

1—View in the water front section of Santo Domingo after the terrible hurricane that wrecked the city and killed about 4,000 persons. 2—Peruvian cavalry guarding the United States embassy in Lima following the revolt that overthrew President Leguia. 3—German battleship Hindenburg, sunk at Scapa Flow and raised by the British, being taken by tugs to Rosyth to be broken up for junk.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Results of Maine Election and the Primaries in Other States.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

ONE state election and a bunch of primaries served to keep up the interest in politics. From the varied results the advocates of repeal or modification of prohibition derived considerable comfort, believing that the big dry majority in congress will be somewhat reduced by November elections.

In the Maine election the Republicans were victorious, putting their candidates in every major office. Gov. William Tudor Gardiner was re-elected, defeating Edward C. Moran, Jr. Congressman Wallace H. White, Jr. of Lewiston was chosen to succeed Senator Arthur P. Gould by a large majority, and all four seats in the lower house were won by Republicans. The Hoover administration was the main issue, and though the Republicans won, their majorities were much cut down as compared with those of two years ago.

Of the primaries, those of the Republicans in Michigan were the most interesting. Senator James Couzens, who is a moderate wet, won re-nomination over Chase S. Osborn, dry. Representative Louis C. Crampton, a dry leader in the house and recognized as the spokesman of the Anti-Saloon league, was defeated by Jesse P. Wocott, an avowed wet, and three other wet candidates for the house won nominations, at least one of them beating a dry. Wilbur M. Brucker, attorney general, defeated former Gov. Alex J. Groesbeck for the gubernatorial nomination. In Detroit on the same day Frank Murphy was elected mayor to succeed Charles E. Bowles who was recalled in July.

Briefly, here are results in other primaries:

South Carolina—Democrats nominated James Byrnes, a dry, for the senate, defeating Senator Cole Blease.

Colorado—Republicans chose George H. Shaw, opposed by the Anti-Saloon league, for the Phipps seat in the senate, turning down W. V. Hodges, endorsed by the dry organization. Edward P. Costigan was nominated by the Democrats.

Louisiana—Gov. Huey Long defeated Senator Hansdell for the Democratic senatorial nomination after a sensational campaign.

New Hampshire—Republicans nominated John G. Winant for governor. Democrats named Albert W. Noone, eighty-four years old and a wet, for both governor and senator.

Delaware—Republicans renominated Senator Hastings and Congressman R. G. Honston, both dry; Irene DuPont, Republican leader, announced he would support former Senator Thomas F. Bayard, wet, whom the Democrats nominated for the senate.

Washington—John F. Miller, veteran dry congressman from Seattle, defeated for re-nomination by Republicans by Ralph A. Horr, an active wet.

Georgia—Democrats renominated Senator W. J. Harris and chose G. H. Carswell for governor.

Arizona—George W. P. Hunt won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination for the eighth time.

ENTRY of another woman candidate has made the senatorial campaign in Illinois a three-cornered affair, with small projections in the shape of several minor aspirants who have no chance of election. James Hamilton Lewis, the Democratic nominee, continues his serene way as a wringing wet. Representative Ruth Hanna McCormick, regular Republican nominee, found it necessary or advisable to modify her dry stand to the extent of promising to abide by the result of the referendum on prohibition. Thereupon Mrs. Lottie Holman O'Neill entered the race by petition as an unqualified dry. She received the endorsement of the state Anti-Saloon league, but the W. C. T. U. declined to pledge her its support, concentrating instead on the referendum. Colonel Lewis said he feared the battle between the two women would work

to his disadvantage, but his apprehension—if any—was not shared by his supporters. The activities of Senator Nye's campaign fund probing committee, it was thought by many, would help rather than harm Mrs. McCormick's chances.

FURTHER support for the anti-prohibitionists was provided by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, who after a silence of two years came out with a statement that he favored repeal of the Eighteenth amendment, which, he says, has fostered excessive drinking, led to corruption and hypocrisy, brought about disregard for law and flooded the country with untaxed and illicit liquor. The governor strongly declared his opposition to the return of the saloon, but urged a new constitutional provision that would return to the states exclusive control over the sale of intoxicants.

SOUTH AMERICA revolutions sometimes are swift in action. The one in Argentina is a case in point. Within a few days the military junta headed by Gen. Jose Uriburu gained complete control of the country and President Yrigoyen, sick and abandoned by his cabinet, was forced to resign. Later he was placed aboard the cruiser Belgrano and permitted to leave the country, presumably for Montevideo, Uruguay.

Provisional President Uriburu and his government took steps to restore normal conditions and sternly suppressed all disorders, establishing martial law throughout the country. The populace was ordered to turn in all arms on pain of severe punishment. Uriburu showed himself especially anxious to obtain the recognition of the United States, declaring he would do all in his power to co-operate fully with this country and planning to send a good man to fill the ambassadorship in Washington which has long been vacant. It was understood that Dr. Manuel F. Malbrán, former ambassador to both the United States and Chile, probably would be appointed.

AMERICANS held for trial in Peru by the Cerro government have been released from custody. Lieut. Com. Harold B. Grow, who is accused of planning to bomb the city of Arequipa, denies this flatly but says he prefers to have Peru decide his fate without any foreign pressure.

Bolivia is in something of a ferment, martial law having been declared in La Paz, the capital. In Panama President Arosemena appointed an entire new cabinet, which is considered a big victory for Rodolfo Chiari, leader of the National Liberal party. Chiari now is the virtual dictator, controlling the president, legislature and cabinet.

BRIAND'S plan for a federation of European states was presented to the eleventh annual session of the League of Nations assembly at Geneva by its proponent, the French foreign minister. He had previously set it before the League's council, which contented itself with patting him on the back and passing the scheme along. M. Briand's speech was much the same as he delivered a year ago when first proposing the federation and he did not attempt to offer details. He said the replies to his memorandum showed the response of Europe was "firm in adherence to the principles of European collaboration," and declared the proposed union must necessarily work in close co-operation with the League of Nations. He denied again that the union would run counter to or be in any way inimical to the United States. Statesmen had told him, on the other hand, he declared, that relations between Europe and America could more easily be strengthened by existence of a European organization.

"Twenty-seven nations have studied this question," he concluded. "Twenty-seven nations have said 'yes it can be done.' There it is before you. Go, March on. Accomplish peace!"

Arthur Henderson, replying for Great Britain, caustically demanded that the continental nations disarm or quit talking peace.

Though the assembly had on its agenda such subjects as removal of tariff barriers, the world economic crisis and the opium question, its chief concern was with war and

peace. It had been hoped that the disputes between France and Italy could be settled in conferences between Briand and Dino Grandi, the Italian foreign minister, but the latter departed hurriedly for Rome without explanation. Conversations on the naval question, however, were held by experts of the two countries. Nicholas Titulesco, former Rumanian minister to Great Britain, was elected president of the assembly.

MARSHAL PILSUDSKI, now premier, war minister and general boss of Poland, opened his fight with the chamber of deputies in characteristic fashion. He caused the incarceration of former Premier Witos and seventeen former members of parliament who are opposing him, thus greatly cramping the campaign of his foes in the campaign for the elections on November 16. The opposition appealed in vain to the minister of justice and then started riots in the streets of Warsaw, which resulted only in more arrests.

MAHATMA GANDHI will not attend the round table conference on India to be held in London, having been omitted from the list of those invited. However, the delegates at the big meeting will include a large number of the most brilliant men of India, and enough of them are ardent nationalists to make it certain that their country's desire for at least independence will be ably presented. More than half of the delegates listed have publicly advocated dominion status for India.

PHYSICIANS, nurses, relief workers and vast quantities of food, clothing and medicines, from the United States, Cuba, Haiti and Porto Rico, reached Santo Domingo, and an army of men was put to work cleaning up the storm-stricken capital of the Dominican republic. The danger of pestilence was lessened when a supply of water was obtained and the streets were cleared of bodies and debris.

RELIEF for the unemployment situation through restriction of immigration has been undertaken by President Hoover. He announced that the State department, through its consular agents abroad, would refuse visas to alien laborers seeking work in this country. The action is taken under the authority of a section of the law which permits exclusion of immigrants who are liable to become a public charge.

FLYING back from Texas, Coste and Bellonte, the French transatlantic aviators, reached Washington and there received the official tribute of the nation for their great feat. President Hoover received them in the rose garden of the White House, told them their flight had brought new glory to the whole human race, and entertained them at luncheon. Then at a big civic banquet Vice President Curtis and other prominent men praised them as "daring ambassadors of the air" whose achievement rivaled that of Charles A. Lindbergh. There was also a reception at the French embassy and a trip to Arlington National cemetery where the aviators laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

John O. Donaldson, one of America's best known pilots, was killed when his plane crashed at the Philadelphia municipal airport. Donaldson served with the United States air forces in the World war. He attained the rank of captain and officially was credited with eight victories over German planes. He received the Distinguished Service cross and the prince of Wales personally decorated him with the British Distinguished Flying cross. Four other decorations for valor attested his bravery.

DEATH came last week to Simon W. Straus of New York and Chicago, an outstanding American financier who, through real estate bond issues, financed the construction of many of the most famous buildings in the country. Others who passed were Leonard Busby, head of the Chicago surface lines; Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, daughter-in-law of President Grant; Rear Admiral Simpson, U. S. A. retired, and Arthur T. Vance, veteran editor of the Pictorial Review.

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Mexico Plans to Revive Farming

Employs American Experts to Restore Prosperity of Agriculture.

Urbana, Ill.—Mexico, "cradle of wars," has set out to restore an industry which in the more troubled times of 20 years ago proved its undoing, and it has summoned an Illinois authority to help do the job.

H. W. Mumford, dean of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, and director of the state agricultural experiment station and extension service, has been appointed along with two other American agricultural authorities to serve on a commission which will study the live stock, educational and other phases of the republic's farming industry and make recommendations for their development. Members of the commission are now in Mexico carrying out their assignment.

Back in 1911 money accumulated by the Madero family of Chihuahua from stock raising supplied the sinews of war for the overthrow of the Diaz government. That benevolent dictator, who ruled between 1876 and 1910, is credited with having done more for the progress of Mexico, one of the world's richest treasure lands, than had been achieved by the republic in all the centuries of its previous history.

United States Plan Appeals.

Now stock raising in the rich republic is not as prosperous as it once was, Mexican officials realize, however, that the industry can be made just as potent a force for building up good government as it was for tearing it down 20 years ago. Through the help of the Illinois expert and the two other members of the commission, Mexico hopes to bolster its live stock raising business and build up its agricultural education system after the pattern of agricultural colleges in the United States.

Thus is the republic, sometimes spoken of as "a wondrous storehouse of nature's wealth," taking another step to emerge from the fierce internal struggle which has retarded its progress for years.

Cattlemen in the past have found in the broad pampas of Mexico a paradise of grazing land from which each year they reaped millions of profits. Hides constitute an important export to the United States. Ninety per cent of all the kinds of fruit grown in the world flourish in Mexico and every variety of grain found in the United States abounds even more luxuriantly in the rich soils of that favored land. Millions of acres are densely forested with trees whose woods are the most valuable in the world for industrial purposes.

The most important Mexican plant

is the agave, or maguey. Fibers of the maguey are used to make paper and rope and its huge leaves as thatches for houses. Mexico produces normally about 100,000,000 bushels of corn annually, or about one-third as much as Illinois. The frijole, or Mexican bean, is grown in every one of the 25 states and two territories. Sisal hemp, which has made Yucatan one of the richest states in Mexico, is used largely in the manufacture of binder twine for American harvesters.

In naming Dean Mumford as one of three American counselors on its agricultural problems, the Mexican government has selected one of the foremost live stock authorities of the United States. He was one of the first, if not the first, authorities in the country to recognize the importance of marketing studies in experiment station work. The first bulletin ever published on the marketing of a live stock product is the "Production and Marketing of Wool," issued in 1900 by the Michigan experiment station. Credit is given him for doing the pioneering work in standardizing market classes and grades of live stock.

Developed Feeding Tests.

He was one of the first to recognize the inadequacy of the results from the usual live stock feeding trials in animal nutrition work. It was he who inaugurated the practice now common with all experiment stations of using carload lots instead of just a few animals in these feeding experiments. The animal husbandry department which he developed at the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, is perhaps the first real comprehensive one that the country had.

He served on the national farmers' live stock marketing committee of fifteen from which evolved the producers' live stock marketing agencies, now acclaimed as the most successful vol-

Turkey Seeks Date of the End of Polygamy

Istanbul.—In an effort to calculate how soon the last Turkish polygamist family may be expected to die out, the Turkish authorities are shortly to take a census throughout the country. Many families still are practicing polygamy within the law, inasmuch as they are the overflow from the polygamy regime which was abolished a few years ago.

It is believed that the polygamists have been diminishing at a great rate during the last few years, and special statistics will be drawn up regarding them in the forthcoming general count of the Turkish population.

The most important Mexican plant

untary co-operative marketing enterprise in the country.

During the summer of 1929 he served as a member of the American commission to study German agriculture. He also has investigated live stock conditions in Argentina, and on another occasion did similar work in France, Great Britain, Belgium, and Holland.

Michigan State college, from which he was graduated and which he later served as a staff member, distinguished him several years ago by awarding him the honorary degree of doctor of agriculture.

Serving with him on the Mexican commission will be Director Fabian Garcia of the New Mexico agricultural experiment station and Dr. John W. Gilmore, an agronomist of the college of agriculture, University of California.

Wild Life Suffers by Drought and Fires

New York.—Drought and forest fires have taken an enormous toll of wild life and fish throughout the United States, according to reports reaching the American Game Protective association with national headquarters here. The depletion of game and fish, it is believed, will be felt for years.

Birds and beasts, fish and fowl, have suffered alike, from both causes. The large number of forest fires destroyed countless number of wild folk. Ashes and burned timber falling into lakes, streams and swamps, formed a deadly kind of lye and poisoned fish life.

The drought lowered water levels of streams and lakes, in many cases drying them up, leaving the fish dead on the hard-baked bottoms.

"Because of these events, it is all the more imperative for all of us to devote every effort to conserve the decimated ranks and schools of our wild life and fish," Carlos Avery, president of the American Game Protective association, said. "Alarming as the situation is, we can not only conserve what we have left, but we can restore the losses if the public will turn to and help their state game and fish commissions.

"Tie up your dogs, pen up your house cats; for both take enormous toll daily of wild life, and then ask your commission to tell you what to do to help restore the wild folk."

Danger Sign Erected for Whirlpool "Fools"

Winnipeg.—"Danger—Only Fools Enter Here."

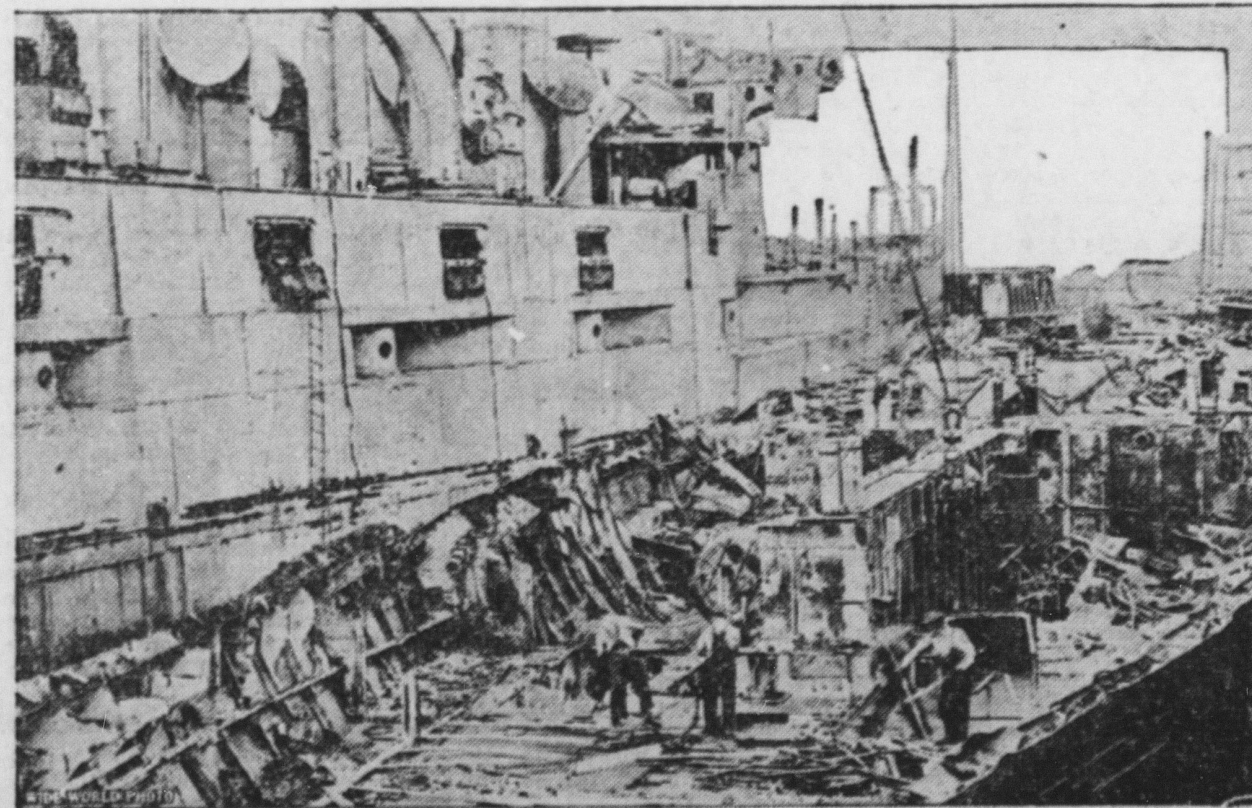
This sign, in letters five feet high, surmounted with a huge skull and crossbones, marks the deep whirlpools at Seven Sisters falls.

The swift current has claimed the lives of several rugged swimmers this season, and a power company went to considerable expense to erect the signs to prevent further tragedies.

Wins Safety Prize; Is Killed by Truck

London.—Leslie Skinner, twelve, won the first prize at school for an essay on safety first, and was killed in the street by a truck the next day.

Once Fine Cruisers Are Being Scrapped



Two of the United States' most efficient cruisers of a generation ago, the Huron (right) and the Charleston, are being scrapped by a commercial junk concern on the waterfront of Seattle.

NEW CASCADE DISCOVERED NEAR THE VICTORIA FALLS

Series of Gorgeous Waterfalls Found in South Africa by an Englishman.

London, England.—A series of gorgeous waterfalls never before seen by a European and practically unknown to natives has been discovered in South Africa by Farquhar B. Macrae of the northern Rhodesian civil service, and described by him in a report to the Royal Geographical society.

One of the falls is 200 feet in height, 23 feet higher than the Niagara falls, and rivals in beauty the famous Victoria falls, which are about twenty miles distant. This fall is, however, only one of a series following each other in rapid succession, so that the total effect is that of a much greater drop totaling 334 feet. They are known to the natives as the Chingkwasi falls and are on the Chunga river, which empties into the Zam-

bezi. It is on the Zambezi river that the Victoria falls are located.

In describing the Chingkwasi, Mr. Macrae says:

"The main Chingkwasi fall is a fine sight. Numerous green ferns grow in holes and cracks in the stone and the water dashes down over the smooth face of the rock, spouting out in little plumes of spray wherever it meets an obstacle. In times of flood it must be an awe-inspiring sight during the few hours that such a short river would remain at its maximum height."

A few miles from the Chingkwasi Mr. Macrae found another impressive series of five falls. The largest of these has a drop of 83 feet.

"Below this fall the scenery is most imposing. Towering basalt precipices rise on either side of the river, which is never more than 100 feet broad and is generally consid-

erably narrower. At one point the cliffs can not well be less than 400 feet high and are probably higher. They rise in one sheer wall from the water's edge. The general impression of height is greater than that conveyed to an observer standing at the bottom of the palm grove at the Victoria falls."

Bride's Pet Dog Placed in the Receiving Line

Boston.—"Smudge," the tiny pet Pekinese of the bride, occupied a place in the receiving line at the wedding reception of the former Miss Ellen Hemenway Taintor, who became the bride of Yann Dedons de Pierrefeu in the Unitarian church at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

The little dog, arrayed with neck bow of broad white satin ribbon, keenly felt the importance of the occasion as he greeted the fashionable guests with short, snappy yelps and extended paw, from a ribbon-trimmed basket, which rested upon a table in the reception room.