



1.—St. Gaudens' figure of Diana being lowered from the tower of Madison Square garden, New York, before demolition of the building. 2.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews inspecting men of coast guard preliminary to starting big operations against the rum fleet. 3.—The "Cyclon," largest air-cooled airplane engine in world, installed in navy bombing and torpedo plane.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

France Tells Arms Traffic Conference She Must Have Security Pact.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

FRANCE is overlooking no opportunity to assure the world that she cannot be expected to adhere to any international peace and disarmament agreements until she receives guarantee of the security of her boundaries and those of Poland and the nations of the little entente. She continues to distrust Germany and insists that until the other great powers promise protection for her and her allies, she must remain fully armed and must keep on manufacturing armament for herself and for the smaller nations that look to her for their safety from German aggression.

Paul Boncour, powerful Socialist party leader, said all this and more very frankly to the international conference on the control of arms traffic in Geneva, giving warning that it was doomed to failure unless the demands of France were heeded. He threatened his colleagues with another world war if they persisted in overlooking this security problem, and said France intended to revive the discredited Geneva protocol at the September meeting of the League of Nations assembly; but he offered to discuss any adequate substitute for that pact that might be offered.

As for a convention for the control of traffic in arms, M. Boncour said this would be worthless and unjust unless it were confirmed immediately by a convention regulating private production, "because production is the originating point and traffic is merely the result." This is contrary to the view expressed by Congressman Theodore E. Burton, head of the American delegation, who insists foreign shipments of munitions, not the private manufacture, is the important thing. Mr. Burton on Thursday offered a scheme dealing with the traffic in poisonous gases.

Both Brazil and Uruguay advocate a rule under the proposed convention that no nation may sell arms to a rebel party until a half of the nations signing the treaty, including a certain number of the great powers, recognize the government of a revolutionary party. This is opposed by the American delegation because in most revolutions in the western hemisphere the hands of the United States would be tied, while awaiting the recognition of a revolutionary party by numerous European powers. This is looked on as a serious menace to the Monroe doctrine.

Carton de Wiart of Belgium was elected president of the conference.

ONE of the most significant events of the week was the first public address of Ambassador Houghton in London. Undoubtedly speaking for President Coolidge's administration, he tactfully but pointedly admonished the nations of Europe that unless they abandoned warlike ambitions and destructive methods and policies the American people would cease to aid in European reconstruction. He did not name any nation, but it was generally accepted that his warning was directed especially at France, and everywhere except in France the speech was warmly commended.

Telling his hearers that Americans looked on the aftermath of the war in Europe sympathetically and with an intense desire to help, Mr. Houghton continued:

"But we, too, are a practical people. When we lent our savings to make it possible for the peoples of central Europe to get work it was because we knew that only in this way could Europe as a whole be made to function economically. When we lent of our savings to rebuild markets that had been destroyed it was because we knew that in no other way could they be enjoyed again.

"That was a necessary beginning. It was common sense. If we went at the job with a certain moral earnestness, let that go to our credit. It is natural

for us to assume that those who have suffered so much from the war should seek a settlement which as far as humanly possible should be free of the conditions leading directly to war. To that end and in that spirit we have helped.

"But we have never forgotten that there was a limit beyond which we could not go. The full measure of American helpfulness can be obtained only when the American people are assured that the time for destructive methods and policies has passed and the time for peaceful rebuilding has come. They are asking themselves if that time, as a fact, has come. And that question they cannot today answer. An answer must be given to them. It must come from the peoples of Europe, who alone can make decisions.

"If the answer is peace, then you may be sure that America will help to her generous utmost. But if, God forbid, that answer will continue confused and doubtful, then I fear those helpful processes which are now in motion must inevitably cease."

IF THE Atlantic coast rum-running fleet is not routed and dispersed it will not be the fault of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews, in charge of the treasury's activities in enforcing prohibition. Under his direction the naval and aerial resources of the coast guard of the New York area are being used to effect a blockade against the liquor smugglers. More than sixty coast guard boats, manned by 400 men and fully armed, are patrolling the sea and are assisted by thirteen seaplanes which are mapping and photographing the position of the carriers of contraband and scouting for shore boats. In reserve are many more boats, swift converted submarine chasers. Every vessel of the rum fleet is closely watched by one or more coast guard boats so that it is virtually impossible for shore boats to obtain and land any liquor. The blockade extends from Connecticut to New Jersey and its every move is directed from shore by radio.

AFTER defeating the Spanish in Morocco, the Rif tribesmen proceeded to invade the French part of that country with the idea of driving out the French. But they are up against the doughty General Lyautey and his experienced troops and already have been defeated in several sanguinary battles. General Coubert met the Rifians north of Fes and drove them back, but he reports that they were well organized and well armed and showed themselves able tacticians, withdrawing in good order despite heavy losses. The French government says its troops will not cross the Spanish border in pursuit of Abdel-Krim's followers unless specifically permitted to do so by Spain and England. Italy wants a finger in this pie and has notified France that it desires to share in the operations and in probable spoils, but France and Spain declare no outsider is wanted.

CHARGES of recent manipulation of wheat in the Chicago market for speculative purposes are being investigated by the Department of Agriculture and Senator Capper of Kansas says a report is to be expected soon. The Chicago Board of Trade also received charges that there was a corner in May corn and rye and it requested all having complaints regarding market manipulation to present them to the directors May 12. A complaint has been made that the Grain Marketing company, a farmer's concern, should not be allowed to trade in provision futures, as it is supposed to be doing business for the farmers and they are not supposed to be interested in provision trading. This was to be taken up with other matters.

DIRECTOR of the Budget Lord has just completed a tour of the country lasting one month, in which he has told many thousands of tax payers about the President's economy program. He has now begun work on the next budget, in which there will be a substantial reduction. Mr. Coolidge hopes this cut will be as great as \$300,000,000, making the total estimates to be submitted to the next congress about \$3,000,000,000. The treasury, it is predicted, will show a surplus of about \$100,000,000 for the

current year. The total volume of tax receipts may be cut by 12 per cent, the method of doing this to be decided by congress. Secretary Mellon wants surtaxes reduced and rates on estate taxes lowered or eliminated.

IN RECOGNITION of the growing importance of aviation in warfare and, possibly, in the belief that it will check the movement for a separate air force, Secretary of the Navy Wilbur has announced that hereafter aviation is to be a major course of study in the Naval academy at Annapolis and that every graduate must qualify as a flyer within two years after graduation.

ALL communists in Bulgaria have been outlawed by the government and their organizations are being exterminated. The Macedonian revolutionary organization, whose chief, Alexandroff, was assassinated last September on orders from Moscow because he would not bolshevize it, is giving the government great assistance, providing large bands of fighting men where they are most needed. This secret force numbers, it is said, about 100,000. The communists, who are being hunted like rats, are fighting back desperately. Several witnesses in the trial of those accused of the Sofia cathedral bomb outrage have testified that the Third Internationale at Moscow was responsible for the affair, but Zinovieff has reiterated his denial of this.

THE dirigible Los Angeles made a speedy and altogether successful flight from Lakehurst to Mayaguez, Porto Rico, where she found the mooring ship Patoka. From there the big airship flew to the Virgin islands.

PROMINENT women from many lands met last week in Washington for the quinquennial session of the International Council of Women. Lady Aberdeen, the president, was in the chair and Secretary of Commerce Hoover delivered the welcoming address on behalf of the government. The disarmament resolution presented to the convention called for "general disarmament as the ideal to be aimed at, preceded by a gradual and general reduction of armaments under effective control to be agreed upon by the respective governments and the League of Nations."

SOCIALISTS of Germany made charges of irregularity and fraud in the election of Von Hindenburg as president and formally asked that the election be declared void. Nevertheless the arrangements for the inauguration of the field marshal on May 12 went right ahead. There was speculation as to the attitude the allied governments would adopt. Von Hindenburg is still listed as a war culprit, so those governments would have to "forget" that fact or else decline to congratulate him, which would be considered an insult by Germany.

LEON TROTZKY, who used to be the soviet war minister and was deposed and sent to Transcaucasia, has been recalled to Moscow on his promise to obey the dictates of the Bolshevik party, and probably will be given the post of commissar of foreign trade, vacated by Krassin on his appointment as ambassador to France. His arrival in Moscow was virtually ignored by the people and he will have hard work to recover his influence and popularity. Zinovieff, it was announced, would take a long vacation in the Caucasus—probably because of his failure to produce the promised revolutions in other lands.

W. T. VAN ORMAN, piloting the Goodyear III, won the national elimination balloon race and will represent the United States in the international contest. Starting from St. Joseph, Mo., his balloon traveled about 600 miles, coming down at Reform, Ala.

CHARGING criminal conspiracy to violate the state antitrust laws, the state of Mississippi has filed suit against the Ford Motor company for \$12,000,000 penalties. All Ford dealers in the state and the banking institutions with which they do business are made co-defendants. The suit is based on contracts between the Ford company and the dealers.

Restriction of Immigration Nothing Less Than a Revolutionary Change

By PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, Address to D. A. R.

IN THE last few years we have entered on a new policy toward immigration. It is still rather experimental, but with every appearance of being likely to secure permanent acceptance. Restriction of immigration is nothing less than a revolutionary change from the older days, when we boasted that this country offered refuge and opportunity, liberty and security, to all who desired them.

The policy of restriction seemed necessary, in view of the certainty that unprecedented numbers would flow to us from Europe following the war; more than we could be sure of assimilating, more than the European countries could well spare.

Had there been no limitations, the number of newcomers among us in the last four years would probably have been several million greater. If we had been called upon to receive and place such a number it may well be doubted whether they would have found their condition here much better than it was in Europe. Certainly, our problem of helping adjust them to the new conditions and the hard competition of such a situation, would have been far more difficult.

Competent official authorities have estimated that 2,000,000 would have come in each of these four years, or over three times as many as did actually come. We may well doubt whether that would have been to the advantage of either them or the country.

The welfare of all the people will be promoted by a truly national life. In these last few years we have all realized as never before the need to bring about the spiritual unification of this great people. A hundred and ten million people, living together, may or may not constitute in the full sense a nation of a hundred and ten million. The war brought appreciation of this truth. We achieved our independence a century and a half ago. We confirmed our political union sixty years ago. We have all the time been struggling toward spiritual and moral unity.

To gain and perfect it, we need just such interests and activities as those to which the Daughters of the American Revolution are so sincerely devoted.

"So I Implore You Not to Join With the Women Pacifists Who Are—"

By ADMIRAL B. A. FISKE, Address to New England Women.

Virtually every normal man and woman abhors the very idea of war. But merely because we abhor war is no reason why we should not wish to be prepared, in case war should come.

During the last fifty years, and especially during the last five years, a large number of people, mostly women, have united themselves in peace societies of various kinds. Their avowed object is to promote the cause of peace. This object, of course, is laudable; but the means by which they are endeavoring to promote peace are far from practical, because they start from the false premise that preparing for war tends to cause war. Their main effect is to obstruct all efforts toward preparedness. Therefore, their main effort is to imperil the national security.

Nevertheless, the cause of preparedness has a very large popular support, mainly from men with healthy nerves who have read history carefully, and are familiar with the main facts of human nature. These men realize that wars always have existed, and that, as civilization has developed, the alternations of war and peace have followed each other with about the same degree of frequency, from age to age.

They have also realized that of all the ill effects of the war, the worst effects have come to those who were unprepared for the war. For this reason, they say that if wars are bound to come, it is better to be prepared than unprepared.

Restrictions on Newspapers in Publishing What Is Public News?

By SENATOR J. A. REED, Argument Before Supreme Court.

The question is this: "Is there any power vested in congress to place restrictions on newspapers in publishing what is public news?" I say there is none.

Otherwise the Revolution was a failure and the adoption of the Constitution was a solemn farce. They still have a law in England forbidding the publishing of the proceedings of parliament, but that law is as dead as the blue laws of Connecticut, as dead as Julius Caesar. The censorship of the press was expelled from this country with the expulsion of George III. With him went all his prerogatives.

We contend that the freedom of the citizen is inseparable from freedom of conscience, of speech, of the press, and the right of peaceable assemblage. These are, in fact, but variations of one great natural right, inherent in man and inseparable from liberty. He who cannot think is but a beast. He who thinks and is forbidden to speak, is but a slave. If he be permitted to speak, then he must speak to somebody, hence the right of assemblage and discussion.

The right to write and to print is but an extension of the right of speech, for it is only one other means of communicating ideas by words. It is impossible to form any concept of liberty that does not embrace these great natural rights.

Whole Trend of Our American Life Is Toward Emotional Excitement

By PROF. M. V. O'SHEA, University of Wisconsin.

The whole trend of American life is toward emotional excitement and self-indulgence. We need greatly to develop self-restraint in the young, so that they can resist the appeal that is everywhere being made to self-indulgence.

The home has been almost completely merged with the general social body and is losing its distinctive character. The agencies in the city designated to help people to while away their time have been constantly increasing out of all proportion to the size of the cities. The Camp Fire Girls' program furnishes a most valuable offset to the tendencies in present-day life.

There is evidence that women and girls intend to adopt men's vices, drinking and smoking, in the belief that this is the best way to get the most out of life. Should this aim be followed, the whole spirit and character of American life will be injured thereby. Women enjoy a status here that is not accorded women in other lands. Our men defer to them and pay them tribute because of their personal attractiveness and accomplishments. It would be a simple thing for women to change all this by adopting a program seeking to secure mere physical sensations rather than intellectual attainments and alluring personal charm.

THINKS CASWELL IS AN EMERGENCY

TREASURER LACY FAVORS AID SO THAT PRESENT INMATES CAN BE KEPT.

Raleigh. State Treasurer B. R. Lacy authorized a statement to the effect that as a member of the Council of State he favors an appropriation from the emergency fund to the end that the Caswell Training School may keep all of its present inmates.

The 1923 General Assembly appropriated \$500,000 for permanent improvements at the institution for the feeble-minded, which has received a total of \$944,000 for that purpose. The capacity of the plant has been more than doubled and the institution now has room for 500 inmates.

However, the 1925 General Assembly appropriated actually less for maintenance than was provided for the maintenance of the smaller plant, the sum being reduced \$146,000 to \$145,000 with a budget cut of seven per cent in prospect.

According to Dr. C. Banks McNairy, the superintendent, there are 2,200 requests for admittance on file and a total of 8,000 feeble-minded in the State. However, it now seems necessary that the institution turn back some of its 370 inmates, although it is 130 below its capacity.

In anticipation of enlarged appropriations some 30 or 40 inmates were added at about the time of the meeting of the General Assembly, but it now seems that all of them will have to be turned away, although they have become legal wards of the State. However, definite plans will not be made until the new board of directors of the institution meets on May 14.

Under the plan favored by Treasurer Lacy, additional funds would be made available under the \$250,000 annual emergency fund appropriated by the General Assembly under the following terms:

"To provide for the calling out of the National Guard, emergency public printing, epidemics, special counsel and other extraordinary expenditures which cannot be forecasted, including investigation of freight rates, to be expended upon written approval of the Governor and the Council of State."

The Council of State is composed of the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, the Auditor, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with the Attorney General as legal advisor.

With other demands upon the emergency fund it is considered unlikely that the Governor and Council of State will declare an emergency in Caswell Training School case, and it is considered even more improbable that any action will be taken on the matter of loans by the Highway Commission to the counties, which John Sprunt Hill, Highway Commissioner for the Fourth District, has announced he will carry before that body.

Mr. Hill is of the opinion that the solvency of the State is threatened by prospective loans to counties which he considers far in excess of any sum that may be reasonably anticipated from immediately forthcoming bond issues. He cites as a star example the proposal of Halifax county to loan the State \$1,500,000. According to the Commissioner an additional \$100,000, 000 in bonds would have to be added to the \$85,000,000 already authorized before the share of Halifax would amount to the sum proposed as a loan.

It is generally conceded that the Governor and Council of State, although they have some discretion in the issuance of bonds actually authorized by the General Assembly, have no jurisdiction over contracts between the Commission and counties.

First Permanent Bus Permit Given.

The North Carolina Corporation Commission has announced the granting of the first permanent franchise since the North Carolina bus regulation law went into effect on March 22, the franchise going to the Highway Motor Transit Company, which is given a permanent permit to operate between Raleigh and Wilmington, via Goldsboro.

Heretofore the commission has issued only temporary certificates, and it is announced that in many cases permanent permits will be withheld until the lines have shown themselves to be on a paying basis, and that in several instances existing temporary service will be curtailed before permanent certificates are granted.

The Highway Motor Transit Company, which gets the first certificate, is owned by H. E. Bales, an operator who came to this state from Knoxville, Tenn., found the territory west of Raleigh well occupied, and established a line from Raleigh to Goldsboro, which was later extended to Wilmington, a distance by highway of about 150 miles.

New Charters Granted.

W. W. Williams Realty Corporation, Raleigh, with authorized capital \$100,000 and \$50,000 subscribed by W. W. Williams, Raleigh; M. M. Jones and L. N. Williams, both of Wake Forest. Amendment to charter of Sterling Cotton Mills, Franklinton, changing the objects to sale of cotton, yarns, silk, wool, etc., operating warehouses, deal in real and personal property, changing number of directors from 5 to 3 or more, extending the period of existence 50 years more.

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Elyria, Ohio, March 1:—"I feel it my duty and pleasure to thank you for the wonderful cure your Resinol salve has wrought for my husband, who suffered from an open sore on the back of his neck for four years. Several doctors said that it was a cancer and advised its removal, but it was so near the base of the brain that we feared an operation. I had found Resinol Ointment so effective for cuts, burns and similar things that I induced my husband to try that. After using only two jars of Resinol, the sore entirely healed—every trace of it has disappeared. Resinol certainly was a God-send to us!" (Signed) Mrs. E. E. Kennedy, 243 E. 8th St.

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Sleepy Man Driven to Make Suggestion

A Hoosier traveling man had a hotel room next to one occupied by two teachers during the teachers' convention. He was very tired and turned in early. But hardly had he closed his eyes when the two teachers came in from the evening session. They discussed it, one of them particularly being endowed with a voice commonly called strident.

Finally they finished with the subject and he, thinking they were through with the conversation for the night, turned over again and once more began to think of slumbering. But after a little pause the loud talking began on another theme, namely, the hard life of a teacher. After she had discussed it from all angles she said: "If I only knew where I could succeed I would leave the teaching profession. Now what could I really do as well as I can teach school?"

Before the second teacher could answer her the long-suffering man rose to the occasion. "Madam," he shouted through the wall, "you could be an auctioneer."—Indianapolis News.

Men Dance Partners

More than thirty young men are earning nearly \$5,000 a year by acting as professional partners for women in fashionable cabarets. One South American woman, desiring to display her wealth, is said to have paid more than \$500 for one dance.

After proceeding through the courts for 300 years a lawsuit involving a large tract of forest land in Bohemia has just reached a final settlement.

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