



1—View of the Riverside (Rockefeller) church in New York, just completed and opened. 2—Registering the unemployed in Detroit, under the regime of the new mayor, Frank Murphy, so that relief measures may be taken. 3—Refugees from Changsha, China, fleeing from the threat of massacre by the Communists.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Bruening's Reform Plan May Put Germany Again Under Dictatorship.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

GERMANY is on the way to a dictatorship. That is what Adolf Hitler, leader of the Fascists, wants, but the dictator, if any, will not be of his choosing nor of his party. He probably will be General Von Seeck and will be appointed by President Von Hindenburg.

This situation comes from the determination of Chancellor Bruening to straighten out the republic's financial tangle. He presented to the reichstag last week a sweeping reform program calling for great economies in the public administration, and the legislative body was told it must be adopted promptly and in its entirety. Should the reichstag refuse to pass the program, Chancellor Bruening has President Von Hindenburg's authority to declare it law by decree, in accordance with article 48 of the constitution.

Among the provisions of the program is a 20 per cent reduction in the salaries of the President, the chancellor, federal and state cabinet ministers, and members of the reichstag and state diets. This reduction is for a period of three years as from April 1, 1931. The salaries of all other officials of German states and municipalities, the Reichsbank and the German Railway company will be cut 6 per cent. This also applies to pensions. The cabinet estimated that the 1930 budget would close with a deficit of \$20,000,000. This deficit will be covered by a special fund over three years. The budget for 1931 will be cut by \$250,000,000. The reduction in officials' salaries, it is estimated, will save more than \$50,000,000. Higher duties will be levied on tobacco to bring in \$40,000,000. There will be no increase in public expenditures for three years, federal payments to state treasuries will be cut considerably, and the taxation system will be simplified.

It was believed the Fascists would be solidly against the proposition and that it would be rejected. In that case the reichstag would be dissolved and another general election would be in order.

LONDON dispatches say Hitler's plans for a "putsch" are already made; that he intends to seize power on the dissolution of the reichstag, his deputies insisting on continuing in session as a legal parliament; and that "storm troops" of Thuringia and other localities will be ready to march on Berlin.

Intercepted reports to Moscow from Russian agents in Berlin are said to show that the Soviet government has directed the Communists of Germany to turn moderate and, when the time comes, to help crush the Hitlerites. The German Communists, however, seem to be badly split just now.

NOT much that was new was uncovered during the week by the investigations into the short selling of wheat by the Russian government. However, the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, after finding the sales were legitimate hedging operations, barred such operations in the future because they believe there is inherent evil in any foreign government's competing with private traders in the open exchanges.

Wheat prices slumped badly in the early part of the week because of continued liquidation in the world markets, and then recovered considerably with persistent buying by big commission houses. Experts said the feeding of wheat to live stock would reach 150,000,000 to 170,000,000 bushels.

PRESIDENT HOOVER went to Philadelphia Wednesday for the purpose of giving the world's series a flying start, and he sat through the game at Shibe park without manifesting any great enthusiasm, watching the Athletics trim the St. Louis Cardinals.

The Chief Executive then journeyed to Cleveland, where he spoke at the concluding session of the annual convention of the American Bankers' association. Mrs. Hoover, who had been attending the convention of the Girl Scouts of America in Indianapolis, joined the President at Bedford, Ohio, and shared in the warm reception given him at Cleveland. Mr. Hoover's address was delivered Thursday evening and was listened to with intense interest because it dealt largely with the economic situation and the efforts of the administration to relieve the business depression. Fifteen thousand persons in the hall and millions throughout the country heard him, for the speech was broadcast over two national hookups.

DEMOCRATS of New York renominated Franklin D. Roosevelt for governor by acclamation and adopted a platform that urges repeal of the Eighteenth amendment and demands that all public officials and politicians waive immunity when questioned by grand juries concerning their official acts. The latter plank of course alludes to the scandals in process of being aired in New York city, which are used as ammunition by the Republicans. In presenting Governor Roosevelt's name to the convention, Al Smith accepted the challenge of the Republicans, and demanded that any official faithless to his trust be driven from the party and punished. Mr. Roosevelt in his speech did not refer to the Tammany scandals with any such directness.

At the end of his address the governor asked of Mr. Tuttle, his Republican rival, this question: "If you become governor and if a state enforcement act is passed will you sign it or not?"

When the same question was put to him by reporters after the convention had adjourned Mr. Roosevelt's answer was, "Emphatically no!"

Bone dry Republicans of New York state are carrying out their threat to refuse to support Tuttle because of his wet platform. They have organized the "Law Preservation party" and selected Prof. Robert P. Carroll of Syracuse university as their candidate for the governorship. Various dry organizations are expected to support the professor.

CHAIRMAN NYE and three other members of his senatorial committee on campaign funds last week served notice on the newspapers of the country that further publication of Ruth Hanna McCormick's charges against the committee will be regarded by them as "willful and malicious libel." Senator Patterson of Missouri refused to sign the statement. Senators Nye, Dale, Dill and Wagner still insist that neither the committee nor any of its agents was not responsible for the wire tapping and rifling of her personal effects which Mrs. McCormick charges. Nye says the lady may present her evidence, if any, before the committee after the election, but not sooner.

Rhode Island Democrats in state convention nominated Peter Goetz for senator, Theodore F. Green for governor, and adopted a platform containing a very wet plank.

KARL VAUGOIN, who brought about the downfall of the Schuber cabinet in Austria, has become the new chancellor and formed a cabinet in which several leaders of the Heimwehr Fascist military organization have accepted portfolios. New elections will be held in November and the Fascists hope for a landslide like that in the recent German elections. The Pan-German and Agrarian parties refused to participate in the Vaugoin government.

tion of signatory nations to apply sanctions; and Rumania, speaking for the little entente, because of the latent question of treaty revision. Foreign Minister Briand, whose position in the French cabinet is considered shaky, strove to postpone his downfall by assuring the people at home that he would be prudent and by making an ardent appeal to Foreign Minister Curtius of Germany not to let the Hitlerites undermine those Frenchmen who stood for reconciliation with Germany. Curtius in reply agreed that the only thing to do was to work in harmony with Briand.

UNANIMOUS approval was given the London naval treaty by the privy council of Japan, and acting on the premier's petition the emperor signed the treaty, completing its ratification. The treaty also has been ratified by the British government, but it must be approved by the Irish Free State and India before the king signs it.

PRESIDENT ISIDRO AYORA of Ecuador tried to quit his job last week and failed. He submitted his resignation to congress with the request that it be acted on immediately, saying that he considered it in the best interests of the nation since his efforts to curtail expenses have been foiled. The congress refused to accept the resignation, and after a day or two of doubt, Ayora consented to continue in office. Economic depression has hit Ecuador, a chiefly agricultural country, harder than most other South American nations. The government, unable to get foreign aid, has been faced with increasing expenditures and reduced revenues.

CHARGES that certain oil companies are trying to obtain possession of public oil shale lands in Colorado to which they have no legal claim are to be investigated by the Department of Justice, according to Attorney General William Mitchell. The charges were made by Ralph S. Kelley, chief of the interior department's general land office in Denver, and Secretary Wilbur, after refusing to accept Kelley's resignation and suspending him, asked the attorney general to make the investigation. Kelley declared the interior department had granted concession after concession to the oil interests because of "great political and other pressure" brought to bear on the secretary.

Senator Gerald P. Nye, chairman of the public lands committee, also is planning to inquire into the Kelley charges. GEN. HENRI GOUBAUD, the bearded, one-armed "Lion of Champagne," came on his third visit to the United States to attend the annual convention of the American Legion in Boston. The veteran soldier who commanded American troops in the Argonne offensive is mighty popular with the "Yanks" and was welcomed with enthusiasm when he landed in New York. He said he brought to the Legion convention "the message of peace that our statesman, Briand, has expressed to the world."

GREAT BRITAIN lost one of her most eminent Tories last week in the death of the earl of Birkenhead. Grandson of a miner and son of a barrister, he rose, as Frederick Edwin Smith, from comparative poverty to eminence at the bar and considerable fame as a statesman. He was a prominent figure during the World war and took a big part in the negotiations that resulted in the creation of the Irish Free State. He was also a brilliant writer. Among others who passed away were Daniel Guggenheim of New York, copper magnate, philanthropist and friend of aviation; William Pett Ridge, well-known English novelist, and Prince Leopold Maximilian of Bavaria, who led the German army that captured Warsaw in 1915.

DWIGHT W. MORROW, nominee for senator from New Jersey, resigned last week as ambassador to Mexico and has started in on his campaign. It is believed his successor will be J. Reuben Clark of Salt Lake City, who has been attached to the embassy. (© 1930, Western Newspaper Union.)

## "Vacuum Cleaner" Kills Cow Pest

### Device Developed to Remove Ox Warbles From Back of Animal.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The housewife with her motorized sweeper has nothing on the farmer of the future, for the United States Department of Agriculture has developed a "vacuum cleaner" to extract ox warbles from the cow's back.

Doctors Imes, Boyd, and their associates stationed at Galesburg, Ill., to study the problem of ox-warble infestation of cattle, built this "vacuum cleaner" on a automobile trailer. It has four to six lines of suction hose and nozzles. When in operation, a nozzle is placed over an ox-warble grub on the animal's back and the grub is drawn out through the opening in the skin.

Will Remove All Warbles. The machine will remove all ox warbles, but because of the tenacity of the older grubs two or three attempts are frequently necessary to dislodge them. Doctor Imes and his co-workers hope to perfect the nozzles sufficiently to get a grub with every suction. It is hoped that this machine will be practical for country-wide campaigns against ox warble in regions where it is easy to corral all cattle to be "degrubbed."

Heretofore the most satisfactory method of removing the grubs was to extract them through the openings in the animal's back one at a time with forceps, preferably of the alligator type. This is a slow and expensive method. Experimenters in Europe found that about all of the grubs could be destroyed by inserting a small medicated stick in the grub opening.

Peet Favors Young Cattle. The department's ox-warble studies revealed that young cattle are more heavily infested by this parasite than are older animals, and also that females are more often parasitized than bulls. The heifer is most attractive to this pest, while the old bull is the least attractive subject.

## Keeping Potatoes Over Winter With Certainty

Potatoes may be successfully pitted for keeping through the winter months. Moreover, they seem to keep better in a pit than in a cellar, if the pitting is properly done. A well drained piece of ground should be selected, preferably in some spot protected from the north winds. They may be pitted in round pits or in long pits, 4 or 5 feet wide at the base and piled up so that the top potatoes form a ridge, like an inverted V. Ventilators every 10 or 12 feet may be made of boards nailed together to form a square flue 4 inches by 4 or 6 inches, bored full of auger holes and long enough to be 1 foot above the pile. A 6-inch flange of soil is made around the bottom to hold the potatoes from spreading. Then put on a layer of clean, dry straw on which is put an inch or so of earth to prevent autumn freezing until the weather gets cold. Then some stable manure is put on, another layer of straw and some soil on it. Enough that it will not freeze through to the potatoes. The two layers of straw make air spaces. The ventilators should be closed up on very cold nights. The potatoes themselves will generate some heat. When the snow comes it becomes another protection to prevent freezing.

## Undue Prejudice Held Over Buckwheat Crop

An undue prejudice seems to exist against the buckwheat crop. There is a belief that other crops will not do well on land on which a crop of buckwheat has been raised the year previously. The opinion seems to prevail especially that corn will not do well after buckwheat.

A rather thorough search of the literature fails to disclose any good evidence that buckwheat is particularly harmful to the land or that other crops will not do well after it. On the contrary, the Minnesota experiment station offers the results of three years of field tests to show that corn will do as well after buckwheat as it will after any other cereal crop. It does better after buckwheat than it does after timothy on the first year's breaking.

It has been noticed that the land is somewhat loose after growing a crop of buckwheat and, if an exceptionally heavy crop has been grown, the moisture may be depleted to some extent. However, with fall plowing, the normal rainfall and snows of the winter season sufficient recovery should be made to supply moisture to corn or any other crop following the buckwheat.

## Whitewashing Prevents Many Winter Troubles

It once was thought a waste of time to whitewash the trunks of fruit trees, but now a report comes from Oregon that whitewashing will largely prevent sun scald and "southwest injury" which comes from the warm sunshine on the trunk in late winter.

The following is a good formula for tree whitewash: Fifty pounds of hydrated lime; one pound salt; one pint molasses; three ounces ground alum, and ten gallons of hot water. Dissolve the salt and alum in the water, add the molasses and pour the mixture on the lime.

## Fertilizing Cover Crops Helps Soil

### Not Enough Vegetable Matter Grown on Poor Land.

Cover crops are grown in winter to be used in improving the soil but not enough vegetable matter will be produced on a poor soil unless some fertilizer is added to secure good growth of the crop.

"Some of our farmers, who believe in cover crops, make the serious mistake of planting them on such poor land that a good growth is not secured," says E. C. Blair, extension agronomist at North Carolina State college. "It is true that the purpose of cover crops is to improve the land but they must have enough available food to produce a good growth before they can do so. Rye and oats are dependent on the soil for their supply of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Legumes, which get their nitrogen from the air, must take all of their phosphoric acid and potash from the soil. Legumes also require enough nitrogen from the soil to begin growth."

Mr. Blair has found that many of the disappointments in growing winter cover crops could be eliminated by the use of moderate amounts of fertilizer at planting time. In the long run, he states, this fertilizing will not add greatly to the expense of growing the crop. Part of the amount applied in the fall may be deducted from the application next spring, especially if the cover crop itself makes a good growth and is turned under for soil improvement.

## Cutting Alfalfa Hay at Opportune Moment

"There is no single stage or date on which alfalfa should be cut," says L. F. Graber, field crops specialist at the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture. "It has been found, however, that cutting the crop too early will reduce future yields and cutting it too late causes hay of low quality."

For a permanent stand of alfalfa it should be cut later in its growth period, while it is to be plowed down in the fall it may be cut as early as desired. Professor Graber states, in states where winter killing is a serious problem the crop should be cut only twice, as this allows for more storage of plant food in the roots and the plant will live longer. When the crop is to be cut twice a year there is no particular time that is best to cut the hay. The quality of the hay should be the guide. If the first crop is inclined to grow too coarse it should be cut when the blossoms appear. The second crop is not inclined to grow so coarse and can be cut when in full bloom without impairing the quality of the hay.

## Storing Cabbage and Celery Before Freezes

Cabbage and celery should be stored before the ground freezes. Turnips, beets and similar root crops will not dry out so readily if placed in a box and covered with a little dry dirt. Onions should be well dried before storing and should not be bruised in handling. They should be spread in single layers on shelves in a dry place. If tomato vines are pulled before heavy frost and suspended from the ceiling in the cellar, the green fruit will ripen and if these are wrapped in paper as they ripen they will keep several weeks. When tomato vines are still bearing heavily in the garden, if the vines are well covered with straw at night, and this removed during the day the vines and fruit will be uninjured by many frosts. Squashes and pumpkins when stored without bruising will keep well.

## Farm Hints

Most fungus or bacterial parasites thrive best where moisture is plentiful.

Feed cost is about 60 per cent of the total expense of producing eggs.

There is no better way than summer fallowing to control false wire worms.

Intermittent pasturing, first on one fenced-off lot, then on another, will maintain the stand for a longer time.

Pasturing lightly and cutting a hay crop does the least immediate damage, although it will eventually shorten the life of the stand.

One hundred hens will eat about 24 pounds of grain each day. At this time of year the ration should be about half grain and half mash.

Honey is a destroyer of disease germs that afflict the human family, particularly those that cause typhoid fever, dysentery, and various diarrheal affections.

Rye not only is a good feed in itself, but when pastured makes an ideal means of getting a good stand of legumes and grass which will provide pasture on through the summer after the rye is gone.

The difference between the average cost of 100 tons of kale and 100 tons of corn silage is nearly \$400 in favor of the kale, while feeding experiments indicate that there is little difference in feeding value.

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