



1—Doctors from all the veterans' hospitals gathered in Washington for a conference. 2—Maiden Dearborn, first of the fleet of airplanes which Henry Ford has put into operation between Chicago and Detroit for use of his company. 3—Parade in New York's Chinatown to honor the memory of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, first President of Chinese republic.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Painleve and Caillaux May Pull France Through Her Financial Crisis.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

FRANCE is struggling through the governmental crisis precipitated by her financial troubles, but the outcome is still shrouded in doubt. Paul Painleve accepted President Doumergue's invitation to form a ministry after Aristide Briand had tried and abandoned the attempt because the Socialist party voted against participation in the cabinet he was trying to constitute. The Socialists, however, agreed to support Painleve's government, but first the National bloc carried through its plan to dilute the bill to increase monetary circulation from the 10 per cent capital levy in De Monzie's financial measure. After a warm debate the chamber decided it was competent to receive a fiscal scheme from a resigned cabinet and passed the bill to increase the paper money circulation of the Bank of France from 41,000,000,000 francs to 45,000,000,000 francs. The senate quickly followed suit. The rest of the financial scheme is at this writing still up in the air.

Though Painleve is premier, it appears likely the dominating figure in the new government will be Joseph Caillaux, who, during the war, was excused as a traitor and to whom amnesty was only recently extended. This former premier and admitted financial genius was called on by Painleve to take the post of minister of finance and accepted. He has declared his opposition to a capital levy, but what scheme he will offer is not yet known. It was believed in Paris that the left wing groups were prepared to make Caillaux dictator in case the right wing and the Nationalists attempted to place in power the reactionaries who overthrew the Herriot government.

GERMAN Socialists were considerably relieved by the developments in Paris, for it had feared that if the supporters of Poincare regained power there would be a revival of the "policy of violence" that would greatly help the candidacy of Field Marshal von Hindenburg for the presidency. On the other hand the French are awaiting with anxiety the result of the German election. The old soldier's followers, however, indignantly deny that his election would mean war with France within a few years. They assert that peace is an important point in his program, and, furthermore, that if elected he would take the oath of the Weimar constitution, a clause in which provides that war can be declared and peace signed only through special law. The German monarchists say they are willing to stand the republic a few more years, meaning until 1927, when Prince Wilhelm reaches the age of twenty-one years. Violent campaign talk is rife in Germany. Von Hindenburg's most ardent supporters declare Germany "will see something terrible" if he is not elected, and they are said to be ready to start a "putsch" at a moment's notice. The Communists, for their part, openly say that if Von Hindenburg wins they will start an armed uprising. So in either event there may be lively doings.

MORE than 150 American war ships and auxiliary craft of all kinds steamed out from San Francisco through the Golden Gate Wednesday on the way to attempt the "capture" of the Hawaiian Islands. At that outpost of the nation an army garrison of 15,000 men with air squadrons and 20 submarines made ready to defend the islands.

The attacking force, known as the Blue Fleet, was an imposing sight as it started westward. First was a flock of mine sweepers to clear up any mines the defenders, known as the Black forces, might have placed. Next were 54 destroyers that spread out widely and made a lane of safety. They were followed by 11 battleships and 8 light cruisers, and then came the lesser craft, including submarines,

fuel and supply ships and the airplane carrier Langley, on which were about 30 planes.

When the Blue fleet, commanded by Admiral Robison, nears the islands it will be attacked by airplanes and submarines sent out by Admiral McDonald and General Lewis, commanders of the Black forces, and if these fail the troops there will try to prevent a landing. The umpire of the mimic struggle, headed by Admiral Coontz and Major General Hines, are on the cruiser Seattle and will watch every move. It is up to them to decide whether any battleships are constructively sunk or crippled by the defending planes, so the maneuvers may go far to determine whether the claims of Col. William Mitchell are right or wrong. The conditions of the contest are about such as would obtain were the Hawaiian Islands attacked by Japan when the American fleet was in the Atlantic and the Panama canal crippled.

THERE has arisen in Honolulu a most interesting case of army trial and punishment. Privates Crouch and Trumbull were convicted by court martial of attempting to organize a branch of the Communist party in violation of the territorial law of Hawaii against secret societies, and also of speaking contemptuously of the President and the flag. Crouch was sentenced to 40 years' imprisonment and Trumbull to 26 years. The extreme severity of the sentences led the War department to call for an explanation and General Lewis, commanding, forwarded a summary of the testimony. From this it appears the culprits had plotted to foment revolutionary movements among both the garrison and the civil population and that Crouch at least had planned this before he enlisted. It is believed in Washington that the sentences will be greatly reduced.

SENATOR BURTON K. WHEELER of Montana went on trial at Great Falls, before Federal Judge Frank Dietrich and a jury, on charges of accepting a fee for prosecuting claims of a client before the Department of the Interior after he had been elected to the senate. The outcome of this case means everything to Wheeler, for if he is convicted he is by law forever barred from holding public office. In addition he may be imprisoned for two years or fined \$10,000, or both.

Senator Thomas J. Walsh, who went to Great Falls in connection with the Wheeler trial, said that as soon as congress convenes he would press for an investigation of the Midwest Refining company's leases in the Salt Creek fields of Wyoming. These fields, which were under jurisdiction and control of the Interior department, are much more productive than Teapot Dome.

ALANSON B. HOUGHTON, our new ambassador to Great Britain, sailed from New York to assume his duties in London. He had little to say for publication before leaving, contenting himself with the statement that he was aware of the importance of his new post and realized "the necessity of maintaining friendly relations between the English-speaking peoples."

An assignment has just been given Miss Lucille Atcherson of Columbus, Ohio, the first woman to qualify as a member of the foreign service of the Department of State. She has been appointed third secretary of the legation at Bern, Switzerland. Edward Caffery, consul at Bucharest, has been made consul general at Havana, and George Messersmith has been appointed consul general at Antwerp.

COMMERCIAL airplane service between Chicago and Detroit was inaugurated by the Ford interests, but the planes for the present are carrying only freight between Ford plants. Announcement is made that the General Airways System, Inc., is soon to begin operating an aerial passenger and freight service between Boston, New York, Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

KING BORIS of Bulgaria had a close call from death at the hands of Communists last week. While motoring in the country he was ambushed and fired upon and two men in the car with him were killed. The king and others jumped out and returned the fire, but the assassins es-

aped. One bullet carried away part of Boris' mustache. About the same time General Georghieff, a leader in the movement that overthrew the Stamboulsky government in 1923, was killed in Sofia. While a great crowd was watching his funeral procession an infernal machine exploded in front of the Sveta Bodilla cathedral, killing some twenty, injuring many others including Premier Zankoff and wrecking the cathedral. Reports from Sofia said that communist bands were in armed conflict with troops in various localities. All this is taken to be a part of the announced campaign for the establishment of a soviet republic in Bulgaria. Moscow is said to be supplying funds and plans.

THE revolt of the Kurds has entirely collapsed and the Turks have captured Sheik Said, the rebel leader, and his suite while they were fleeing to Persia. Said was to be tried at Diarbekr and it was a certainty that he would be executed.

Now the Turkish government is worried by the murderous raids of the Nestorian tribesmen of the Mosul vilayet in Turkish territory. The authorities say these tribes are acting under British influence, and they have called more troops to the colors, feeling that the situation is alarming.

BY A decision in two cases brought by a packing company of Topeka against the Kansas industrial relations court, the United States Supreme court has held unconstitutional that part of the Kansas industrial court act which provided for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. It also held that state commissions or industrial courts have no right to fix the hours of labor in packing houses or other industries.

In a case from San Francisco the Supreme court ruled that when labor strikes or lockouts do not result in material restraint of interstate commerce, the federal government is powerless to intervene.

Two important tax decisions were handed down by the Supreme court. The first was that states have the right to prescribe in their inheritance tax laws the method of determining the market value of property transferred, and to provide that no deduction shall be made from this value in computing the state tax for any inheritance or estate tax paid to the federal government. The second decision held that any gain in value must be taken into account on taxes under the 1918 revenue act upon securities purchased before March 1, 1913, and sold in 1919.

WITH impressive ceremony, a handsome memorial gate, in honor of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, was unveiled and dedicated at Port of Spain, Trinidad, and the hero of the Battle of Lake Erie died in 1819. The American cruiser Memphis was there for the proceedings and military and civic organizations took part. The gate is at the entrance of the cemetery where Perry's body lay until it was removed to the United States in 1826, and is the gift of American residents of Trinidad.

DEATH took two famous men last week. One was Elwood Haynes of Kokomo, Ind., credited with being the inventor of America's first automobile. This "horseless buggy" he drove in Kokomo in 1894, at the remarkable speed of eight miles an hour.

John Singer Sargent, American member of the British Royal Academy and recognized as one of the greatest of contemporary portrait painters, was found dead in bed in his home at Chelsea, England. Born in Florence, Italy, in 1856, he won the highest honors that can be accorded an artist and numbered among his sitters many of the world's most eminent men and beautiful women.

BASEBALL, our national sport, opened its season most auspiciously with all the teams of the National and American leagues in action. The attendance surpassed that of opening day last year, that at the National league games being 109,000 and at the American, 128,000. The one thing wrong in the picture was the absence of Babe Ruth from the lineup of the New York Yankees. He was sick abed.

NORTH CAROLINA LOSSES BY FIRE

INCREASE ATTRIBUTED BY COMMISSIONER TO RURAL RISKS.

Raleigh.

Figures made public by the state insurance department show a total fire loss in North Carolina during March of \$505,277, with values at risk \$4,893,397. Insurance on the property at risk was \$4,557,970. The number of fires was 266. Fire damage in the state during March, 1924, was \$406,360, with property at risk worth \$2,717,639 and insurance for \$1,786,291. Fires in March, 1924, totaled 204.

Commissioner Wade attributed the increase in losses to rural industrial fires, which totaled \$628,740 last month, while the entire loss in towns and cities, embracing 236 fires was only \$276,537. Of the 30 rural fires, with such an immense damage, Commissioner Wade pointed out, the values at risk were \$875,400, with \$400,000 insurance. "On the other hand," he added, "with 236 fires in cities and towns, with values over \$4,000,000 and insurance over \$3,000,000, the loss totaled only \$276,537. The loss from 21 fires totaled \$765,435, leaving for the remaining 245 fires a total loss of \$139,842.

Principal losses for the month included the following: Cotton mill in Johnston county, \$244,000; lumber plant in Halifax county, near Hollister, \$150,000; lumber plant near Littleton, in Halifax county, \$130,000; flour mill and dwelling in Forsyth county, \$33,000; dwelling in Stokes county, \$20,000; fertilizer plant in New Bern, \$24,500; dwelling and contents at Greenville, \$17,500; school dormitory at Oxford, \$13,500; dwelling and teacherage at Red Springs, \$13,200; dwelling at Gastonia, \$20,000; church at Greenville, \$12,000; Quartz company at Charlotte, \$15,285; business building at Winston-Salem, \$13,000; store and contents at Randleman, \$12,000.

Shingle roofs and defective flues caused 102 March fires, the causes of 61 were unknown and 12 were attributed to carelessness. Four were reported as of incendiary origin and seven from overhot stoves and furnaces.

There were 160 dwellings burned in North Carolina in March, 13 industrial plants, 11 unstored automobiles or trucks, 9 garages, 7 stores, 6 churches, 5 business buildings and 4 lumber plants and schools.

The following places were practically fire-free in March: Kinston, Albemarle, Monroe, Concord, Hickory, Waynesville, Louisville, Aberdeen, Littleton, Selma, Elm City, Kernersville, Pinehurst, Zebulon, Bonise, Pine-top, Granite Falls, Jefferson, Huntersville, Middlesex and Fairmont.

Can Consign Perishable Produce.

Commissioner of Agriculture W. A. Graham announced that perishable farm products can still be consigned in C.O.D. shipments. This policy is said to mean a great deal to fruit and vegetable growers in North Carolina.

A movement was launched within the ranks of the Southern Freight Association to prevent the acceptance of fruit and vegetables when consigned "Order Notify" from to and between points in Southern territory but the movement has been abandoned.

When notified by Commissioner Brown of Georgia, that such a change was being considered, Commissioner Graham immediately brought pressure to bear on the Southern Freight Association to retain the present status for perishable products.

Commissioner Graham said in his telegram to the association:

"Such action would have a tendency to place producers and producers' organizations more at the mercy of ruthless speculators and dishonest commission merchants. The 'order notify' plan makes it possible for producers and producers' organizations to have a voice in the matter of damage, etc."

Appoints Equalizing Board.

Governor A. W. McLean through his secretary, Charles H. England, announced the personnel of the Equalizing Fund Commission, which was given sweeping powers by the 1925 General Assembly in a matter vitally affecting the counties of the State.

The commission is composed of Dr. E. C. Brooks, president of the North Carolina State College; Chas. A. Webb, Asheville; W. C. Feimster, Newton; Mrs. W. J. Jones, Salemboro and E. D. Broadbust, Greensboro.

The last Legislature increased the equalizing fund from \$1,250,000 to \$1,500,000 annually and provided that approximately \$1,150,000 of the amount should be distributed to 67 of the 100 counties in the State.

Governor Paroles Two.

Governor A. W. McLean paroled two prisoners for the remainder of their terms, paroled another for thirty days, granted one reprieve and declined six petitions. All of the actions were taken on the recommendations of H. Hoyte Sink, Commissioner of Pardons.

Paroles were granted to Will S. Williams, of Rockingham County, who has served five and one-half months of a nine month sentence on the roads, and to Fletcher Womble, of Rowan County.

"To Talk Less Tommyrot and to Throw Fewer Monkey Wrenches"

By WILLIAM M. JARDINE, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture.

THE sound farmer business man does not seek legislation to fix prices or to regulate details. He knows that legislation cannot annul economic laws. The only legislation he wants is legislation that will assist him in getting reasonable credit on sound security; that will help him build up machinery for marketing his products successfully; that will put him on a par with other business men. In the land lies most of the farmer's capital and it is on his land that he must make a fair interest return. With land at its present price the farmer cannot make money by using the methods and getting the returns of 1900.

Ought production to be curtailed instead of being increased? Loosa talk. Even if the curtailing of agricultural production were practicable, it would not get us anywhere. The acreage of certain crops should be adjusted from time to time—now increased, now cut down.

There are farmers in Kansas raising ten bushels of wheat more to the acre than their neighbors because they plow early and deep and use the best seed. Some farmers go in for quality. They are getting a premium of 25 cents a bushel on their wheat because of its high protein content. They are feeding animals that will mature in the shortest possible time and furnish the most desirable cuts of meat.

There are now 5,000 co-operative grain marketing associations in the United States and about the same number of co-operative live stock shipping associations. If applied in the right way, co-operation can make of American farming a big voluntarily unified, permanently and dependably profitable business, in a way that no paternalistic legislation could possibly do.

What we all need to do is to talk less tommyrot and throw fewer monkey wrenches into other people's machinery. We want to stop trying to line up one group against other groups. We want to work together. Americans should be co-operating, not quarreling with each other over the interests of this group or that.

How Many Bad Boys Does It Take to Make One Good Boy? One, if—

By DR. HENRY NEUMANN, Brooklyn Ethical Culture Society.

When asked how to deal with the problem of juvenile crime most people at once think of the school as the great agency of salvation. But every teacher who deals with real boys and girls knows that it is asking a bit too much to expect our schools, as they are at present constituted, to be the chief agency of prevention here. As they are at present constituted, mark you. Nobody who has first-hand contact with the problem believes that criminality is going to be prevented by giving children set lessons in honesty. Adults are not saved from wrong by that method. Why should we expect children to be any different?

Lessons in honesty are useful, but something else is vitally necessary. The story is told that a pastor, addressing an assembly of boys in a reformatory, began with the foolish question: "How many bad boys does it take to make a good one?" One of the lads promptly shouted: "One, if you treat him right."

The right treatment is to provide chances to work off in healthy fashion the impulses which otherwise break into mischief.

The Deeply Ingrained Mental Reactions of Fears and Superstitions

By DR. RAY L. WILBUR, Leland Stanford University.

Perhaps our greatest difficulty comes from the deeply ingrained mental reactions of taboo, fears, prejudices and superstitions. Science and learning have outpaced our populace.

Astronomy is accompanied by its popular imitation, astrology. Medicine has its great shadowland of buncombe, deceit and plausible foolishness and chicanery. Graveyards still give moonlight visitors the shudders.

One great contribution to our welfare has been the removal of our fears of the unknown. The microscope has taken the mystery out of the transmission of diseases, and diseases are an age-old horror of all humans.

When our young are trained to use intelligence in making decisions instead of accepting the almost imperious dictates of fear, prejudice, emotion and passion, we can begin to attack such major difficulties as race prejudice and war and to find readier solutions in public health and in economic and political life.

Treatment of Tonsils Should Be Decided Upon by Competent Physician

By DR. O. T. OSBORNE, in Good Housekeeping.

One of the greatest menaces from diseased tonsils is that they frequently contain germs that are dangerous because they destroy red blood corpuscles, causing anemia, and under certain conditions the destruction of the blood corpuscles may be very rapid. The time when these deadly blood-destroying germs get in their work is when the patient is combating some other disease or infection, such as influenza, pneumonia, measles, etc.

It seems to be a fact that when one tonsil is diseased and contains poisonous germs that it cannot kill, the other tonsil is also infected. Consequently, whatever treatment one tonsil is to receive must also be given to the other.

That treatment, whether it be the drastic one of removal or merely medical in character, should be decided upon only after careful examination by a competent physician. Our tonsils were given us for a purpose: they should not be ruthlessly sacrificed, neither should they be allowed to remain a source of infection.

When the Woman Knows That Man Is Not Altogether Immune to Moods

By LETTICE WAYNE, in Washington Post.

And what an enormous difference it makes to the success of the relationship between a man and a woman if the man knows that the woman appreciates that he is not altogether immune from the weakness of "moodiness."

It is the strength of man that he is able, as a rule, to hide his emotions, to maintain a reasonable level of cheerfulness and consideration for others. And perhaps just because he has so long accustomed himself to control his feelings, he finds it very delightful when the companionship of a woman makes it plain to him that the mask is not always effective.

It is only the unselfish woman who does not seek always to be amused who knows when a man is "moody." Responsive silence, or gentle sympathy, the tactful adaptation of her own mood to his, may touch a chord in the man's heart and be the beginning of a long romance.

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