

1—Ten million dollar dam near Bradford, Yorkshire, third largest in the world, which is nearing completion. 2—Col. Arthur Woods of New York, who is chairman of the President's emergency committee on relief of unemployment. 3—Mrs. Keith Miller of Australia, veteran aviatrix, at the completion of her flight from Los Angeles to New York in 21 hours and 47 minutes, a new record for women flyers.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Dr. Getulio Vargas Becomes the New President of Brazilian Republic.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

GREETED everywhere by cheering throngs and showered with flowers, Dr. Getulio Vargas made a triumphal progress from southern Brazil, through Sao Paulo to Rio de Janeiro, and assumed the presidency of his country. This was the culmination of the revolutionary movement which he had so skillfully led. The military junta that took over the government in Rio when President Washington Luis resigned under compulsion speedily settled the impending quarrel among the various leaders of the rebellion and selected Vargas as the new President. He was a candidate for that office in the last election, in which Julio Prestes was victorious, and his supporters claimed he was defeated by fraudulent count of the votes.

Following Vargas up to Rio were thousands of his revolutionary troops, mainly gauchos, rough cavalrymen, unshaven, tanned and clad in khaki and wide brimmed hats. The other armies of the movement also gathered in the capital city and plans were made for a great military parade on November 15, the forty-second anniversary of the republic.

A proclamation issued early in the week said in part:

"The government headed by Doctor Vargas will direct the republic of Brazil without any promises and in accordance with the program of the Liberal alliance. The duration of Doctor Vargas' government, which will be as constitutional as possible, will be for an undetermined period, until the public life of Brazil has been reconstructed."

The final hours of the revolution were marked by considerable violence and disorder. In Rio a detachment of troops tried a last resistance which was quickly quelled with bloodshed. There was much rioting in various cities, especially in Sao Paulo where mobs burned Cambury prison and liberated all the prisoners and also the gambling places and political clubs.

WITH understandable indignation President Hoover denounced as "infamous" the oil shale charges made against the Department of the Interior by Ralph S. Kelley who was an employee of the land office, which charges were declared unfounded by the Department of Justice after an investigation. The President asserted the whole affair was "an attempt to charge odious scandals to this administration," and he was especially severe on the New York World which published Kelley's story in serial form. The publication, he said, was purposely delayed to be made in the midst of the political campaign, though Kelley negotiated the sale of his story to the World in the summer.

"As a piece of journalism it may well be that the newspaper involved was misled," went on the President. "It certainly does not represent the practices of better American journalism. As a piece of politics it is certainly far below the ideals of political partisanship held by substantial men in that party."

In reply the World said: "The articles themselves were replete with specific facts, names, dates, and figures. They raised questions which seemed to the World at the time and still seem to the World to call for exhaustive investigation. The only investigation which they have had is a brief survey into Secretary Wilbur's department conducted by an agent of one of Secretary Wilbur's colleagues in Mr. Hoover's cabinet. This agent has denied the accuracy of Mr. Kelley's charges. Mr. Kelley, speaking as the former expert of the government and speaking on the basis of his 25 years of honest service to the government, has repeated his charges.

"It seems to us that these charges call for a more thorough investigation than they have yet received by an agency whose motives are perhaps

less partisan. Such an agency is the public lands committee of the senate. It is quite apparent that the public lands committee will initiate an investigation as soon as congress meets. It will be time then, we suggest to Mr. Hoover, to determine precisely how 'reckless, baseless, and infamous' Mr. Kelley's charges are."

COINCIDING with the celebration of Navy day in the United States, the London three-power naval treaty was put into effect with the formal depositing of the ratifications of the signatory powers in the British foreign office. Prime Minister MacDonald, Foreign Minister Henderson, American Ambassador Dawes and Japanese Ambassador Matsudaira took part in the ceremony, while the French and Italian ambassadors looked on. To mark the event, President Hoover and the prime ministers of Great Britain and Japan exchanged felicitations, which were broadcast to the world by radio. Mr. Hoover expressed the hope that the limitations effected at London would be followed soon by further reductions in naval armaments; and both he and Mr. MacDonald urged France and Italy to an agreement so the pact can be made a five-power treaty.

FRANCO-ITALIAN relations were not improved during the week, for Premier Mussolini took advantage of the eighth anniversary of the march of the Fascists on Rome to indulge in another of his provocative attacks on his neighbors. He said Fascist Italy is surrounded by enemies and that a state of "moral warfare" already has been declared against it in preparation for military war. He displayed a little book in which, he said, "is noted down the day by day military preparations of 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930 against Italy, long before my speeches at Leghorn, Florence and Milan. Here is a complete list of batteries placed, forts constructed and armaments created and put in place."

This, of course, referred to the formidable chain of fortresses and machine gun nests which the French are constructing on their eastern frontier, recently described in dispatches from Paris. In the course of his speech the duce clearly revealed the fact that Italy has lined up with the nations that were its enemies in the World War in their demand that the peace treaties be revised and the League of Nations covenant be re-shaped.

GERMANY'S Fascists in the Reichstag met with defeat when the foreign affairs committee rejected their motions demanding that Germany cancel the Versailles treaty and immediately cease all reparations under the Young plan. The committee adopted a motion presented by Doctor Daugh, representing the German People's party, requesting the government to take all steps necessary to induce other signatories of the Versailles treaty to fulfill the pledge to disarm.

EUROPE, and especially Great Britain, was deeply interested in a conference in Angora participated in by President Kelam Pasha of Turkey, Premier Count Bethlen of Hungary and Premier Venizelos of Greece. While the parley was looked upon as a good augury for future peace in the near east, it also was thought the three nations might be getting ready to join the concerted action for revision of the peace treaties. Greece and Turkey, it was said, were discussing a treaty of naval limitation and would sign friendship and commercial pacts.

ADDIS ABABA, capital of Ethiopia—better known to us as Abyssinia—was the scene of a gorgeous ceremony on November 2. Ras Tafari, self styled "Inheritor of the Throne of David, King of Kings and Anointed of God," on that day mounted the throne as Emperor Haile Selassie I, being the 336th sovereign of that empire. A few days previously he had killed a lion, for Ethiopian tradition is that no man is fit to rule the state or command warriors until he has performed that feat.

For a week or more deputations from other nations and tourists from many lands had been gathering and the state and religious officials had been preparing for the great event.

Ras Tafari spent \$2,000,000 of his own money for crowns, robes, carriages, triumphal arches and other paraphernalia, and the expenditures of the government were as much, so there was no lack of splendor or entertainment. Many other rulers sent handsome coronation presents. President Hoover's gift, in accordance with the American custom, was an autographed photograph of himself.

Modern Abyssinians claim their first king was Ori, or Aram, son of Shem and grandson of Noah; and Emperor Selassie traces his descent from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, making his dynasty the oldest royal house in the world.

IT WAS roughly estimated last week that funds totaling nearly a billion dollars had already been mobilized to relieve the unemployment situation by providing work for the jobless. By sections, the Pacific coast lends with about \$475,000,000, and the Middle West comes next with \$285,000,000. For its part the government is pushing ahead many public works projects, ordered the employment of some 250,000 extra men by the Post Office department during the holiday rush and stopped the dropping of employees at naval stations. The President's emergency committee on unemployment, headed by Col. Arthur Woods, is hard at work co-ordinating the efforts of all governments and organizations.

The size of the job confronting federal, state and municipal agencies dealing with unemployment was indicated in a forecast by the American Federation of Labor that 5,000,000 persons were threatened by idleness this winter. On the basis of this estimate the federation said 20,000,000 persons—one-sixth of the entire population—were threatened with acute need during the cold months.

LEADING pharmacologists of the world gathered in St. Louis and held a two-day celebration of the tercentenary of the first recognized use of quinine. The bark was used in 1630 to cure the malaria of Juan Lopez Cardenas, a Spanish statesman. Among those attending the meeting was Dr. M. Kerboseh, director of the government cinchona plantation in Java and considered the world's expert on natural sources of quinine.

SAVAGE head hunters who inhabit the mountainous region in the center of Formosa have revolted against their Japanese rulers and gone on the warpath. Recent dispatches say they have killed many scores of Japanese and peaceful natives and destroyed some villages. The war office in Tokyo sent large detachments of troops to help the island police, but they had a difficult job on their hands, for it was almost impossible to get at the savages in their strongholds.

HARRY PAINE WHITNEY, one of the best known and best liked of America's wealthy sportsmen, died at his home in New York after an illness of several weeks, at the age of fifty-eight years. Mr. Whitney inherited a large fortune from his father, who amalgamated surface railways, and by assiduous work increased this to a vast fortune—possibly \$200,000,000. He also devoted much time and money to yachting, racing and polo playing. His stable was one of the finest in the country and his horses won many important races.

Others who passed away were Mrs. J. R. McKee, daughter of the late President Benjamin Harrison; Dean W. H. Hutton, of Winchester, England, a noted scholar; Rear Admiral C. W. Dyson, U. S. N., famous designer of marine engines; and Edward H. (Snapper) Garrison, once the premier Jockey of America.

THIRTY men were killed by an explosion in a coal mine at McAlester, Okla., most of them being entombed beyond hope of recovery. In Germany a similar disaster near Friedrichstahl was fatal to 107 miners.

MRS. KEITH MILLER of Australia, an aviatrix of much experience, set a new mark for women flyers to aim at when she flew from Los Angeles to Valley Stream, N. Y., in 21 hours and 47 minutes. One of this lady's previous flights was from England to Australia.

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## Control Rodents in Sod Orchards

### Mice Are Especially Harmful to All Kinds of Fruit Trees.

Thousands of fruit trees are girdled every year by mice in New York state. They are especially serious in sod orchards. Through the co-operation of the United States bureau of biological survey, the college of agriculture and the farmers' co-operative organizations, it is now possible to obtain ready-mixed poison bait to kill the mice. This will be a great convenience for fruit growers, and it is expected that many will use this opportunity to poison mice with so little trouble, says Prof. Joseph Oskamp of Cornell university.

The bureau in explaining its experience quotes the following fable: "A man long ago recommended for a certain ailment a certain salt. Of those who suffered and heard him, 90 per cent used the salt. Then he suggested that they dissolve the salt in water whereupon 75 per cent used the salt. He stated proportions, four and a half ounces of salt in nine and a third quarts of water and 60 per cent used it. He recommended that the water first be boiled and 30 per cent used it. When he said that the solution should be strained through muslin, 15 per cent used it. He finally indicated distilled water for the solution, and then nobody used it at all. Each modification had been sound and wise and he was much disappointed. Then he gave his solution a name and made it up himself, and everybody used it."

The experience of this man has been much the same as the department's experience with recommending formulas for preparing poison bait to control mice in orchards. Such recommendations have been made for many years, but the proportion of fruit growers who have adopted the methods has remained small, because the formulas were some trouble to prepare. New York orchardists used the ready-mixed co-operatively prepared bait successfully last year for the first time and results indicate that this year many more orchardists will use it.

The college says that orchardists who are interested in getting a supply of this co-operative poison bait prepared in Idaho, should get in touch with their county agricultural agent.

## Find Wilt Resistant Varieties of Alfalfa

Wilt resistant alfalfa varieties have been developed which will enable many farms to have the crop that otherwise would not be able to grow it, according to Dr. Benjamin Koehler of the University of Illinois.

Government investigators and experiment station research workers have made selections from a strain of Turkistan alfalfa that has a high resistance to wilt disease. Apparently the resistant varieties are also hardy.

Until there is sufficient seed for farmers to use it in quantity there are four things that will enable farmers to keep the disease from spreading to unaffected fields:

1. Fields should not be replanted to alfalfa after there has been wilt in the previous crop.
2. Alfalfa should not be cut while it is wet with dew or rain.
3. New fields should be planted so that water cannot run from wilt infected land to new planting.
4. When a new and an old field are to be cut at about the same time cut the new first, preventing any possibility of carrying the disease to the new crop.

## Variety of Soils Will Produce Soy Bean Crop

Soy beans may be grown on a wide range of soils, from light sands through the loams to the clays, doing better on the heavier loams, drought resistant and yet producing good crops on heavy soils, provided water does not stand in the soil for any length of time.

Frequently they give good response to applications of lime yet satisfactory crops are grown on many acid soils when they are properly supplied with phosphoric acid and potash. As the soy bean is a warm weather plant nothing is gained by seeding the crop until the weather has become settled and danger of frost is passed.

Planted at the same time as corn for silage, satisfactory results are obtained. If seed is not desired, the crop being grown only for silage, or hay, seed may be sown as late as July 1 and good yields will be obtained.

## Traps Painted Green Capture Most Beetles

Traps painted green proved most effective in a series of tests conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture to determine if Japanese beetles have color preferences. Forty-four traps were used in the test, which lasted for 16 days. For every 100 beetles captured in the green traps, traps painted other colors caught beetles as follows: Brown, 93; yellow, 89; red, 81; blue, 76; orange, 76; unpainted, 69; white, 65; indigo, 60; black, 52; purple, 50. Four traps were painted each color, and four were left unpainted. During the test each trap was moved to a new spot every other day, so that no color had an advantage over another in respect to location.

## Wheat or Barley Is Favored for Stock

### Farmers May Save Money by Using These Grains.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Farmers whose corn crops are short may save money by substituting wheat or barley, pound for pound, for corn and by feeding these grains in much the same way and in the same combinations as they usually feed corn, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

To aid farmers in deciding whether to feed wheat instead of corn, the department has issued Miscellaneous Publication 96-MP, "Feeding Wheat to Live Stock." This publication discusses relative prices of wheat and other grains, the feeding value of the grains, and wheat rations for cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry.

When the price of corn is \$1 a bushel, the value of wheat for feeding poultry and sheep is about \$1.07, and for feeding hogs and beef cattle, \$1.12, the department says. For all-purpose feeding, the department points out, a pound of cracked wheat or of cracked barley, or a pound of the two mixed in any proportion, is equal in feeding value to a pound of corn.

Copies of Miscellaneous Publication 96-MP may be obtained from the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Bargain Alfalfa Seed a Big Waste of Money

Care is needed in purchasing alfalfa seed. Bargain seed ought to be regarded with suspicion. A year ago there appeared on the market in the United States a new kind of alfalfa, generally called "bargain" alfalfa seed. Because it was ballyhooed over the air, it was also called "Radio" alfalfa seed. In South Dakota alone a total of 62 different samples of the bargain type of seed were tested at the seed-testing laboratory of the agronomy department, state college, with the following results:

In every one of the 62 samples, sweet clover was found; in 60 samples there was dodder; in 25 there was Johnson grass, and in 5 there was paslum. In 41 samples there was found an average of 14 kinds of weed seeds, while in 15 samples there were 24 different kinds. In some samples the sweet clover ran as high as 8 per cent and the purity averaged only 90 per cent or lower.

## Cows or Sheep Return Profit to Good Farmer

The question often asked, "Which are more profitable, cows or sheep?" has a great many angles to be considered. The biggest difference in the profit in handling cows and sheep depends on the number than can be handled by one man. A farm with 20 to 25 cows is usually considered a one-man farm where he does not have many outside jobs to do. The same man on the right kind of land could handle approximately 600 to 800 sheep.

A good cow will return above feed costs about \$100 a year. A sheep that produces a good fleece of 8 to 10 pounds and a 60-pound lamb will approximately turn the value of the lamb above her feed cost. Use these figures and draw your own conclusions about the labor, income from dairy cattle and sheep.

## Agricultural Squibs

Beef cows which calve in the fall should be given some grain during the winter months.

One advantage of western or range ewes is that they are not likely to be infested with stomach worms.

In nine cases out of ten pure bred Chester Whites or Yorkshires when crossed on Durocs will give white pigs.

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

The purchase of western ewes from the range is a very satisfactory way to start a farm flock. These ewes should be bred to a good ram of the mutton type, such as a Hampshire, Shropshire, or Southdown.

Farmers who want to start a flock of sheep should consider the advisability of purchasing western or range ewes. The drop in market price of lambs is reflected in the present price of range ewes.

Ewes lambing in January or February require more attention than those which lamb in April or May. In cold weather lambs become chilled quickly at birth, and many are lost through neglect.

The rate at which a pullet begins to lay is a characteristic that remains fairly uniform throughout life. Where trap nesting is being done, the rate of laying may be used as a basis of culling pullets in the early winter.

Blackhead will be prevented in a flock of young turkeys if they are kept entirely separated from mature turkeys and from all other poultry, and from buildings or soil where other stock has been allowed to run.



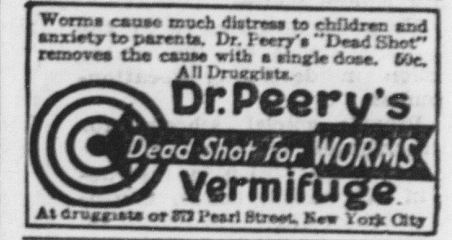
## Cold in Head, Chest or Throat?

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Those good old-fashioned cold remedies—oil of mustard, menthol, camphor—are mixed with other valuable ingredients in Musterole to make it what doctors call a "counter-irritant" because it gets action and is not just a salve. It penetrates and stimulates blood circulation and helps to draw out infection and pain. Used by millions for 20 years. Recommended by many doctors and nurses. Keep Musterole handy—jars, tubes, all druggists.



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Pictorial Quilt. A quilt on which is embroidered a pictorial history of California's gold discovery days, completed by Miss Geraldine Yond, of Concord, Calif., after two years' work, will have a place of honor at the California state fair. There are 36 pictures worked on the quilt, each characteristic of some phase of early California life and each picture has the embroidered signature of a pioneer.

## Help Your Kidneys



### Deal Promptly With Kidney Irregularities.

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Honesty. No honest man mentions his honesty; it is too deep to be in his consciousness.—Balzac.



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