than 2,000. His downfall was a demoralizing defeat for the dries. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are the only provinces of Canada that still cling to prohibition.

FOREIGNERS in Foochow, China, who are numerous, were in dire peril for some days while the Cantonese and northern troops were fighting for control of Fukien province. However, calls for protection were speedily answered and Japanese, British and French gunboats were hurried to the scene. To protect American lives and property the mine detachment vessel Hart was sent from Manila to Foochow. Latest reports of the fighting indicated that the Cantonese were having the best of it and would soon capture Foochow, Chekiang and the entire province.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign secretary, told the house of commons that the government opposed armed intervention in China and had taken all the steps it deemed necessary to protect British nationals in the war zone. As opposed to the recent pronouncement of the Cantonese commander is the report of the international commission headed by Silas H. Strawn on extraterritoriality in China. After eight months of study the commission recommends that extraterritorial rights be retained by the powers for the present, being progressively abolished only as changing conditions warrant, and that the administration of the laws be entrusted to a judiciary independent of the executive or the military authorities.

SECRETARY OF STATE KELLOGG has devised and formally proposed a plan which he believes will settle the age-old dispute between Peru and Chile over Tacna and Arica. He suggests that those provinces be ceded to Bolivia, now shut off from the sea, and that Peru and Chile receive compensation for public works constructed there. The provinces, under his plan, would be maintained as a perpetually demilitarized zone, the city of Arica would be made a free port and the Morro promontory would be established under international control as a memorial to the valor of both Chile and Peru with a monument on the headland commemorating the friendly settlement of the question.

Prompt resumption of diplomatic relations between Chile and Peru would be expected under the formula, which, Secretary Kellogg explained, "does not call for a moral surrender or anything that can be so construed, by one country to the other." Further, he said, its acceptance would embody "a settlement which South America as a whole would welcome as an insuring permanent peace and stability."

NICARAGUA'S troubles are not over by any means. Last week General Sacasa, the former vice president who was supported for the presidency by the revolutionists, landed at Puerto Cabezas with men and arms and announced his cabinet. He expects that Mexico and Guatemala will recognize him as president. The press of San Salvador is protesting against the American recognition of President Diaz. Sacasa arrived with two schooners from Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, and was escorted by a Mexican gunboat. General Moncada, commander of the rebels, has rejected the government's surrender proposals transmitted through Admiral Latimer.

HENRI BERENGER having refused reappointment as French ambassador to Washington, Paul Claudel, at present ambassador to Tokyo, has been selected for the place and the French cabinet has approved the appointment. M. Claudel is an author of considerable note and of delightful personality. Born at Lyons in 1870, he began his diplomatic career as attaché to Washington 30 years ago. Later he was consul to Canada. He lived in China nearly twenty years as consul. He was transferred to Frankfurt in 1912 as consul general, and later served as minister to Brazil, minister to Denmark, and was named ambassador to Japan in 1923.

FOREIGN MINISTER BRIAND, successfully defending his policy of re-establishing friendship between France and Germany, told the chamber of deputies that a peace policy is the only means of averting another calamitous war. He said the policies of Locarno and Thury were merely steps toward peace, adding that he and Herr Stresemann differed on many points but were trying to get together. Regarding the Rhineland, he said: "We are not on the Rhineland to throttle Germany, we are there to see that the treaty stipulations are carried out, and we have every reason to withdraw when we are satisfied. I am convinced the substitution of the League of Nations for the interallied control commission instead of weakening France's security would strengthen it."

M. Briand also took occasion to warn Italy not to get too gay. He said it was all right for the Italians to lose their tempers, but that they must not do it too often.

HERBERT HOOVER, secretary of commerce, says in his annual report that the year has been one of unprecedented progress for American industries and never has surpassed in the volume of production and consumption, in the physical quantity of exports and imports, and in the rate of wages. There has been practically no unemployment. He adds: "As in the preceding year there were a few points where conditions were less satisfactory, as in the New England textile industry, two or three sections of the agricultural industry, and the bituminous coal industry."

"On the whole, however, the country was able to maintain the highest standard of living in its history, a standard far above that in most other countries of the world at this or any other time. This represents a remarkable recovery from the great losses incurred by the nation in the World War."

Agriculture still lags behind other industries, Secretary Hoover concedes. "The steady advance in prices of agricultural commodities from the time of the great fall in 1920-21 up to the crop year 1924-25 has contributed to the restoration of agriculture, although there are still weak spots," says Mr. Hoover.

ONE of the most important attacks yet made on the Volstead act was repulsed by the Supreme court of the United States in an opinion that upheld that section of the act which limits to one pint in ten days the amount of spirituous or vinous liquor a physician may prescribe for a patient. Five of the justices held that this restriction is clearly valid under the power granted congress in the eighteenth amendment to enforce prohibition by appropriate legislation. Justices Sutherland, McReynolds, Stone and Butler in a dissenting opinion asserted that not only is the restriction an unlawful interference with the medical profession and the right of individual states to control medical practice, but that it is plain, from a reading of the eighteenth amendment, that congress and the states which ratified the amendment, sought only to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor for beverage purposes.

REVOLT in Albania, of which not much has been heard over here, has grown serious. But the news is now given out that Italy has signed a treaty of amity and co-operation with Albania, and Mussolini's government indicates that it will go the limit in supporting Achmed Zogu, head of the Albanian government. Yugo-Slavia, Greece and other neighbors are warned off.

"Trembles" and "Milk Sickness"

Recent Discoveries May Reduce Mortality From This Disease.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The close relation between the disease known as "trembles" in cattle and "milk sickness" of persons has been the subject of scientific investigation for many years. A recent outbreak of the disease in Illinois caused the death of 15 persons, according to reports reaching the United States Department of Agriculture early in October. The outbreak is a repetition of many similar ones throughout the country and recalls heavy death losses among early pioneers from a mysterious disease.

Recent experiments by Dr. James F. Couch, of the bureau of animal industry, have resulted in new information that promises to be beneficial to the public and the live stock industry. The experiments, supplementing those of other investigators, show conclusively that poisonous plants cause trembles in cattle, sheep, horses and other animals, that animals also may be poisoned without showing symptoms of trembles, and that milk and butter from cows so poisoned are dangerous to the consuming public. The results explain also a condition which observing farmers had been reluctant to believe, namely, that milk sickness among persons may occur in the winter, when the poisonous plants are dormant.

Summary of Findings.

A summary of the bureau's latest findings includes the following facts: Two plants are responsible for trembles in live stock. In the East and Central West the poisonous plant is the richweed, also known as white snakeroot. In Texas and New Mexico, where the animal malady is called "alkali disease," the poisonous plant is the rayless goldenrod. Richweed is a slender plant, from 2 to 4 feet high, with leaves from 3 to 5 inches long, pointed and thin. It is widely distributed in the eastern part of the United States and as far west as Minnesota and Nebraska, and as far south as Louisiana. It is found generally in rich soil in damp woods. Rayless goldenrod, known in some localities as Jimmy weed, is a stout, erect, tufted perennial herb, commonly from 1 to 2 feet, but it may grow taller under favorable conditions as on the banks of irrigating ditches. The leaves are narrow and about 1 to 2 inches long, usually with stout, stiff hairs on the margins.

Animals may be poisoned by the dry richweed plant—such as in lay—in winter, but still not have trembles. This fact is due to the presence of three poisonous substances in richweed, only one which causes symptoms of trembles in cattle and milk sickness in human beings. This poison, which is a complex alcohol, has been named "tremetol." The other two poisons are a resinous acid and a volatile oil. The poison of the rayless goldenrod has not been studied so completely, but is known to be dangerous when the plant is either green or dry.

Products Dangerous. Authentic records of numerous illnesses and deaths furnish abundant evidence that the products of poisoned animals are dangerous for human consumption. In some localities doctors have specialized in treating milk sickness and medical reports contain frequent references to the mystery of the disease, and of heavy "fatalities" and "panics" among settlers. Milk and butter from dairy cattle that have consumed either of the plants mentioned are considered gravely dangerous, though a conclusive chain of evidence leading directly to these products has not yet been established. This fact is due perhaps to the tendency of scientific workers to keep within their respective fields of animal and human pathology.

Even when milk sickness is not fatal to man, there usually follows a long period of illness and reduced vitality. Stock owners are advised to combat the poisonous plants mentioned by pulling or digging them up wherever found. Especially during the fall, animals also should be kept out of pastures infested with the poisonous plants.

As a further means of combating milk sickness and diagnosing suspected cases, Doctor Couch has developed a laboratory test for tremetol. Directions for making the test, which is best performed by laboratory workers, physicians, or druggists, will be furnished on application to the Pathological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Hens Running in Snow Do Not Lay Many Eggs

Hens that run freely in the snow must not be expected to lay eggs. The chill that is constantly communicated to their bodies will use up the extra heat and energy that are needed for egg production. A few very vigorous fowls may have the power to overcome the influence of snow and ice under the feet; but most fowls will simply stop laying and will forget to begin under such circumstances. Ordinarily fowls will stand still on snow or ice or on cold wet ground. This intensifies the chilling process. Keep them in, therefore, on dry clean litter and keep them busy and they will be ten times as likely to lay eggs as they would if left to roam about all day in the snow. They will be better off in every way, too.

Damage in Transit Cause of Egg Loss

Tests Show Injury Amounts to 1.65 Cents per Case.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The average money loss in value per case of eggs resulting from damage in transit amounted to 1.65 cents, according to tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture. The average loss per case ranged from .94 cents to 2.49 cents for the eight different kinds of packs described in detail in Department Circular No. 391-C. Tests to compare the merits of eight different methods of packing eggs for shipment and of straw and hay buffering in comparison with wood bracing of cases in carload shipments are reported. Data were obtained on twelve carloads shipped from points in Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Indiana to eastern markets.

In each test the eggs were handled and packed at point of shipment and rehandled at point of destination. The damaged eggs were classified as "blind checks," "checks" and "leakers." In loading cases of eggs in the refrigerator cars the straight-joint method was used in each test, and two cars, one straw or hay buffered and the other braced with wooden frames, were coupled together throughout the trip to market.

Impact-recording instruments were placed in each car and a record obtained of the shocks received. Accurate measurements also were made at destination of the shifting of the loads. The money loss from damage of eggs in transit was calculated by assigning the following values to the eggs: Sound-shell eggs, 32 cents per dozen; checks and blind checks, 28 cents per dozen; and leakers, 10 cents per dozen.

The average damage per case during shipment was 1.37 new leakers, 2.22 new checks, 1.35 new blind checks, 41 blind checks changed to checks, .94 blind checks changed to leakers and 1 check changed to leakers.

A copy of the new circular may be obtained free of charge, as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Unproductive Land Best Site for Growing Trees

"Farmers are overlooking a good bet when they allow unproductive land that might be growing trees to remain idle and fallow over a number of years," says the department of forestry of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. Inquiries concerning reforestation of idle lands lead the forestry men to believe many farmers have the idea that tree planting pays well only on large tracts, such as are owned by the government, communities, or large land holders. Actually, say foresters, more wood is cut from farmers' woodlots every year to "keep the home fires burning" than is cut for building material by lumbermen.

Farmers are near the time when a large and well-managed woodlot will be almost like so much money in the bank. Native trees, in farm woodlots which have been well cared for, are not unlike so many dollar bills standing on edge ready to be harvested and used to pay the feed bill.

Ohio Timothy Seed of Low Quality This Year

Timothy seed of this year's harvest is making a very poor showing in germination tests at the Ohio agricultural experiment station. An average of only 62 per cent of the seeds in samples thus far tested have sprouted, the samples ranging from 30 to 90 per cent. The quality of the 1925 seed is far lower than that of the 1925 seed, the samples of which are averaging 92 per cent.

Much of the seed of this year's crop is small, discolored, and moldy or molds readily in the germinator or in the ground.

As timothy seed does not lose its viability for several years it would seem advisable for those who have a supply of last year's seed, to sow it in preference to this year's seed. If this year's seed is sown it will be necessary in many cases to increase the rate of seeding to insure a good stand. With the poorer quality seed it would be necessary to double or even triple the usual amount of seed per acre.

Farm Hints

Apples or apple pomace may be fed to dairy cows as a substitute for corn silage.

New York is the first state in the Union in the production of cabbage and onions.

Bulk acid phosphate, at the present prices, is 30 per cent cheaper than that which is bagged.

Mulch the strawberry bed with material that is as free from seeds as possible, or the bed will become foul with weeds.

It is good practice to put lime on fall-plowed out ground that is to be seeded with clover or alfalfa in the spring, if it is sour.

Grapevines and berry bushes are often protected in localities where the winters are severe by bending them to the ground and covering them with straw and earth.

Don't Fuss With Mustard Plasters!

Don't mix a mess of mustard, flour and water when you can relieve pain, soreness or stiffness with a little clean, white Musterole. Musterole is made of pure oil of mustard and other helpful ingredients, and takes the place of mustard plasters. Musterole usually gives prompt relief from sore throat, bronchitis, tonsillitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, headache, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds of the chest (it may prevent pneumonia).



Porter's Pain King

Quickly Checks Coughs and Colds. Used Since 1871

How many years has the "Pain King Man" been calling at your home? More than 50 years ago, in 1871, Dr. Porter originated the idea of leaving medicine on a year's trial. Hundreds of thousands of bottles of Porter's Pain King are distributed every year on this fair plan by The Geo. H. Bunde Co., Fluga, Ohio. There is such a steady, all-the-year-round demand for Porter's Pain King, the original liniment, and Porter's Pain King Salve, that dealers everywhere now carry these standard home remedies in stock, and you need never be without them. Many users have written letters telling how good Porter's Pain King is, how many things they use it for, and often adding, "I would not be without it." Read the directions wrapped around the bottle.

SKIN BLEMISHES

pimples, blackheads, etc., cleared away easily and at little cost by

Resinol

Cornstalk Paper

Experts in the employment of the government have demonstrated that a very fair quality of paper can be manufactured from the common cornstalk. Paper suitable for books, magazines, and for a very fair quality of writing paper has been made and the experts declare that it would be possible in any corn-growing community for a paper mill to secure sufficient material of this character to keep the mill busy throughout the entire year.

Corn fodder can be grown purposely for paper pulp. It should be planted thickly and cut before it is old enough to bear grain.

More Bills
"Any mail for me today, sonny?"
"Yes, dad, a letter with a baby window."

If Back Hurts Begin on Salts

Flush Your Kidneys Occasionally by Drinking Quarts of Good Water

No man or woman can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Too much rich food creates acids which clog the kidney pores so that they sluggishly filter or strain only part of the waste and poisons from the blood. Then you get sick. Rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, constipation, dizziness, sleeplessness, bladder disorders often come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts, or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage, or attended by a sensation of scalding, begin to drink soft water in quantities; also get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any reliable pharmacy and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine.

This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to activity, also to help neutralize the acids in the system so they no longer cause irritation, thus often relieving bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink, which everyone can take now and then to help keep the kidneys clean and the blood pure, thereby often preventing serious kidney complications.

PAPER SHELL PECANS
High grade 50 to 100 lbs. 40c per lb. less amount 50c per lb. F. O. B. Fort Deposit, Ala. C. M. Davis.

