



1—Chief Buffalo Bear and Princess Indian Bear, Sioux, who went to Washington to ask the President to proclaim a national Indian holiday. 2—Gun crew of U. S. S. Tennessee repelling gas attack in the Pacific maneuvers. 3—Stelling amphibian plane designed by Nungesser, famous French ace, and tested at Roosevelt field, Long Island; first of fleet of 100 air flyers ordered.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Herriot Cabinet in Peril—Hindenburg Nominated by German Nationalists.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

AT THIS writing the downfall of the Herriot government of France is momentarily expected, because of the determined opposition in parliament to its financial plan. Already the premier has met defeat in the senate on a minor issue, and though he was persuaded not to quit on that account, it was believed the cabinet would soon be overthrown.

Anatole de Monzie, the new minister of finance, offered to pay the deficit of the government by a 10 per cent levy on French wealth and an increase of paper currency to the extent of 4,000,000,000 francs (roughly \$200,000,000). The levy is disguised as a "voluntary contribution" in return for 3 per cent bonds, payments to be made at twenty-three-month intervals. Wage earners employed at physical labor and those drawing salaries below a fixed sum are exempt. All others must contribute 10 per cent of their wealth, under penalty. The people of France as a whole did not seem especially opposed to this measure, but the finance committee of the chambers had many changes to offer and the opposition parties attacked the plan vigorously. The currency inflation is not considered so serious since the Bank of France already has issued more francs than the legal limit, but the "forced voluntary contribution" is being fought especially by the nationalist bloc and the reactionaries. M. de Monzie says he hopes to raise 15,000,000,000 francs (\$750,000,000) during five years, which is only about 3 per cent of the nation's wealth, while an additional 1,000,000,000 francs (\$50,000,000) would be produced annually because reduction of the floating debt would cut down interest and carrying charges.

Hundreds of Americans and Englishmen who have established official residence in France in order to escape heavy income tax at home will be compelled to contribute a tithe of their wealth unless they are able to transfer their holdings before the measure becomes operative—if it ever does. The safes of the great gambling casinos on the Riviera and at Deauville also will be tapped. Primarily the plan is designed to uphold the exchange value of the franc. For the present this is being kept steady by the purchase of francs by the French government with Morgan loan funds. The re-establishing of the gold franc is the ultimate aim of the government.

FIELD MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG has accepted the nomination of the German Nationalists for the presidency, in opposition to Wilhelm Marx, nominee of the Republican coalition and leader of the Catholic Centrist party. Twice the old soldier declined the honor, partly because of his age and partly because he wanted Dr. Karl Jarres to run. But the Nationalists, compelled Jarres to withdraw from the campaign and obtained the endorsement of the Hanoverian party, the Bavarian People's party and the Economic party for the candidacy of the field marshal. The German People's party, led by Doctor Stresemann, for some days threatened to break away from the Nationalist coalition if Von Hindenburg were nominated, but it, too, finally yielded, issuing this statement:

"Despite our apprehensions of international and national difficulties which may result from the nomination of Gen. von Hindenburg, we will stand with him in the fight for his election for the sake of the bourgeois parties. We will keep up the discipline of the party."

Von Hindenburg still declares himself the "devoted servant" of former Kaiser William, and German Republicans wonder how, if he is that and if he is elected, he can swear an oath of allegiance to the republic. His most prominent supporters assert openly

that they, as well as the field marshal, believe the idea of a monarchy is only slumbering in Germany and that the nation is awaiting the day when a monarch shall preside over its destinies. "For us all" they say, "the son of the crown prince will be the legal heir to the throne when he reaches his majority." This will be in 1927, so that is the date when the Nationalists expect the restoration. The way to it has been made clearer by the virtual renunciation by Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria of his claims to the imperial throne. He says north Germany does not want a Catholic sovereign, and that his health is broken.

And then, on the other hand, all of these plans, hopes and discussions may be futile, for Marx may be elected president and the German republic may be continued indefinitely.

It is announced that Germany's payments to creditor nations under the Dawes plan during March amounted to \$1,691,000 marks (\$22,923,500). Of this France received \$7,300,000 marks and Great Britain 21,800,000. Total payments for the seven months the Dawes plan has been in operation have been \$145,000,000.

"GIVE her a good swipe now," said Secretary of the Navy Wilbur to Mrs. Wilbur Tuesday at Camden, N. J., and the lady promptly smashed a bottle of mineral water on the bows of the largest airplane carrier in the world. The U. S. S. Saratoga thereupon slid down the ways while whistles shrieked and aircraft swooped aloft. The Saratoga is the biggest ship ever built in the United States and when completed will have cost \$45,000,000. She will be the mother ship of 72 planes, 31 of which will be bombers. In addition she will carry great stores of parts and explosives and will have elaborate repair shops. Her huge electric motors will give her a speed of 30 knots, enabling her to forge far ahead of a battleship fleet. The turbine generators will supply 45,000 horse-power to each of the four screws.

Admittedly something of an experiment, the Saratoga is looked on with scorn by Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, about to be retired from the post of assistant chief of the army air service. Said he:

"I could sink the Saratoga with a pursuit plane; I wouldn't even need a bomber. As a part of the national defense it is not worth considering. By this fall the building of aircraft carriers of that kind will be stopped. It is useless to build a carrier for airplanes that can be sunk so easily."

"The same thing goes for all battleships. Look at the great fleet now at anchor on the Pacific coast, waiting to participate in the Hawaiian exercises. They could be sunk to a ship within a few hours by a single squadron of bombers. Holding maneuvers with battleships made obsolete by the airplane is Civil war stuff. It's ridiculous."

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, a notable advocate of considerable silence, lets it be known that he would like a little more of that concerning several things. One of these is the matter of the French debt. He is fully cognizant of France's financial troubles and there will be no attempt to force her to discuss the war debt problem until she is in better position. Concerning the plans of the United States for calling another limitation of arms parley, also, there is too much talk, the President thinks, in view of the fact that nothing definite is planned for the immediate future.

Government officials say that the many recent stories of the President's extreme economy in the matter of his clothing purchases are not received kindly at the White House, and that most of them are false or misleading. Merchants in Washington had begun to fear that the example attributed to Mr. Coolidge would be followed by the society folk there and that the re-solving of shoes and the blocking of old hats would become "the thing."

Complete mobilization has been ordered, Premier Ismet Pasha admitting that the revolt is much graver than newspaper reports have indicated.

EMULATING the examples set by Mrs. Mae Nolan and Mrs. Julius Kahn, both of San Francisco, Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell, Mass., has announced her candidacy for the seat in congress left vacant by the death of her husband, John Jacob Rogers. She would continue the policies established by Mr. Rogers.

NAVY airplanes manned by volunteer navy flyers will be a part of the Donald MacMillan Arctic expedition that is to start for the polar regions this summer, and the expedition, though a private enterprise, has the endorsement of President Coolidge. The explorers will have the use of two planes of the amphibian type with a cruising radius of more than a thousand miles and a speed of 120 miles an hour.

One of the chief objects of the expedition aside from scientific discovery, radio research and search for historical data concerning the original landing of the Norsemen, will be the hunt for the unknown Arctic continent, an illusive domain which has been reported several times by explorers, but never set foot on by man.

MacMillan's ships plan to leave Maine about June 15, and proceed northward, skirting the Labrador coast, then across Davis strait to the Greenland shore. In Labrador and Greenland the ancient Norse ruins will be explored to connect them, if possible, with Eric the Red. As soon as the exploring ship has pushed its way northward through Baffin sea and across Melville bay to Etah in the far north, an attempt will be made to reach Axel Heiberg land. Safely anchored there, it is planned to establish the airplane base some 250 miles away from the ship at the northern point of the land. Working from this advance base, the planes will strike first in the direction of Crockerland, the problematical continent of the Arctic.

SPEAKING of the Arctic, Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who said and still says he discovered the North pole before Peary, left his home in Fort Worth, Texas, last week for a sojourn of 14 years in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth. He was sentenced for fraudulent use of the mails and already had spent 16 months in jail. Petitions to the President asking pardon for Cook are in circulation and many signatures have been obtained.

POLITELY but firmly, President Coolidge refuses to reconsider his award in the Tacna-Arica dispute between Peru and Chile or to comply with the conditions asked by Peru, which included the dispatch of United States forces to displace Chileans in control of the disputed territory until after the plebiscite is held. In his reply to the Peruvians the President assures them that their interests are fully safeguarded and that the powers of the plebiscitary commission headed by General Pershing are ample.

AMONG the well known persons taken by death during the week were Mahomet Ali, former shah of Persia; Albert Dickinson, head of a big grain and seed business in Chicago; Archbishop Alexander Christie of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Oregon City, Ore.; G. S. Fernald, general counsel of the Pullman company, and Most Rev. Dr. Tikhon, former patriarch of all Russia, whose struggle against the soviet government attracted so much attention in recent years.

PLANS are being perfected for a non-political Pan-Pacific conference in Honolulu from July 1 to 15. Seven countries will be represented by prominent men and it is hoped the gathering will take on much of the character and importance of the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., and will become a permanent forum of all peoples of the Pacific.

THE American Cotton Manufacturers' association held its annual convention Friday and Saturday in New Orleans with all the leading cotton organizations of the country represented. Edwin T. Meredith, former secretary of agriculture, was the principal speaker on the opening day.

DIRECTORS MAY BE HIT BY LAW

ATTORNEY GENERAL TO RULE ON WHETHER DIRECTORS ARE BANK OFFICIALS.

Raleigh.

Following an informal ruling that the 1925 statute placing drastic restrictions around loans made to "officers and employees" of State banks applies to directors of such institutions, Chief Bank Examiner Clarence Latham has called for an official decision of the subject and Attorney General Dennis G. Brummitt and Assistant Attorney General Frank Nash now have the matter under consideration preparatory to writing a formal opinion.

The new law, of which Senator T. L. Johnson, of Robeson, was the author, was designed to place the same restrictions that govern national banks around the State banks, and it is said that under the federal law directors are not regarded as officers and when the matter was under consideration in the General Assembly it was stated in committee and on the floor that directors would not be affected.

The law stipulates that loans shall be made to "officers and employees" only after a specific authority has been granted by the board of directors in each case and that the board of directors shall pass upon the sufficiency of the security.

The Supreme Court has time and again ruled that the "intent" of the legislature shall be determined solely by the language of the statute rather than what was said about it by individual legislators in debate of elsewhere.

The general banking act of 1921 gives color to both views. One of the subdivisions of the act is entitled, "Officers and Directors," which would indicate that they are regarded as being in separate categories. However, the act itself refers to the position of director as an "office." The act prescribes how a director shall qualify to hold "office" and declares that under certain conditions a director shall forfeit his "office" and the other directors shall declare the "office vacated."

Dry Agents Make Big Hauls.

Federal officers operating in North Carolina captured during the month of March, 77 distilleries and 161 stills, according to a report being forwarded to Washington by A. B. Coltrane, Federal prohibition director for North Carolina, with headquarters in Salisbury.

In addition to the stills 1,458 gallons of intoxicating liquors were taken and 251,420 gallons of mash. Ten automobiles, six miles, three wagons and a gasoline engine were also among the property captured in raids. Estimated value of property seized and destroyed was \$95,395 and that taken and not destroyed was placed at \$2,803. Arrests made numbered 101 and prosecutions returned total 246.

People Pay Nearly Billion Insurance.

Insurance placed in 1924 and continued in force from the previous year by North Carolinians totalled \$336,902,718.46, an increase of \$91,426,927.11, representing 1,669,452 policies of all classes, figures made public by State Insurance Commissioner Stacey Wade show. The figures indicate that every class of insurance increased its number of policy holders and its total face value of policies.

The outstanding fact disclosed by the report is the leadership of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company of Greensboro over all state and out of state companies in writing of new policies. The old line companies which were in operation before the Jefferson Standard existed are far outstripped by the Greensboro concern which held the lead it has established in North Carolina during the previous years. Total new insurance written by the Greensboro concern amounted to \$15,881,800, its nearest competitor being the Metropolitan Life with \$11,300,339.

The total amount of insurance of all classes written, the report shows, was \$209,568,409.84 representing 722,964 policies. This compared with \$191,404,950.79 worth of insurance written in the State during 1923. The balance of the 1924 total of insurance placed amounting to \$336,902,718.46 was in policies renewed.

On Accredited List.

Benson's grammar school has been placed on the accredited list of North Carolina public schools. It is the only elementary school in Johnson county that is on the accredited list. The high school has been on the accredited list for some time.

Bus Line Not to Go Into Courts.

The Dixie Motor Coach Line, of Charlotte, was given five instead of three round trips from Charlotte to Greensboro and the Piedmont Stage Line and Kirk's Auto Bus Service were reduced from eight trips each to six and seven, respectively, in the order of the North Carolina Corporation Commission making temporary allocation of schedules, which was announced. Kirk's Service is given in addition, two round trips daily from Salisbury to Charlotte.

POINTS ON KEEPING WELL

DR. FREDERICK R. GREEN Editor of "HEALTH"

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HOW BAD TEETH CAUSE CONSUMPTION

CONSUMPTION is not hereditary, but it is now generally agreed among tuberculosis experts that, no matter when the disease develops, infection generally takes place in childhood.

This infection, like all other germ infections, can only happen if there is a break somewhere in the skin or the lining of the body cavities. The membrane which lines our nose, mouth, throat, bronchial tubes and lung spaces is a continuation of the skin, and, like it, is not affected by germs, except as they can find an opening somewhere to allow them to enter the substance of the body and begin to grow. Any break or tear in this membrane is just like an open gate in a city wall. It is a gap through which the enemy can enter.

One of the earliest and most common signs of tubercular infection in children is a swelling of the lymph glands of the neck. The lymph glands of the body, which lie just under the skin, are the filters or drains which stop and hold any infectious matter which may enter the body and so prevent it from reaching the deeper-seated vital organs. They are the second line of defense, like the street barricades which the defenders of a city would throw up to stop the enemy, after the gates had broken down.

Now it has long been known that in many, if not all cases of tubercular glands in the neck, the teeth would be found to be decayed. Even if the decayed teeth are pulled, infection may enter through the holes left in the gums. If decay has gone far enough so as to kill the pulp in the tooth, the softening opens up the canals in the roots of the teeth and root abscesses may result. The tubercular germs may then pass from the root abscesses into the fine lymph vessels. The first lymph gland they come to catches and holds them. If they are few in number, they may be killed in the gland without doing any harm. But if they are many, they make the gland work so hard that the glands become swollen and tender and finally break down and form little abscesses.

Bad teeth or openings in the gums caused by bad teeth are ideal breeding places for the tubercular germs, as the warmth and moisture in the mouth gives them just the conditions they need for growth.

Sound teeth and clean mouths are a protection against disease. Children especially should be taught to keep their mouths clean. Bad teeth should be removed or filled at once, not only to save the other teeth but also to keep out any disease germs that may cause trouble in after life.

CONTROLLING HAY FEVER

HAY fever is a disease which is not dangerous to life but which often makes the victim wretched.

It is called hay fever, because the most common form comes in the early fall, during the haying season. Just how the idea originated that it had any connection with hay is hard to see. Probably because people working in the hay fields were found to be especially subject to it. This is not due to the hay but to the fact that many weeds, growing among the hay, become ripe and throw off their pollen about haying time. These weeds, cut down with the hay and dried, are raked up and handled in haying, so that the air in which the haymaker works is full of dried pollen. The small, sharp-pointed seeds, drawn into the nose in breathing, are extremely irritating and cause the well-known symptoms of constant sneezing, congestion and obstruction of the nose, then watery irritating discharge.

It was long ago noticed that these attacks happened at other times than the early fall. The so-called "rose colds" occur in May and June. Similar attacks may occur almost any time in the year. So it is not only the pollen of weeds at haying time which may cause this condition, but any irritating substance in the air.

I have seen typical hay fever attacks in the middle of the winter, due to breathing street sweepings blown about by the stray winds of January or February. I have also seen attacks brought on by breathing formalin or formaldehyde.

Hay fever may be due to the pollen-laden air from the hay fields, but it may also be due to many other causes. The principal cause is the individual. A dozen people will breathe the same air under the same conditions, only one or two will show any discomfort. Those who do will be found to have two peculiarities: some obstruction in their nose and a nasal mucous membrane that is unusually sensitive. So long as there is no irritating substance in the air, they are all right. But if the air is filled with pollen of rag weed, golden rod, wild oats, Bermuda grass, sage brush or any of the many irritating seeds, immediately the sensitive victims begin to sneeze.

We have learned much about this miserable ailment in late years and now know that it is caused by many kinds of dust, instead of only by hay seed as we formerly believed.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

An examining physician for one of the prominent Life Insurance Companies, in an interview of the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large. However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.

Physique Value

When Frank A. Vanderlip was presiding over the largest financial institution America has ever known, the National City bank of New York, he said:

"In picking a man for a highly responsible executive position, I always take into account both his physical condition and his physique. Unless he has built up a strong, healthy body, I don't want him, because during the terrible stress and strain of a great crisis, when you need his services most, he is likely to cave in."—Hearst's International-Cosmopolitan.

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of Hanford's Balam of Myrrh. Has powerful antiseptic qualities; unexcelled for Cuts, Burns, Wounds and Sores. 35c.—Adv.

First Salt Made in 1791

Louisiana has for years been a source of salt in the United States, the first crude refining having been done on a small scale in 1791 from the salt water springs in that state. The Indians found their salt in this way, however, long before the advent of the white man. In 1812 a more successful method was worked out. In 1862, under the direction of pioneer troops of the Confederate army, rock salt was discovered at Avery island, just 15 feet beneath the surface of the ground.

Constipation generally indicates disordered stomach, liver and bowels. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills restore regularity without gripping. 75¢ Pearl St., N. Y.

Veteran Bandmaster

Roscoe G. Ingraham of Rockland, Maine, at the age of eighty, is still a bandmaster and as usual will lead the Memorial day procession this year. Since he started his musical career 70 years ago by playing in a comb band, he has organized more than fifty brass bands, taught more than 1,000 pupils and marched from 12,000 to 15,000 miles in parades. Every town in Knox county has organized a band under Mr. Ingraham's leadership.

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