



1—View of the Stromboli volcano, north of Sicily, which broke out in violent eruption. 2—Modern hospital for tuberculosis patients just opened near Athens, the gift of American philanthropists to Greece. 3—Testing the new three-inch mobile anti-aircraft guns at the proving grounds of the United States army at Aberdeen, Md.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Philip La Follette Defeats Governor Kohler in the Wisconsin Primaries.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WHAT'S in a name? A great deal, up in Wisconsin, if the name happens to be La Follette. Philip F., second son of the founder of the dynasty and brother of Robert who holds the senatorial seat the father held for years, decided he wanted to be governor of the Badger state, so the Republicans in their primary refused to renominate Walter J. Kohler and gave the nomination to young Philip by a majority of about 110,000. Mr. Kohler has been admittedly an excellent chief executive and as a large employer of labor he is notably philanthropic; but he is a moderate conservative, is quite wealthy, and his name is not La Follette.

Politicians in Wisconsin held that, besides the great drawing power of the family name, a big factor in the La Follette landslide was the drive made for the factory vote, for Philip and his campaigners laid particular stress on unemployment, bringing in the economic situation in the country generally. In his factories at the town that bears his name Mr. Kohler has kept his full forces at work on full time throughout the period of depression, but Philip made capital out of the fact that Kohler in 1928 campaigned on the Hoover and prosperity keynote. The young man seems to have inherited much of his father's ability as a political orator and the labor vote went to him in imposing numbers. He carried 63 of the 71 counties, and the La Follette group nominated congressional candidates in nine of the eleven districts, gaining one seat.

La Follette is opposed by Charles E. Hammersley, Democratic nominee, but in Wisconsin Republican nomination is considered equivalent to election.

RESULTS of primaries and conventions in other states were evidently influenced by the unfavorable economic and employment conditions, the new tariff law and dissatisfaction of the farmers with the doings of the federal farm board. As for the prohibition question, the dregs had some chances to cheer, though leaders of the wets thought Tuesday was "really a very damp day." In Massachusetts William M. Butler, dry, obtained the Republican senatorial nomination, defeating Eben S. Draper, a wet; and the Democrats put up Marcus A. Coolidge, wet, for the senate. Delaware Democrats nominated Thomas F. Bayard, wet, to oppose Senator Daniel O. Hastings, renominated by the Republicans. The Republicans of Connecticut chose Lieut. Gov. E. E. Rogers, a dry, as their candidate for governor and adopted a platform calling for restoration of liquor control to the states. In November Mr. Rogers will be opposed by Dr. Wilbur L. Cross, the wet Democratic nominee.

Wets in the Republican party in New York didn't do so well as they had expected in the congressional primaries, but they did score some notable victories, and it was certain there would be a hot fight over the liquor question in the impending state convention. United States Attorney Charles H. Tuttle, leading possibility for the gubernatorial nomination, created something of a sensation by resigning his office and declaring himself in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth amendment. Prohibition leaders said if he were nominated the state Republican dry vote would "just stay at home" on election day. The liquor question did not enter into the Democratic primary contests in the Empire state.

SENATOR NYE's committee on campaign expenditures wound up its hearings in Chicago with several hectic sessions in the course of which the chairman denied flatly that the committee or its agents were in any way responsible for the tapping of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick's telephone

wires or for other espionage which she charges to their account. He therefore refused to listen formally to her accusations. However, photographs showing the wire tapping were shown the committee by T. B. Thompson, publisher of a Rockford newspaper which Mrs. McCormick controls, and he also managed to get into the record the charge that this was the work of the committee or its investigators, coupled with the warning that the incident would be kept in the public mind.

PRESIDENT HOOVER named three more men to be members of the new tariff board. They are Prof. John Lee Coulter of North Dakota, at present chief economist of the tariff commission, and E. B. Brossard, chairman of the outgoing board. Republicans; and Alfred P. Dennis of Maryland, Democrat.

Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi indicated that the Democrats would oppose confirmation of all three, as well as of Henry P. Fletcher, previously appointed chairman of the commission. He had nothing to say against Thomas Walker Page of Virginia, Democrat, also named some time ago.

SECRETARY of the Interior Wilbur went out to Nevada and formally inaugurated work on the \$165,000,000 Boulder dam by driving a silver spike into a tie of the railroad that will be used to haul material. As he wielded the sledge he said: "I have the honor to name this dam after a great engineer, who really started this greatest project of all time—the Hoover dam." Officials from six Colorado river basin states—Nevada, California, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Wyoming—attended the ceremony.

GERMANY, and with it all the world, was startled by the remarkable victory won in the parliamentary elections by the so-called Fascists, the reactionaries led by Adolf Hitler who organized the Bavarian "putsch" in 1923. When the votes were counted it was found that in the new reichstag of 576 deputies the Hitlerites had captured 107 seats, making them second only to the Socialists with 143. The Fascists had announced they favored a stern dictatorship, and many of them are really monarchists. For this reason it was suggested they might merge with Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's Nationalist party. Such a coalition would have 148 seats and could claim the task of forming a new ministry.

The present cabinet unanimously decided that Chancellor Brüning should keep office and present his program to the new reichstag which convenes on October 13. Brüning's Centrist party has only 68 seats and must rely on help from the Socialists and some of the many minor parties. President Von Hindenburg doesn't wish to let the Socialists form a cabinet. The Fascists announced they would adopt only legal means of obtaining places in the government.

There is no expectation of a revolutionary change in German foreign policy, but France was disturbed by the Fascist victory and Italy was somewhat elated. The French nationalists foresaw the end of the Locarno pact and of Briand's policy of conciliation with Germany. The Italians felt strengthened in their military and other disputes with France, and it was admitted generally that the result of the German elections might retard the disarmament parleys and prolong the unsettled condition in Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN has announced that on October 1 she will return the city and port of Weihaiwei to Chinese jurisdiction. Weihaiwei is in northeastern Shantung. It consists of Lukung Island, a few uninhabited islets, and extensive mainland territory, the whole area being 285 square miles.

Before the China-Japan war of 1894-1895 Weihaiwei was a fortified naval port. The Japanese captured Weihaiwei and held the district until peace terms were arranged. In 1898, after Russia had seized Port Arthur, Great Britain obtained a lease of Weihaiwei and adjacent territory "for so long a period as Port Arthur shall remain in the occupation of Russia." The Chinese and British governments have reached an agreement

whereby \$12,500,000 from the British share of the Boxer indemnity fund will be expended in completing the construction of the Canton and Hankow railway, a distance of about 300 miles.

GETTING down to business, the assembly of the League of Nations in plenary session adopted a resolution that a special committee should be named to study Briand's scheme for a federation of European states, and that non-members of the League be asked to assist in the parleys. The plan was thus removed from the agenda of the assembly for one year. Guatemala, Norway and the Irish Free State were given seats in the council, but the request of China for a re-election to that body was turned down.

Official announcements have been made that the United States, Great Britain and France would recognize the de facto government of Argentina. And the United States also has accorded recognition to the new regimes in Peru and Bolivia. Secretary of State Stimson said: "In reaching the conclusion to accord recognition to these three governments, the evidence has satisfied me that these provisional governments are de facto in control of their respective countries and that there is no active resistance to their rule. Each of the present governments has also made it clear that it is its intention to fulfill its respective international obligations and to hold in due course elections to regularize its status."

Yrigoyen, deposed president of Argentina, still held prisoner on a battleship, urged his followers to accept the situation peacefully, and the leaders of his party signed an agreement to co-operate with the provisional government in keeping peace and order. Uruguay has severed diplomatic relations with Peru, charging the military junta in control at Lima with treaty violations and other offenses.

CANADA's new government, seeking relief for unemployment and business depression, has put into effect high tariff protection against the whole world and the United States in particular. The new schedules went into effect immediately, but must be formally acted on by parliament. The major tariff increases in the bill are aimed against farm machinery, automobile parts, fresh meats, butter, gasoline, boots and shoes, iron and steel, cotton and woolen textiles, machinery and paper. The jettisoning of the late Liberal government's countervailing duties against America in favor of rigid duties about the same proportions is but a forerunner. Premier Bennett said, to complete upward tariff revision next session.

LIEUT. HAROLD L. BROMLEY and Harold Gatty made their fourth attempt at a nonstop flight across the Pacific, starting in their big monoplane, City of Tacoma, from Japan. But they ran into dense fogs and high winds and had to turn back when an exhaust pipe broke. They landed safely at a village on the northeast point of the mainland of Japan, and have abandoned the project for this year.

Coste and Bellonte, the French transatlantic flyers, started out on a good-will tour that was to take them to dozens of important cities in the United States. Everywhere they were being received with great honors.

MILTON SILLS, one of the best of our screen actors and also a veteran of the legitimate stage, was stricken with heart disease while playing tennis and died in his home at Santa Monica.

Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, who will be remembered as the naval attaché of the German embassy in Washington during the first years of the World war, was killed in Germany by a fall from his horse. He was expelled by the American government for his propaganda activities.

Mass Selection Best Seed Corn

Comparison of Methods Made by Experts at Illinois Station.

An ordinary variety of corn can be kept on a high yielding basis just as effectively by simple mass selection of seed, in which seed ears are picked from the standing stalk in the field, as it can by the more expensive and more complicated method required in pedigree ear-row breeding, according to the results of a ten-year comparison made between these two methods by plant breeders at the experiment station of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois. Results of the comparison, which was made by L. H. Smith and Arthur M. Brunson, are given in a bulletin which the station has issued.

Develop Nonpedigree Strain.

A nonpedigree strain of corn developed by careful mass selection yielded 71.3 bushels an acre as a five-year average, while a high yield strain developed by means of ear-row breeding made an average yield of 72.7 bushels an acre. For the sake of comparison, the investigators used the experiment station strain of Reid's Yellow Dent, a representative standard, high yielding variety, in the test and it made an average yield of 65.8 bushels an acre less than the high-yield strain.

In the ear-row method, kernels from individual ears are planted in separate rows. The best ears from these rows are then selected for the ear-row plot of the following year and the remaining ears are used for field plantings.

Method Not Favored.

"This method cannot be recommended as a means of increasing the yield of a well-adapted variety of corn," Doctor Smith said. "The practical recommendation to the corn grower who wishes to keep the yield of his crop on a high plane or possibly increase it is to use mass selection as the most effective simple method of selecting corn for yield."

Although the experiment station many years ago was successful in altering in a striking way various special characters of corn, such as protein and oil content and habits of growth by means of ear-row breeding, corn growers met with little success in trying to use the method to build up high yielding strains. They failed, however, to provide careful checks which would prove or disprove the merits of the method as a yield improver and consequently the experiment station undertook the comparison between mass selection and the ear-row plan.

Success or Failure of Bees Depends on Queens

The life of the hive and its years of success or failure depend on the queen bee, and in view of this fact it is important that all colonies be examined every eight days until at least the middle of July to see that each is headed by a good laying queen. A few weeks after colonies are brought out of winter quarters an occasional queen will fall to expire and the brood in a satisfactory manner. She may develop into a drone layer or she may not lay evenly in all the cells, resulting in a patchy brood area or she may lay several eggs in a single cell. All such poor queens should be replaced as soon as possible and regular inspection every eight days will reveal the true condition of each colony.

FARM FACTS

The poor laying hens molt early.

The untrained heifer wins few prizes.

Pure breeds must be registered to show at the leading fairs.

It usually takes about a hundred eggs to pay for a hen's keep for a year.

The apple maggot fly can be killed by thoroughly spraying with arsenate of lead. Consult your spray program.

When it is practical, waste material can be blown on top of the silo so that there is practically no loss of good feed from spoilage at this place.

The dairy cow herds will show their appreciation by increased cream checks to owners who do a good job of putting up alfalfa hay for next winter's feed.

A poor stand of alfalfa is often well utilized by disking the bare spots, seeding them with suitable forage like rape, oats or sudan grass, and pasturing the whole crop to its full capacity.

If sodium chlorate or calcium chlorate have any place in the control of quack grass, it is in just such places as fence lines, says Andrew Boss, vice-director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station.

Alfalfa may be badly injured by pasturing very early in the spring. It is invariably injured seriously by pasturing too late in the fall. It should be allowed to make a growth of six to eight inches in the fall for protection against winter-killing.

Fall Is Best Time for Applying Lime

Gives a Longer Period for Counteracting Acidity.

Fall is the best time to apply lime on soil that needs it, and the main reason why it is the best time is that most forms of lime act slowly in correcting acidity. Another reason why fall is a good time for this job is that there is usually more time than there is in the spring, according to the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y.

Alfalfa and sweet and red clover grow better on soils that have been limed for some time in advance of seeding. Alfalfa sometimes falls on sour soils that have been limed as far in advance as several weeks, and, on very sour soils, red clover sometimes falls under the same conditions. The reason for such failures is that the acidity has not been counteracted and these plants cannot live and grow where the soil is acid.

For alfalfa that will be seeded this year on soil that needs more than two tons of lime to an acre, it is best to apply the lime in two applications. Part of the lime may be put on before the land is plowed this fall, and this should be mixed with the top soil. Then, after the land is plowed, the rest of the lime should be put on and this, too, should be mixed with the soil. The college emphasizes that lime cannot correct acidity unless it has plenty of time and is well mixed with the soil.

Water Supply for Cows During Frigid Weather

The water supply for next winter may need some present consideration. A water supply before the cows in the stable is about the best investment that a dairy farmer can make. Beef cattle may be able to meet every requirement for water by being turned into the yard to a tank once daily. But a man who has had experience only with beef cattle will get a surprise if he undertakes to carry the water to a dairy cow. A beef animal will drink about as much water as a dry cow. This will be about 15 pounds of water daily if silage is fed and a little more on dry roughage. The same cow in milk, however, will drink at least 75 pounds of water daily. The minimum consumption seems to be about three times the weight of the milk that is produced and sometimes a great deal more. One cow, with a production of 32 pounds milk daily, drank 215 to 330 pounds of water daily. This may have been exceptional but it illustrates the importance of the water supply. If a cow drinking 120 pounds of water a day is watered twice daily in a cold yard from a cold trough, perhaps with ice around the edges, it means that she will have to drink at least 60 pounds of ice cold water at one time. This she cannot do without a certain chill to her system. The drinking cup before her enables her to take cold water at frequent intervals and she will never take enough to chill the system. Under these conditions heating the water is not necessary and would not pay.

Growing Rhubarb During Winter Not Difficult

Fresh rhubarb pie in winter is not only possible but feasible for home gardeners, according to Prof. Robert M. Adams of Cornell university at Ithaca. Roots are dug in the fall and allowed to freeze, for few leaves will start unless the roots are first frozen. Professor Adams says. The roots are brought into the cellar and set in soil on the dirt floor or in boxes. The soil should be kept moist and at a temperature around 50 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit. If the leaves can be kept in the dark while they develop, the quality of the stems is better.

The best roots for forcing come from the plants that have grown in the field for four or five years and not cut severely. But the home gardener may use any roots at hand. If forcing is stopped when the leaves begin to be small, the roots used may be re-set in the field and, after a few years' growth, forced again.

Best General Purpose Variety of Soy Beans

The Dunfield variety of soy beans leads all others as the best general purpose variety for central Indiana, according to a number of yearly comparisons made by Purdue university experiment station. The Dunfield has averaged 25.6 bushels of beans and 4,168 pounds of hay over a four-year period. Its nearest competitor for first place is the Illinois variety, developed by the Illinois experiment station, which averaged 25.6 bushels of beans and 4,102 pounds of hay. Other varieties which are good but yield somewhat less than these two are the Manchu, A. K., and Midwest.

Excellent Companion Crop of All Legumes

Fall rye makes a very excellent companion crop for any of the legumes where a new stand is to be established. Sow the alfalfa seed broadcast as soon as the land is dry enough to get on without injury to the rye crop. After sowing the alfalfa seed harrow with a light smoothing harrow at least once in order to cover the seed. The harrow will not in any way injure the rye and it may somewhat improve the moisture conditions and kill some of the young weeds should any be starting.

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Dogs Trained to Lead Blind

The school for the blind where German shepherd dogs are used as guides is on the outskirts of Lausanne, Switzerland. It is called "L'Oeil qui Voit." Mrs. Dorothy Harrison Eustis, an American woman, conducts it. She became interested in this humanitarian work while engaged in breeding and training shepherd dogs for police duty.

Motor Vehicle Deaths

Motor vehicle accidents were responsible for the loss of approximately 16,500 lives during the first seven months of this year, according to reports of state officials received by an insurance company. This indicated record compares with approximately 15,400 during the corresponding period of last year.

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Pre-Aztec City Found

A short distance north of Toluca, Mexico, excavators unearthed part of the remains of the pre-Aztec city of Calixtlahuaca, which is regarded as one of the richest archeological finds in Mexico or many years. Among the finds were eleven temples, several pyramids and many artifacts.

Ham From Average Hog

An average hog will yield approximately 13 per cent of its live weight in ham.



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