

What of Our Character? It Is This Alone Which Counts in the Long Run

By VICE PRESIDENT DAWES, Address at Boston.

But there is one other beacon light which still shines in this country and of which we may well speak in New England in the Old North Church—the beacon light of the old New England character. Great as we are as a people, immense and diversified as is our population, enormous as is our national wealth, serious as have been the inroads upon the old standards of discipline upheld in the daily life of our forebears, amplified and complex as are our problems when compared to those of the days of Paul Revere, we may well lift our eyes to that old beacon light, and all the more so because the American people, measured in history, is yet a young people with its character still in the making.

We know what the power of the American people is and what it will grow to be. We know our great wealth and what it will grow to be. We know the material achievements which are ours and which still lie before us. But of that incomparably more important thing, the composite moral character of the coming generations of our people, we can but guess.

History brings us example after example of a people who, in suffering and adversity, by self-discipline, frugality and industry have raised themselves to a position of wealth and material prosperity, only to be destroyed because their character could not stand that ultimate and crucial test which advancement in wealth and material things always brings. And so today in the United States, above all matters of business and material advancement, the one thought which should be uppermost in the minds of us all is: "What of our character?" It is this alone which counts in the long run.

American civilization must meet its highest test—the test of whether or not it has followed those beacon lights of personal character which our New England forebears lifted on high for the guidance of our people.

Preparedness Is a Symptom of International Non-Coöperation

By MISS RUTH MORGAN, National League of Women Voters.

Why does military and naval preparedness enter into any modern discussion of foreign policies? For one reason, because it is the outstanding symptom of international non-coöperation. Every new demand for increased preparedness, every danger suggested and every suspicion aroused echoes and re-echoes in other countries. What one nation does compels the action of another country. What is done on other continents influences our military and naval plans.

So long as one nation prepares to attack, we must prepare to defend. But we can restrict ourselves in alarms, in hates, and even in preparations, not only for the sake of ourselves, but for the sake of the rest of the world.

We can with consistency prepare to defend ourselves in the remote contingency of our being attacked and at the same time go ahead to build a system of world order of which our nation shall be a part. In this field we have the leadership of great statesmen and responsible heads of governments the world over and President Coolidge has offered us the most emphatic leadership for this double responsibility. We can back his disarmament plans and we should do so in the most whole-hearted fashion.

Leisure a Microbe-Bed From Which Come Naturally Disgraceful Conditions

By GEORGE W. ALGER, in Atlantic Monthly.

Why is it that crime in America is wholly out of proportion to crime in other civilized countries? Why do we have a record which cannot be equaled even in the most war-wrecked country of Europe? Those who attribute all these blots on our national escutcheon to defects in our criminal law and our courts and the shortcomings of our police are short-sighted indeed. Why are we the greatest consumers of habit-forming drugs? Why are our insanity records appalling and getting worse?

Of course, we cannot ascribe all these disgraceful conditions to any single cause, but one cause that is among the most fundamental we have scarcely considered at all. We have never regarded leisure as the microbe-bed from which these diseases come naturally and almost inevitably.

As industry grows less interesting to its participants and creates continuously less joy in work, we have, as a result, a not inconsiderable class of our young people seeking a more exciting and hazardous substitute for a life of such toil. A dull background of uninteresting work, moreover, produces or tends to produce, in the leisure of those who work, reactions to make a balance by excitement, thrill, danger, dope and lawlessness.

"Americanitis" Is Causing 240,000 Preventable Deaths Annually

By DR. W. S. SADLER, Report to Gorgas Memorial Institute.

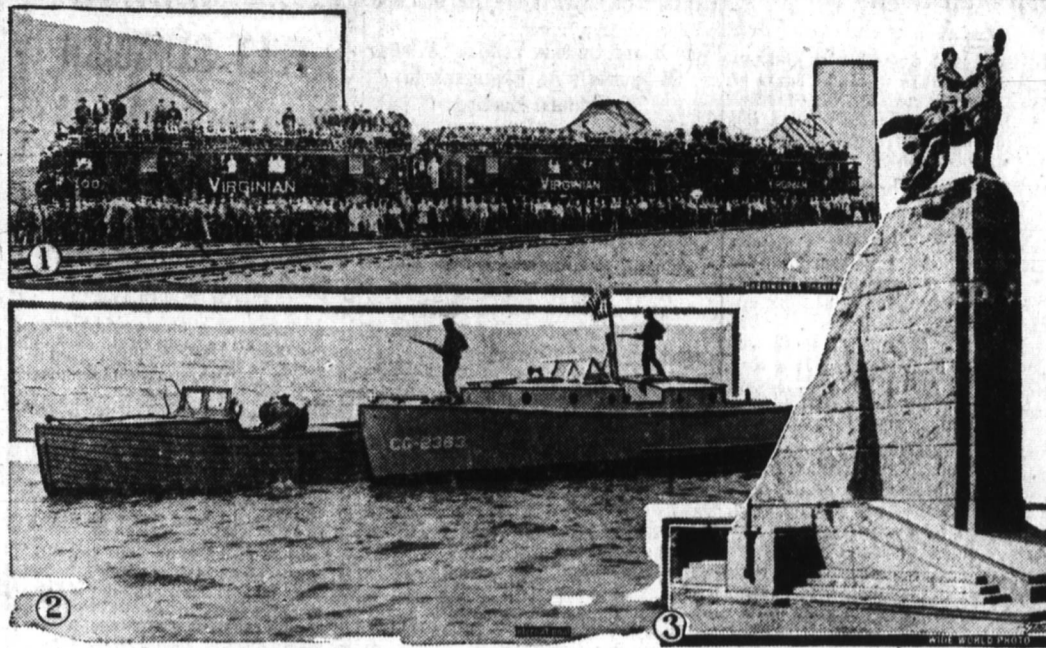
"Americanitis" is causing 240,000 preventable deaths yearly in this country. More Americans than any other white people are dying from heart disease, Bright's disease, apoplexy and high-blood pressure between the ages of forty and fifty.

The hurry, bustle and incessant drive of the American temperament is responsible for this peculiar and characteristic American mortality increase during the "dangerous age" period, between forty and fifty years. This distinctly American phenomenon can be remedied only by teaching the public that at least 60 per cent of the 400,000 such deaths can be prevented by proper medical advice in the early stages when these diseases are practically symptomless.

Such breakdowns as we read of will continue until men know how to live. An inordinate ambition to forge ahead has driven many a man to his grave years ahead of his time.

Two things are necessary to cope with the situation. The first is a yearly health audit. A second is a change in living habits of most Americans. They must slow down their bodies and calm their nerves.

Brig. Gen. A. A. Fries, U. S. A.—In 1915 on Flanders field the poisonous fumes of chlorine gas were used as a deadly war weapon to mow down men by thousands. From killing to curing is the change science gradually has brought about. Modern times furnish no such graphic example of beating swords into plowshares as the discovery that chlorine gas, introduced as a powerful weapon of war, is now an effective treatment of colds, influenza, whooping cough and other injurious diseases. If the future vindicates the indications of the present, and we have no cause for doubt, it is believed that this chlorine gas will save more lives each year than gas destroyed in the entire World war.



1—World's largest locomotive, an electric, made for the Virginian railroad. 2—Coast guard patrol boarding captured rum-runner after chase off the Atlantic coast. 3—Beautiful monument to war dead unveiled at Magenta, Italy, by King Victor Emmanuel.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Business Waries of Interference by the Various Federal Commissions.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

BUSINESS is growing very tired of what it considers unnecessary interference by governmental agencies, and in the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in Washington, it gave voice to that feeling.

"Government inquisition of the private citizen and his business, from the publishing of his income tax to innumerable investigations by specially constituted commissions is becoming unpopular," declared the president of the organization, Richard F. Grant, of Cleveland.

In the opinion of Robert W. Bingham of Louisville, leader in the co-operative marketing movement, the legislation proposed by "cheap demagogic politicians" is dangerous to the country; and he said any further legislation for the relief of agriculturists would be superfluous.

A. C. Dodson of Bethlehem, Pa., a coal operator, said that in nine years of experience with federal and state supervision of coal production he could "recall no step which has been ultimately of value to the consumer, employee or operator." He expressed the fear that unless natural conditions bring about some cure for the present serious plight of the coal industry, "artificial stimulants will be applied by legislative action, and then no one will escape and one and all we will be thrown to the lions."

That the administration sympathizes with the views of the business men to a considerable extent was indicated by the address of William E. Humphrey, a Republican member of the federal trade commission, when he explained the recent changes in its rules made with the approval of President Coolidge. He said these changes were designed to make the activities of the commission less obnoxious to business, and that the opposition to them came only from those who sought to use the commission for political purposes. He declared the body would no longer be used as a publicity bureau for socialistic propaganda.

In line with this attitude of the government was the decision last week of the special federal court of equity in the case of the International Harvester company. This court, sitting in St. Paul, Minn., decided that a 1918 decision divesting the company of three of its manufacturing lines has proved effective in removing any trace of monopoly. Therefore, the court denied the petition for supplemental provisions to the original decree. The petition contended the International Harvester company is still a combination in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act. But the special court held that the evidence not only failed to support the charge that since the reorganization decree the company has been "unduly or unreasonably monopolizing interstate commerce, but conclusively proves it has not done and is not doing so."

Senators Borah of Idaho and Norris of Nebraska gave out statements favoring the abolition of the federal trade commission on the ground that it has come under the influence of factional politics and outside political pressure and no longer serves the purpose for which it was created.

Senator Fess of Ohio, addressing the International Association of Garment Manufacturers in Chicago, said what the country needed was fewer new laws and a closer study of economics and economic laws. "We are now nearly a government by commissions," said Mr. Fess, "and this bureaucratic movement of the last 25 years is the product of the demand for increased legislation."

JONATHAN M. DAVIS, former governor of Kansas, is not guilty of conspiracy to solicit bribes in payment for pardons, according to the verdict of the jury that heard the case against him in Topeka. The judge's charge

to the jury was considered favorable to the defendant and Davis was acquitted on the fourth ballot. Another criminal action against Davis and his son, Russell, is still pending. The charge against Carl J. Peterson, bank examiner under Davis and named jointly with him in the case just ended, will be dismissed.

FOR some time a senatorial committee with Couzens of Michigan as chairman has been investigating conditions in the internal revenue bureau with especial reference to enforcement of the prohibition laws, and it appears that several members of the committee are not at all pleased with the way this work has been carried on. Some of them went so far as to declare that prohibition enforcement was a farce and that when it was made comparatively effective in one region the conditions grew correspondingly worse in other regions.

Senator Watson of Indiana told the committee that the administration, from President Coolidge down, was determined to enforce prohibition to the limit. He continued: "For the first time since the dry law was enacted the people are going to find out what it means to have the law enforced to the limit and the country actually dry. Then, if they are not satisfied it will be up to them to have the law modified."

"Tremendous efforts are going to be made to make the law effective. The drive against rum runners along the Atlantic seaboard is just the beginning and before the administration is through every agency at the command of the government will be enlisted in the drive."

Administration leaders say that though the President wishes the dry law enforced to the limit, he insists all the bureaus concerned must keep within the appropriations voted by congress. Secretary Mellon says no huge expenditure of money will be needed to enable the coast guard to put the Atlantic coast rum-running ring out of business. Many of the vessels from "rum row" there have taken their liquor cargoes to Halifax.

There were two wet developments last week. Ontario province, dry for nine years, returned to the restricted sale of ale, beer and porter limited to 4.3 per cent of alcoholic content, and the city of Windsor, just across from Detroit, accommodated hordes of thirsty visitors from the United States. The Wisconsin assembly approved a state-wide referendum in 1926 on the issue of asking congress to modify the Volstead act to permit 2.75 per cent beer, with the old-time saloon barred. The same assembly adopted a resolution calling upon congress to convene a constitutional convention to rescind the prohibition amendment.

GOVERNORS, ex-governors, congressmen and other notables representing 19 states and Ontario, Canada, gathered in Michigan City for the meeting of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater association and discussed plans for furthering the project of deepening and canalizing the St. Lawrence river for ocean-going traffic. An interesting coincidence was the arrival, the same day, at the Michigan City docks of a steamer from Cornwall, England, with a cargo of clay for Kalamazoo, this vessel being the first of a fleet of three ships chartered by the Michigan City and Michigan state chambers of commerce.

PRESIDENT VON HINDENBURG'S government is standing up well against the attacks of the Socialists. In the first round a vote of no confidence in the Luther cabinet was defeated, 125 to 214. Now the labor unions have joined the Socialists in fighting the new tariff policy which proposes to tax grains and meats, increasing the cost of living. The new tariff schedules provide also for large increases all through the import list. Higher duties on automobiles and artificial silk are frankly attributed to American competition. The German monarchists are growing bold with success, and Herr Schiele, who represents them on the cabinet, already has announced two proposals for changing the Weimar constitution. One would substitute the old flag for the republican emblem, and the other would define and extend paragraph 48 of the constitution, giving the president dictatorial powers in certain emergen-

cies. Schiele and the other Nationalists want a permanent committee on constitutional revision, and the Socialists object. The former also seek to repeal the law "for the protection of the republic" under which offenders against the Weimar constitution are arrested and tried.

Foreign Minister Stresemann told the reichstag—and the world—that President von Hindenburg intends faithfully to carry out the Dawes plan; that Germany will not join the League of Nations until the more serious difficulties with the allies are settled or until the Cologne bridgehead has been evacuated; that Germany believes France has designs on the Rhineland and that the security pact proposed by Berlin was primarily to secure the western German frontiers; that Germany cannot and will not recognize as eternally binding the eastern frontier as outlined by the treaty of Versailles; and that Germany considers that the disarmament problem cannot be a one-sided affair and believes the only solution of the question is universal disarmament. Germany is in much greater danger of an attack in its helpless state than are its neighbors, who are armed to the teeth.

IT IS finally admitted by Washington that informal suggestions have been made to our debtor nations that they take some definite steps toward the funding of the debts. Their attention is called to the fact that this question already is in American politics to an undesirable degree and that the situation will be worse if something is not done before congress meets in December.

PRIMO DE RIVERA, head of the Spanish military directorate, and his colleagues must feel satisfied that the danger of labor revolts has passed and that normal conditions have been restored, for King Alfonso has signed a decree abolishing military law throughout the country. It is presumed that the end of the dictatorship is not far distant. It has served its purpose in crushing out industrial disorders mercilessly and in driving from the country about all the more liberal leaders who were able to escape imprisonment.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by the French foreign office that Fes has been saved from the Rifians by gallant bayonet attacks by the French troops, aided by the good work of the air service and the artillery. The battle was fought northwest of the big Moroccan city at which Abd-el-Krim has been aiming his movement, and it is believed General Colombat's victory will force the Rifians to retire from French Morocco entirely. Such an outcome will give great satisfaction in Paris, where the severe campaign was causing considerable anxiety.

CHANG TSO-LIN, who must always be identified as "the Manchurian war lord," has occupied Peking with his troops and Feng Yu-Hsiang, "the Christian general," has withdrawn to the northwestern frontier. Chang's soldiers are policing the Chinese Eastern railway across Manchuria and are said to have mulcted the railway of \$6,000,000 by the sale of military passes. The soviet Russian ambassador at Peking has protested vigorously against this, and observers believe Moscow is preparing to back Feng if he breaks definitely with Chang. So another civil war in China is in prospect, with Russia possibly taking an active part.

LIEUT. GEN. NELSON A. MILES, who fell dead while attending a circus in Washington, was laid to rest in Arlington after simple services which were attended by President Coolidge, General Pershing and many other notable persons. Three thousand troops, of all services, made up the escort of the gun carriage that bore the casket to the cemetery, and French 75's fired a salute of 15 guns. At the tomb the regular troops fired three volleys, a bugler played taps, and the remains of one of America's most distinguished military commanders were consigned to the grave. Among the mourners were men who fought under General Miles in the Civil war, the Indian wars and the Spanish-American war, and delegations of the many societies to which he belonged.

STATE FIRE LOSS DROPS \$150,000

APRIL LOSS IN STATE FALLS BELOW 1924 WHILE NATIONAL TOTAL INCREASES.

Raleigh.

Fire losses in North Carolina for April totaled \$437,995, according to the official report of State Insurance Commissioner Stacey W. Wade, made public. This is a decrease of \$150,000 from April, 1924, although the national fire loss for April shows an increase of nearly six million dollars over the same period in 1924.

There were 203 fires during the month in which property at risk was valued at \$7,689,835 and involving \$4,489,710 in insurance.

Of the total loss, \$362,112 resulted from 21 fires. The principal fires during the month were: Highway Shops near Raleigh, \$50,000; department store at Fuquay Springs, \$33,000; lumber in Nash county, \$30,000; Camp Green garage near Charlotte, \$30,000; ice and power plant at Chadbourn, \$25,000; store at Chapel Hill, \$25,000; business block at Dunn, \$18,000; flour mill at New London, \$11,000, and flour mill in Surry county \$10,000.

The report shows that the 18 largest cities in the State had 133 fires with property values of \$5,301,585, with a total loss of but \$34,350. The only fire in these cities where the loss reached \$5,000 was in Wilmington where two dwellings burned at a loss of \$5,021. In the smaller towns there were 34 fires, with a loss of \$227,230 with property values of \$1,943,775 at risk. In the rural sections there were 36 fires with a loss of \$176,415 with property valued at \$444,475 at risk. There were 91 fires in town dwellings with a loss of \$48,350 and 17 rural dwellings with a loss of \$21,750. Other principal classes of property damaged or destroyed were: Seventeen industrial plants, 14 stores, nine barns, eight garages, six cafes, and four lumber plants and business buildings.

The chief causes of fires were: Shingle roofs and defective flues, 67; unknown, 57; carelessness, 11; oil stoves, 7; smoking, 6; adjoining buildings, 5.

The following towns reported no fires and no fire resulting in loss of over four dollars: New Bern, Statesboro, Selma, Jefferson, Zebulon, Hillsboro, Waynesville, Mount Airy, Franklinton, Mooresville, Sanford, Mount Olive, Aberdeen, Fairmont, Bryson City, Middlesex, Huntersville, Pine-top, Randleman and Kernersville.

Government Must Pass Contracts.

No contract can be let for any buildings to be erected out of the 1925 bond issue of about four millions of dollars for permanent improvements at State institutions until each contract has been submitted to and approved by the Governor, according to Budget Memorandum No. 10 issued by Governor McLean as Director of the Budget.

The memorandum which was accompanied by a ten page booklet containing instructions for filling out the fourteen forms required by the budget bureau follows:

"To the Heads of all State Institutions:

"Under Section 2 of the Executive Budget Act as amended, each State institution receiving appropriations for permanent improvements under the Act of 1925, shall budget their requirements and present same to the Director of the Budget before any of such appropriations shall become available.

"In accordance with these provisions, there are herewith submitted the necessary estimate forms which you will please use in preparing your permanent improvement requests.

"On Form 212 (Approved Allocation) list by project your building and improvement program, and all other undertakings which are to be financed by your permanent improvement appropriation for the 1925-27 biennium. Please note that this form must be signed by every member of your board present at the meeting authorizing the several projects and allocation appearing thereon.

"This estimate or allotment constitutes your proposed building program and should be complete in as far as the projects are concerned. But before any contract is awarded or any actual construction is undertaken, the Director of the Budget must be sent a copy of such contract and such other information as he may require before final approval will be granted.

"On Form 213, (Budget Explanation Sheet, you will please set forth any explanatory matter an details connected with your proposed allocation of permanent improvement funds. Use as many sheets as may be necessary.

New Corporations.

The following certificates of incorporation were issued from the office of W. N. Everett, Secretary of State:

Hare and Chase of Charlotte, incorporated, lease and deal in automobiles and trucks and accessories, insurance agents and brokers, with authorized capital \$15,000 and \$3,000 subscribed by C. R. Jones, Cynwyd, Pa., H. W. Ford, Baltimore, Mr., and J. R. Cherry, Charlotte.

Shelby Electric Company, Shelby, with authorized capital \$50,000 and \$4,500 subscribed.

Have a lovely Complexion

You can make and keep your complexion as lovely as a young girl's by giving a little attention to your blood. Remember, a good complexion isn't skin deep—it's health deep.

Physicians agree that sulphur is one of the most effective blood purifiers known to science. Hancock Sulphur Compound is an old, reliable, scientific remedy, that purges the blood of impurities. Taken internally—a few drops in a glass of water, it gets at the root of the trouble. As a lotion, it soothes and heals.

Get and fill the bottle at your druggist's. If he can't supply you, send his name and the price in stamps and we will send you a bottle direct.

HANCOCK LIQUID SULPHUR COMPANY
Baltimore, Maryland
Hancock Sulphur Compound Ointment—50c and 60c—For use with

Hancock Sulphur Compound

Asking the Impossible

Betty and Petey had been playing hard all day and were worn out when evening came. They were nearly at "sword's point" when Betty said a few cross words that "broke the camel's back."

"Betty," said Petey, very much put out. "Can't you be a lit' gentleman?" Betty stopped, put her finger into her mouth and from then on played by herself.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP IS CHILD'S BEST LAXATIVE



HURRY MOTHER! Even a fretful, peevish child loves the pleasant taste of "California Fig Syrup" and it never fails to open the bowels. A teaspoonful today may prevent a sick child tomorrow.

Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on the bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

Thousands of Sightless

The latest figures of the number of blind persons in the United States give a total of 52,967 of whom 30,160 were males and 22,407 females; 45,737 were white; 6,302 negroes, 488 Indians, and 49 Chinese or Japanese. These figures are for the enumerated blind, but the census bureau estimates the actual number at about from 74,000 to 78,000.

A FEELING OF SECURITY

You naturally feel secure when you know that the medicine you are about to take is absolutely pure and contains no harmful or habit producing drugs. Such a medicine is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, kidney, liver and bladder medicine. The same standard of purity, strength and excellence is maintained in every bottle of Swamp-Root.

It is scientifically compounded from vegetable herbs.

It is not a stimulant and is taken in teaspoonful doses.

It is not recommended for everything. It is nature's great helper in relieving and overcoming kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

A sworn statement of purity is with every bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

If you need a medicine, you should have the best. On us' at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large. However, if you wish first to try 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.

English Private Hotels

Front doors of private hotels in England are kept locked and only opened on demand, and meals are served in the guests' rooms.

Happiness for All

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Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION



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