



1. Fire-wrecked hull of steamer Mohawk as it lies in Delaware bay, where it was beached after 207 passengers were rescued in blizzard while the ship burned. 2. President Coolidge with delegation of Osage Indians who sought for their tribe the Red river oil lands. 3. U. S. scout cruiser Omaha in Gaillard cut, Panama canal, on way to maneuvers of Pacific fleet.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Paris Agreement Worries a Few Senators—Japanese Recognition of Russia.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SATISFACTION over the work of the American representatives in the Paris conference on division of German reparations payments is not unmingled with apprehension, on the part of some Americans, that our country may have become thereby unduly "entangled" in the settlement of Europe's affairs. This despite the assurances of Secretary of State Hughes that participation in the Paris settlement has not obligated the United States in the least to join in enforced collection of reparations from Germany. Mr. Hughes said:

"The agreement reached at Paris was simply for the allocation of the payments under the Dawes plan. It does not provide for sanctions or deal with any questions that might arise if the contemplated payments should not be made. With respect to any such contingency, the agreement at Paris puts the United States under no obligation, legally or morally, and the United States will be as free as it ever was to take any course of action it may think advisable."

This did not satisfy Senators Hiram Johnson, Borah and others, and at their instance the senate asked President Coolidge to transmit to it the full text of the agreement and a complete explanation of the circumstances attending its signature by the American representatives, particularly Ambassador Kellogg's reported futile attempt to sign with reservations absolving the United States from responsibility for any part of the arrangement except that pertaining to American claims.

MEMBERS of the senate foreign relations committee were entertained at dinner Wednesday by the President, and with them were Richard Washburn Child, former ambassador to Italy, and A. P. Moore, ambassador to Spain. The principal subject discussed was the treaty of Lausanne between Turkey and the United States, and there were indications that Mr. Coolidge would try to have it ratified before March 4. Chairman Borah, however, says there will not be time to settle both this and the world court matter, and the committee decided to take up the latter question at its next meeting.

Another topic of deep interest to the foreign relations committee, and indeed to the whole country, was the recognition of soviet Russia by Japan. Those two nations signed at midnight Tuesday a treaty of mutual diplomatic recognition. Japan promises to evacuate Saghalien early in the spring, but is granted a naval oil reserve on that island and is given the right to exploit half the known coal and oil fields there under a 50-year lease, paying royalty. The question of debts of the czarist government, trade, navigation and fishing agreement are to be settled later.

There was great rejoicing in Tokyo over this pact, and both the Japanese and the Russians predicted that the United States would soon have to recognize Russia. On this subject George Tobitchev, soviet foreign minister, says the first step of Mr. Coolidge as the newly elected President, in international relations, "brings him face to face with the most obvious necessity of drawing the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics into the circle of his country's political relations. It is impossible permanently to preserve the artificial system of separation between the two biggest countries in the world, which was created by Secretary Hughes. The entry of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics into the circle of the Pacific brings it face to face with America in the same ocean. America will find itself in a cul-de-sac if that absurd ostrangement from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is maintained."

SENATOR FOUSHEE THINKING OF ASKING FOR LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION.

Raleigh.

Senator W. L. Foushee, of Durham, has under consideration a bill to provide for a commission on "Efficiency and Economy in State and County Government." It is proposed to have a commission of seven men experienced in the business of government, three of whom shall be members of the General Assembly, appointed by the Governor. The Governor would be ex-officio chairman.

The bill would carry an appropriation of \$25,000 and would have authority to employ experts to do the technical work. The members would receive ten dollars a day and would be required to report to the Governor and through him to the next session of the General Assembly.

Section two of the proposed bill provides that the Commission shall as soon as practicable carefully investigate, inquire and ascertain if it is feasible and advisable.

"First, to provide constitutional and statutory reorganization of the various State departments, boards and commissions so as to prevent duplication of functions and efforts, and to clearly define the duties and responsibilities of such departments, boards and commissions.

"Second, to provide for such constitutional and statutory enactments, as will bring about a more business like and economical government."

The commission would be given power to subpoena witnesses and to examine the records of any State or local governmental agency. It would also have authority to resort to legal processes, if necessary, and to employ legal counsel.

Asks Court Clerks to Report Cases. Representative R. O. Everett, chairman of the House committee on courts and judicial districts, sent out questionnaires to the clerks of superior courts of the State, asking for information about congestion of court dockets.

It is the intent of this Assembly to relieve the congestion, if congestion is found to exist, in the courts of the State," Mr. Everett wrote. "You are therefore requested to answer with some degree of particularity the questions relating to the number of cases on your docket and the number of additional weeks of court required to relieve any congestion in your docket that you may find to exist."

"I think the legislators have in mind an elastic system whereby additional regular terms of courts can be provided without the necessity of creating additional judicial districts."

Pruning Knife Will Be Applied. Governor A. W. McLean and the budget commission are in the language of the street "up a tree" on the question of appropriations.

CHANCELLOR LUTHER PRESENTED TO THE GERMAN REICHTAG

Chancellor Luther presented to the German reichstag the names of the new cabinet last week, and the Social Democrats and Communists promptly opened their attack on the government. Their spokesmen declared it represented the first step toward restoration of the monarchy, and the Nationalists responded with joyful cries of "Very true" and "God be thanked." The Catholic party members protested against this and were obviously disturbed. Herr Breitscheid of the Independent Socialists said monarchist students of all universities are being trained secretly for future army officers' commissions. This charge agrees with French and British charges in the report upon which the non-evacuation of Cologne is based. Chancellor Luther told the reichstag his government would support both the republic and the Dawes plan.

ABOUT 900 delegates, representing nine national women's organizations, held a conference in Washington to determine the cause and cure of war. Among the interesting personages to address them was Lord Thomson, who was secretary of state for air in the MacDonald cabinet. Himself a veteran of five wars, he spoke as an ardent pacifist, but gave the women sound advice against being too idealistic and dealing in abstractions.

"An out and out pacific attitude," Lord Thomson said, "does not help the cause along. In fact, I have known instances where it has done positive harm. Avoid abstractions in dealing with so enormous a question, for when we talk abstractions in dealing with a concrete subject we but lead ourselves into a maze of meaningless phrases. What we need is a happy combination of idealism and common sense, a combination, however, not to be effected by idealists, who only make phrases, nor yet by common sense people, who sometimes insist upon standing on their heads to prove that they are hard-headed. The thing most needed in the world today is some detached, disinterested influence working incessantly for peace."

OKLAHOMA has lined up with the states that oppose the child-labor amendment to the United States Constitution, in so far as the lower house of her legislature is concerned. The representatives voted 81 to 24 against ratification. A committee of the Texas state senate voted in favor of a concurrent resolution resolution to ratify the amendment. In Arizona, however, the house has ratified it and the senate is sure to follow suit, having voted that way unanimously in committee of the whole.

MRS. MIRIAM FERGUSON, second woman to become the governor of a state, was inaugurated as chief executive of Texas in the presence of an immense and jubilant throng. When she took up her official duties her husband, a former governor who was im-

peached and ousted, sat by her side, and it was apparent to the newspaper men that he would have a large share in the administration.

SENATOR MOSES' postal pay and rate increase bill, which is understood to have the approval of the administration, was up for consideration in the senate. It is designed as a temporary measure, granting pay raises for ten months beginning April 15. The rate increases provided for are estimated to bring about \$60,000,000 annually, and the salary increases would be \$68,000,000. The bill provides for a joint congressional committee to conduct hearings and formulate a permanent measure.

COMPLETION of the work of the federal railroad administration, which was created during the war, was announced by the President. The total cost to the people was \$1,674,500,000, divided as follows: Loss to the government during period of federal control, \$1,123,500,000; expenses of guaranty period, \$536,000,000; amount required to reimburse small deficit lines, \$15,000,000. The settlement with the railroads was of enormous magnitude and was effected without a lawsuit for nearly fifty millions, or a little more than 6 per cent of the revised claims submitted by the roads.

THE spectacle of a solar eclipse, total on a curved path from Minnesota to Montauk Point, L. I., was enjoyed by the people of the United States Saturday morning. Hundreds of astronomers were prepared to make observations if the day were clear, and hoped to discover some new facts about the sun. Whatever they learned will be told the public later.

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POINTS ON KEEPING WELL

DR. FREDERICK R. GREEN Editor of "HEALTH"

CATARACT

THE eye is a photographic camera, or, rather, the camera is an imitation of the eye. The light rays enter the camera through the lens and fall on the film or plate. The same arrangement exists in the eye. The eyelids are the shutters; the crystalline lens is the focusing machinery; the retina is the plate. If the lens in your camera became cloudy or opaque, you couldn't take a picture. If anything happens to the crystalline lens in the eye so that the light cannot pass through it, then that eye cannot see, because no light can reach the retina.

The old Greeks and Romans thought that vision was located in the lens. When it became thickened and white, they thought that water had fallen down in front of the lens, so they called this waterfall by its Greek name, cataract. We now know that this thickening is not in front of the lens but in the lens itself or in the capsule or envelope which surrounds it.

This thickening of the lens often occurs in old age. Just why the lens thickens in old age we do not know. It may be one of the changes due to age, like gray hair. But many old people never have cataract. It is sometimes found in young children. It may be caused by other conditions, such as diabetes, Bright's disease, poisoning, injury or eyestrain. It is especially frequent in persons exposed to high degrees of heat, such as glass blowers and furnace workers. It is sometimes hereditary.

In the beginning the clear, transparent lens becomes spotted, or streaked with white bands, the vision is weakened or the patient may see double, or may see black specks. One peculiar symptom is that the patient can see better in the twilight than he can in bright daylight. The white spots and bands slowly increase, the pupil becomes white and the patient gradually becomes blind.

Cataract may affect one or both eyes or it may attack the eyes successively. It may become stationary at any time, leaving the sight impaired but still present to a considerable degree, or it may rapidly develop in both eyes until the patient is completely blind.

Cataract does not destroy sight. It forms a light-proof shutter in the front of the eye. If the thickened and useless lens is removed, sight can be restored. This is done by the eye surgeon, who nicks the conjunctiva, which covers the eyeball, cuts through the envelope which surrounds the lens and pops the hardened lens out through the opening; just as the cork pops out of their pears.

But this cannot be done successfully until the cataract is "ripe," that is, until the lens is hard enough to pop out in one piece. If done too soon, it won't come out clean; if too late, it may have grown fast. The eye surgeon can tell when the right time comes.

When the cataract is removed, the light can get into the eye. But the patient can't focus. So he has to have artificial lenses in the form of glasses to focus the light rays on the retina.

ARE RIPE OLIVES DANGEROUS?

THREE outbreaks of botulism poisoning from canned ripe olives occurred in 1924. The reports of these cases in the newspapers have again aroused doubt in the public mind. Are ripe olives a dangerous food?

A series of cases of botulism during 1919 and 1920 had a marked effect on the purchase and consumption of ripe olives. The California fruit and vegetable growers and canners did everything in their power to improve and safeguard their goods. They asked the help of the state and national health authorities. They spent large sums for experts. They improved their methods of canning. They did every thing possible to reassure the public. With the reassurance, millions of cans of ripe olives have been purchased and eaten. Three cases of poisoning in a year is, of course, a very small number. But what the individual purchaser and housewife wants to know is: "How can I know that I am not going to get one of these three deadly cans?"

To answer this question, the bureau of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture has made a second survey, which has just been reported in the December issue of the American Journal of Public Health. Nearly 3,000 sample cans of olives put up by 20 packers from 20 states were examined. Spoiled or suspicious cans were not confined to any particular packer or to any special locality. Spoiled samples included those whose contents were off color or had a suspicious smell, where the olives were soft or the liquid colored. In some cases, the cans were rusty or corroded inside, bulged or contained gas. Some of these cans had remained on the dealers' shelves for several years.

Summing up their findings the government experts say that canned ripe olives that are free from odor, softening or discoloration, and where the cans are not bulged out, are not dangerous. Don't buy any canned ripe olives unless the year of packing is marked on the can. If the olives are soft, discolored or have a suspicious odor, throw them out. Don't take any chances.

Notaries Public Commissioned.

Governor McLean commissioned the following notaries public: E. W. Answer, Barco; W. Bryan Booe, Winston-Salem; E. R. Burke, LaGrange; George S. Crouch, Charlotte; W. L. Crown, Elmore; W. F. Haslip, Hamilton; Moses Harris, Wilmington; James H. Isbell, Lenoir; B. T. Jackson, Grifton; H. H. Loney, Monroe; R. M. Lazenby, Statesville; J. A. Marshbourne, Rocky Mount; Miss Iris McDougall, Statesville; Miss Iris McLee Proctor, Nashville; G. C. Smith, Goldsboro.

What Other Liniment Will Do This?



AN IRRITATING, burning liniment would have aggravated this case. Mustang Liniment brought prompt relief because its amazing healing powers are quickly absorbed by the skin.

To do good, a liniment must get into the blood. Make this simple test with any name for different liniments, and you will find yourself the one that has the best results. Rub the Mustang into your palm when you wash your face. A few hours later you will see the effect of the Mustang Liniment. It is a sure cure for itching, burning, and all other skin troubles. It is a sure cure for all skin troubles. It is a sure cure for all skin troubles. It is a sure cure for all skin troubles.

MUSTANG Liniment

COUGHS! Break Them Up Quickly at the start

Never let a cold get a hold on you when you can break it up quickly, as millions have. Take just one spoonful of Cheney's Expectorant and notice the quick results. Costs only a few cents for a handy pocket size—pleasant to taste—no harmful drugs. Coughs quickly vanish when the powerful, safe, dependable remedy is used.

Relief Begins in Three Minutes! CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT Quick and Dependable

Advertisement for Vaseline Petroleum Jelly. Includes the text "Always A safe and soothing remedy for cuts, burns, or skin troubles. Protects, relieves and heals. Take internally for coughs and sore throats." and an illustration of a Vaseline jar.

IT BEATS ALL How Those Old, Creaky, Stiff Joints Limber Right Up With Joint-Ease

Just rub on the new application called Joint-Ease if you want to know what real joint comfort is. It's for stiff, swollen, or pain-tortured joints whether caused by rheumatism or not. A few seconds' rubbing and it soaks right in through skin and flesh right down to ligament and bone. It oils up and limbers up the joints, subdues the inflammation and reduces the swelling. Joint-Ease is the one great remedy for all joint troubles and live druggists have it or can get it for you—a rub for 60 cents.

Always remember when Joint-Ease gets in joint areas gets out quick. His Hour Off "After I have rubbed up and put the children to bed, my wife allows me to go out for a hour." Hisland at Woolwich (Eliot) Police Court.

One application of Roman Eye Balm will prove how easy it is for sore eyes. Costs only 35 cents. 422 Pearl St., N. Y. Adv.

Women in Power

"But why all this fuss about women governors?" asks the St. Joseph News-Press. "Every home has one."

Advertisement for Bellans Sure Relief for Indigestion. Includes the text "BELLANS SURE RELIEF FOR INDIGESTION 25 CENTS" and an illustration of a Bellans bottle.