



1—Argentine presidential palace in Buenos Aires which was heavily guarded because of threatened revolutionary activities. 2—Col. Walter L. Bell of New York who has taken the job of establishing central stations for the feeding of the people of Soviet Russia. 3—Scene during the fire that destroyed the temporary building of the federal trade commission in Washington.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Santo Domingo Destroyed by Hurricane—Great Feat of French Flyers.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SANTO DOMINGO, capital of the Dominican republic and oldest settlement of the white race in the New world, was almost entirely destroyed by a tropical hurricane which swept the city for four hours. Nearly every building was razed and the number of dead in the city alone is believed at this writing to be about 800. The scenes of horror and distress are described in brief dispatches that came through after communication with the island had been partially restored.

President Rafael Trujillo himself took charge of the relief work that was started immediately, and the entire army of the republic was put to work to aid the suffering. Officials and newspapers of Santo Domingo appealed for help to the United States, and the Red Cross was quick to respond, as it always is. American Minister Curtis cabled the State department at Washington regarding the situation. He said he had not received reports from the interior of the island but that the loss of life there probably was small. In the neighborhood of the capital all bridges were wrecked, roads rendered impassable and telegraph wires had vanished. It was estimated that the speed of the wind was 150 miles an hour.

The terrific storm, moving in from the southeast, was headed for the eastern end of Cuba and the Florida straits. Communications throughout the entire region were disrupted for many hours. The Porto Rico liner Coamo, which was on its way to Santo Domingo, had a narrow escape, passing through the very center of the hurricane. It turned back and managed to reach San Juan in a battered and stripped condition. There were indications in reports received by the weather bureau in San Juan that the storm might turn into the Atlantic and endanger shipping lanes.

The Washington weather bureau believed the Florida coast was not endangered.

FOR the first time the Atlantic ocean has been crossed in a nonstop flight from Paris to New York. The feat was accomplished by Capt. Dieudonne Coste and Maurice Bellonte in their famous plane Question Mark in 37 hours, 18 minutes and 30 seconds. During this time, in fair weather and fog, daylight and night, their single motor never missed. Following generally the great north circle route, they averaged more than 100 miles an hour and landed at Curtiss field, Valley Stream, Long Island, at dusk, tired but jubilant.

Great crowds greeted the aviators at the field and in New York city, and they and the French government received the congratulations of high officials from President Hoover down and of our leading aviators. Among those who welcomed them as they landed were Col. Charles Lindbergh and his wife, Captain Coste, who had been planning the flight for a long time, said they were forced to dodge through dense mists and around storms, and their first American landing was the coast of Nova Scotia. Being informed that Col. W. E. Easterwood of Dallas, Texas, had offered \$25,000 to them if they would fly their plane to Dallas, they took off for that city early Thursday morning. This, according to hastily made plans, was to be the start of a tour of the country, toward the close of which the Frenchmen will be entertained at luncheon by President Hoover in the White House. The Question Mark will be flown back to Paris by Paul Codas and a mechanic, but Coste and Bellonte will return by steamship.

Naturally the people of France were jubilant over the flight made by their countrymen. Some of the Paris newspapers thought the chief importance of the flight was the demonstration to the Germans and the Italians that French aviators were not so helpless

as was supposed. It was announced that Coste, who is an officer of the Legion of Honor, would be made a commander and that Bellonte, who is a chevalier, would be made an officer. At the same time they are to get army promotion, Captain Coste to become a major and Bellonte, who is a noncommissioned officer, to become a second lieutenant.

FOLLOWING the successful revolution in Peru, there is threat of a similar movement in Argentina, and also reports tell of decided unrest in parts of Brazil. In Buenos Aires extraordinary military precautions were taken, apparently for the protection of President Hipolito Yrigoyen, and the press demanded the reasons. Then the students began demonstrating against the President and they and various leaders of the country demanded that the executive power in the hands of Vice President Martinez. There was much confusion in the cabinet, from which General Delleplane, minister of war, resigned, and the government didn't seem to know just what to do. The public was nervous, too, and business suffered severely. Yrigoyen, who remained in his residence, was reported to be seriously ill.

With Col. Sanchez Cerro firmly established as President of Peru, conditions there settled down to approximate normalcy. Legula, the deposed President, was taken from the warship on which he attempted to escape and put in prison to await trial. A decree by the revolutionary junta created a national tribunal of accounts to investigate all charges of graft made against former government employees, and those with whom they did business. Sweeping economies in the government services were made and all licensed gambling was suppressed.

Lieutenant Commander Harold B. Grow, the American who was director general of the Legula government's air forces, was still held in prison under threat of court-martial proceedings on charges of violating the military code. Charles W. Sutton, American engineer, was in the national penitentiary accused of mishandling funds on an irrigation project.

The Brazilian trouble centers in the state of Rio Grande do Sul and Dr. Osvaldo Aranha was said to be leader of a discontented faction that threatened a revolutionary outbreak.

PRESIDENT HOOVER has accepted invitations to deliver four addresses in six days early in October, and the political observers in Washington consider that the opening of his campaign in behalf of the Republican party's efforts to retain its command of congress at the November elections. The President will make his speeches in three widely separated states and in his journeying will pass through other states with opportunities to meet some of their people.

First of the scheduled addresses is that before the American Bankers' association in Cleveland on October 2, and presumably it will be on finance and business. The American Legion will hear Mr. Hoover in Boston the morning of October 6; and that afternoon he will speak before the American Federation of Labor in the same city, probably dealing with unemployment. Next day, October 7, the President will deliver the address at the Kings Mountain battle anniversary celebration. He will detain at Kings Mountain, which is in North Carolina, and will speak a few miles over the border in South Carolina. A great part of his audience will be drawn from North Carolina and Tennessee, both of which states gave him their electoral votes in 1928.

INVESTIGATION of campaign expenditures in Illinois by Senator Nye's committee has developed a curious situation. Ruth Hanna McCormick, Republican candidate for the senate, felt the inquiry into her disbursements in the primary campaign had become persecution, and charged that her office had been broken into and her papers ransacked by agents of the committee. So she employed a detective agency to investigate the North Dakota senator and his employees; and then her sleuths in turn were shadowed by other detectives. Mrs. McCormick openly admitted her

action and asked: "What is Senator Nye going to do about it?" In his reply Mr. Nye called the method and practice of Ruth's agents "shoddy, scabby, unprincipled, unconscionable and contemptible," and he called a special session of his committee in Chicago for the purpose of questioning those same agents. The information they gave only served to make the situation more confused, with charges and countercharges of shadowing, proposed treachery and threats. Nye then announced an adjournment to September 15, declaring that the committee would not be "diverted from its clearly defined duty by any smoke screen laid down through a will to threaten, intimidate and influence."

PROBABLY J. Reuben Clark of Utah, now counselor of the American embassy in Mexico City, will be selected to succeed Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow. He is said to be the only man at the embassy besides Mr. Morrow who is thoroughly conversant with conditions in Mexico, and is in a position to continue the good relations between the two governments. It is believed that his appointment would meet the warm approval of President Ortiz Rubio.

CHAIRMAN LEGGE of the federal farm board made a speech before the New York state senate at Syracuse that aroused the protests of organized labor. He said the farmers' increased tax rates are due "largely to the advance in labor rates," and added that "on many manufactured articles 80 per cent of the wholesale price can be directly traced to somebody's pay envelope."

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor immediately telegraphed Mr. Legge asking him to correct the statement because it was "neither justifiable nor correct." Mr. Green said:

"Since 1914 the cost of wages to employers has changed five-tenths of 1 per cent only. In 1913 employers in the United States paid 16.8 per cent of the wholesale price of their products to workers in wages. In 1927 they paid 17.5 per cent.

WARD T. VAN ORMAN, America's leading balloonist, won the International balloon race for the Gordon Bennett trophy with the Goodyear VIII. The contest started near Cleveland, Ohio, and Van Orman landed his bag near Canton, Mass., having traveled approximately 550 miles. Capt. Ernest Demuyter, pilot of the Belgian entry, the Belgica, was second with 435 miles, but it was said he might be disqualified because an assistant left the balloon via the drag rope to give it a longer flight.

SECRETARY of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde fears the drought in the Middle West is to continue and to spread northward. He called a meeting of the state chairmen of relief for September 10 in Washington.

"The drought is not over yet," said Mr. Hyde. "It seems that a new drought may be starting in the area north of the belt so hard hit in July and the first part of August. Fortunately, a large part of the production of wheat and small grains is harvested."

The rising prices of corn, live stock, and other commodities due to the drought partly has compensated farmers in the central states for their losses, Mr. Hyde said.

MAJ. GEN. HENRY T. ALLEN, retired, who commanded the American army of occupation in Germany after the armistice, died suddenly of heart disease at Buena Vista Springs, Pa. The general was born at Sharpsburg, Ky., in 1859 and graduated from the military academy at West Point in 1882. Soon after this he made an excursion into Alaska as an explorer, and then, in rapid succession, his army assignments carried him to Russia, Germany, Cuba and the Philippines, and into Mexico with Pershing's punitive expedition. He went to France as a division commander, and later was a corps chief in the A. E. F. Distinguished service won for him the coveted honor of heading the American forces on the Rhine.

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Cutting Sweet Clover for Hay

Many Farmers Make Big Mistake in Allowing Crop to Stand.

Many farmers make a grave mistake by allowing sweet clover to stand too long before cutting for hay. Sweet clover should be cut while it is in the bud stage and not after it is in bloom. The biennial white blossomed sweet clover develops a coarse stem as it is passing through the bud stage. This fact makes it so succulent that it is an impossibility to cure it and poisonous substances develop in the stem. North Dakota has found that many animals have died by the eating of this half-cured sweet clover.

Avoid Spoiled Clover.
We desire at this time to warn our farmers against the putting up of spoiled sweet clover hay, says R. A. Moore of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. Unless one can cut it at the proper time for hay, it is altogether best to leave it run into the seed stage and cut it for seed or pasture the same. Undoubtedly the greatest good derived from sweet clover will be from pasture and from the turning of sweet clover as a soil enricher. For these two great purposes sweet clover has no equal.

Sow With Cereal.
It really pays any farmer, no matter what cereal crop he grows, to sow sweet clover with such cereal crop mainly for plowing under. Often one gets a good cutting of hay in the fall when the sweet clover has been sown with oats, barley, or spring wheat. The fall cutting of sweet clover, as a rule, makes exceptionally fine hay and no evil effects so far have been discovered from the use of the hay which is acquired from sweet clover the first fall after seeding. We also usually have good hay making weather in August and September when this first cutting can be taken and do not have the frequent showers that usually obtain in the early part of June when sweet clover is ready to be cut for hay the second year after seeding.

Rat Poison Fatalities Show Material Decline

At the second annual conference of the Eastern Rodent-Control district, held in Washington, it was reported that clippings from thousands of newspapers throughout America indicated a material decline in the number of accidental human deaths from rat poison during 1929.

Since the sales and use of exterminators have not decreased, the conference concluded that the diminishing death rate is due to the increased, nation-wide use of powdered red squill, which is unique as an exterminator in that it is deadly to rats and mice but harmless to humans, livestock, dogs, cats, poultry and even baby chicks. It is highly recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Contaminated Hog Lot Is Cause of Diarrhea

Diarrhea in young pigs is usually caused by being in old contaminated hog lots and is due to infection. Pigs at this age also get diarrhea when kept in apparently clean quarters, if not allowed to get out on clean ground. Keep them in clean dry quarters and out of old muddy lots. If they get outside, put them on clean pasture, not previously used for hogs for at least one year.

Add middlings to the milk and make a thick slop. It would also be better to feed shelled corn until they are older. Give two ounces castor oil, then give five grains each of salol and subnitrate of bismuth, three or four times daily.

Selecting Boar Pigs to Be Used for Breeding

The season is at hand for sizing up spring farrowed boar pigs to be used for breeding purposes. If a boar pig is six months old and has been normally developed to that age, he will show any tendencies he may have towards undesirable conformation. In selecting a young boar one should see his sire and dam and make inquiry into the breeding qualities of his ancestry, particularly with respect to prolificacy. In addition to this information concerning the feeding qualities of the ancestry is a valuable index of desirable qualities.

Alfalfa in "Egypt"

Alfalfa, the best of hay crops, can be grown in southern Illinois if conditions are made suitable for the plant, according to D. C. Maxwell of the University of Illinois. The first requirements of the southern soils is good drainage, which is bad in some sections of the state due to impervious subsoil. The rolling and well-drained soils need lime and some humus in general to make a success of alfalfa production.

Smaller Turkeys

It is too often the rule that all turkeys reaching marketable weight are sold on the Thanksgiving market and the process repeated at Christmas time, those left constituting the next season's breeding flock. The result of such a practice is smaller turkeys raised with each succeeding season—and fewer of them—for this practice insures the retention of the least thrifty birds.

Make War on Pocket Gophers in October

Spread Out Poisoned Wheat in Systematic Manner.

Pocket gophers, pests of alfalfa fields, have life habits that tend to lull the farmers into allowing them more security than they deserve. In spring and summer when the alfalfa grower is in his field cutting his hay crop he finds new evidences of the multiplication of pocket gophers in the form of new mounds of loose earth thrown up from the tunnels they dig. It is not until late in September or until October that the mounds multiply. All during spring and summer the pocket gophers are rearing their young and working from the old tunnels, clipping and eating the tap roots and laterals of the alfalfa and causing scanty nourishment or death to the plants. The animals are out of sight, but they are really busy at work. Each pair of old pocket gophers is raising four or five youngsters that are intense individualists and that in fall will strike out for themselves, dig their own burrows, make the fields bumpy and difficult for the hay makers, and prepare for more multiplication the next spring.

The practical procedure for ridding the fields of pocket gophers is to let them make a fair start with their new burrows in the fall, and then put out poisoned wheat in a systematic manner so that all may have their fill. In the autumn fields the new burrows can be located easily and effectively, and this is the season when the pocket gophers are laying in their winter hoard of food.

Suggestions Made to Avoid Hog Flu Losses

The following suggestions are made as offering means of avoiding losses due to hog flu:

1. Have animals accustomed to their winter quarters before time for unseasonable weather. Do not wait until cold rains or snow have fallen to provide good shelter. Herds that are hoggish down corn should not be allowed to sleep in the open but should be trained to seek good sleeping quarters every night.

2. Furnish an abundance of clean, dry bedding for sleeping quarters. Avoid dampness or dust by frequent change of bedding.

3. Avoid closed, unventilated shelter. Overheated hogs are the ones most apt to contract respiratory diseases through chilling on leaving the house in the morning.

4. Keep the hogs' bowels in good condition, not with drugs but with proper feed. Linseed meal is laxative and may well be used for this purpose.

Feeding Soil Bacteria to Release Fertility

"Feed the bacteria and they will feed you," is a slogan that is true in relation to soil fertility, according to O. H. Sears, University of Illinois. Bacteria are largely responsible for the changes in soil whereby soil fertility is liberated to produce good crops.

"Plowing under straw just ahead of a corn crop has a detrimental effect on the corn crop, as the organisms that break down the straw use the nitrates of the soil that should go to corn, while if the straw is plowed under in the fall the straw may favor the utilization of nitrates by bacteria and thus prevent the leaching of nitrates during the dormant season of the wheat plants."

Rotating Clover

If a large field of clover is grown as a part of a crop rotation and hogs are moved from one field to another during successive seasons, as a part of a sanitation scheme, the crop may be handled in the following manner: A cultivated crop such as corn should preferably precede it but this is not necessary. It is most advantageous to follow sweet clover with a tilled crop to eradicate volunteer plants not desired in the rotation.

FARM FACTS

Plenty of exercise, less grain and more roughage, such as alfalfa, will tend to prevent a large amount of paralysis in pregnant ewes.

When the cows fall off in production rapidly it indicates lack of sufficient nutrients. Some supplement should be provided at once.

Sunflower seeds in limited amount make splendid winter feed for chickens. Because of the tough fibrous hull, it does not do to feed in great amounts.

Low prices for eggs and making room for the growing pullets are two good reasons for reducing the laying flock at the same time the roosters leave the farm.

One of the more common troubles on many farms is overcrowding in the hog house. Hogs compelled to pile up become too hot and the building will likely be damp and steamy.

The calf's digestive capacity is not large enough to allow it to consume enough grain alone to meet its needs. Some grain should be fed all through the summer as well as in the winter.

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Gull Crosses Atlantic

A black-headed gull from Europe has been found among the native gulls of Newburyport, near Boston. It is the first of its species ever recorded in North America, and the only explanation for its appearance there is that it must have flown across the Atlantic. The suggestion has been advanced that the gull was driven out to sea by a gale, and then, being unable to return to land, flew right across the ocean. It has now been captured and placed on exhibition at the Museum of Natural History in Boston.

Hold It Up

If you should smash your fingernail badly, hold the hand up for at least an hour, so that the blood drains out of the finger. This will prevent the blood from congealing at the smashed place and cause an ugly discoloration of the nail.

Just Make Excuses

Some people know how to make such good excuses that they don't try to do anything else.—Fort Worth Star-Telegram.



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