



1—Steamship Malolo, fastest and largest passenger boat ever built in the United States, as she looks on the ways in Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia; she will be on the San Francisco-Honolulu run. 2—Gen. T. H. Pangalos, who has proclaimed himself dictator of Greece. 3—Venetian gondoliers imported to man the gondolas at Coral Gables, Fla. 4—Design for proposed new State Department building in Washington.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Test Vote Indicates World Court Resolution Will Win in the Senate.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
WHAT was regarded as a test vote on the world court proposition was taken in the senate Wednesday and it indicated that the upper house will pass the resolution for American adherence to the tribunal. The vote was on Senator Reed's resolution which was on Senator Reed's resolution which was on Senator Reed's resolution...

The senators voting for an investigation which many of them declared they welcomed because, as they said, it would "show up the world court" were:
Ashurst (Dem., Ariz.), Blease (Dem., S. C.), Borah (Rep., Idaho), Brookhart (Rep., Iowa), Dill (Dem., Wash.), Frazier (Rep., N. D.), Harrell (Rep., Okla.), Hiram Johnson (Rep., Cal.), Howell (Rep., Neb.), La Follette (Rep., Wis.), McMaster (Rep., S. D.), McNary (Rep., Ore.), Norris (Rep., Neb.), James Reed (Dem., Mo.), Schall (Rep., Minn.), and Wheeler (Dem., Mont.).

Opponents of American membership in the court admitted, after this that the adhesion resolution probably would be carried, but they were planning to delay the final vote as long as possible, hoping to "educate the country" on what they call "the crime of the world court's Mosul decision," and other "injustices" with which they charge the court and other "menaces" which they see in it.
Senator Bruce of Maryland rather dismayed the world court advocates Tuesday by frankly declaring the resolution was a step toward American membership in the League of Nations. Said he:
"The entry of the United States into the world court would doubtless be followed eventually by its entry into the League of Nations. Nothing can commit us to the full extent of our international duty except membership in the League of Nations. In other words, I am for the world court with or without the League of Nations; preferably with it, but cordially even without it."
Senator Willis of Ohio, who the day before had made an eloquent speech in favor of the court, was heard to say sadly: "We can take care of our enemies, but God save us from our friends."

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE sent a special message to congress announcing the government's plans for participation in the preliminary disarmament conference called by the League of Nations and asking for an appropriation of \$50,000 to defray the expenses of the American delegation. The house foreign affairs committee promptly adopted a resolution authorizing this expenditure and rejected an amendment to instruct the American delegates to present a resolution to outlaw nations that start wars of aggression.
In his message the President said: "Participation in the work of the preparatory commission involves no commitment with respect to attendance upon any future conference or conferences, on reduction and limitation of armaments; and the attitude of this government in that regard cannot be defined in advance of the calling of such meetings."
While stating that in his opinion this is neither the time nor the place to discuss the agenda of the prepara-

tory commission or to assess the prospects of any conference which may later be convened, the President said he understood that all aspects of the question of disarmament will be thoroughly discussed before plans are completed for a later conference.
"The council of the League of Nations believes," said the President, "that the time has come for studying the practical possibilities of the reduction and limitation of armaments and expresses the hope that at this time, when all the nations of the world are convinced of a common need, it will be able to count on the co-operation of the government of the United States in a work which so closely concerns the peace of the world."

INVESTIGATION of the artificial control of the prices of rubber, coffee, Egyptian long staple cotton, camphor, iodine, nitrates, potash, mercury and sisal was begun by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce. It is largely aimed at Great Britain's governmentally monopolized production of rubber and Brazil's control of coffee. Secretary Hoover was the first witness, and in a long and carefully prepared statement he declared the conditions under inquiry constituted "a growing menace in international commerce and relations."
What he has learned of the secrets of governments which have set out to enrich their nationals at the expense of America, Mr. Hoover deemed too sensational and inflammatory to submit to the committee in open session. He asked and was accorded an executive session in which he told the committee the inside story of these governmental manipulations and gave information on others now being contemplated. To have disclosed these matters openly, Mr. Hoover feared, would provoke international discord.
Secretary Hoover revealed, among other things, that the Coolidge administration had sought without success to induce Great Britain, Brazil, and the other nations involved to abandon manipulation of the production and price of the commodities in question. He opposed reprisals or other offensive measures.

THE house passed the first of the annual appropriation measures, that for the Post Office and Treasury departments, carrying a total of \$967,600,000, including the allotments for the enforcement of prohibition. Bills were introduced in both houses to authorize appropriations of \$150,000,000 for public buildings, one-third of which shall be spent in Washington.

REPRESENTATIVE KING and Senator McKinley, both of Illinois, have introduced their measures designed to relieve the farmer. The King bill would create a government corporation with a capital of \$200,000,000 to take loans for agricultural purposes. McKinley's bill seeks to place farm commodities on a tariff equality with other commodities and provides for the issuance of export equalization debentures to stimulate exportation of farm products. The debentures would be negotiable and would be received by the treasury at par in payment of import duties.

NEARLY all the house amendments to administrative provisions of the new revenue bill were approved by the senate finance committee, which then recessed to permit the Democrats to prepare their tax program. This program will provide for a total tax reduction of \$491,000,000 instead of the \$325,000,000 provided for in the house bill. Secretary Mellon says the latter amount should not be exceeded.
WAR debt settlements made with Italy, Rumania, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Latvia and Estonia were approved by the house ways and means committee, but that with Italy will be opposed on the floor of the house by a considerable number of representatives, led by Rainey of Illinois and Hull of Tennessee. They intend to tell congress what they think of the Mussolini dictatorship. The Rumanian settlement has resulted in the recall of Prince Bibesco, minister to Washington, who will be given another post.

GEN. T. H. PANGALOS, premier of Greece, set up a dictatorship for that country with himself at its head and postponed indefinitely the senatorial elections which had been the cause of political trouble. Next day he formally declared the Greek republican constitution null and void and explained that his action was made necessary by the quarrels of parliamentary politicians. He was supported by the army, but the navy was holding off. Later Pangalos said he had discovered a plot for the return of King George to the throne. His first repressive measure was directed against the monasteries.

HUNGARY is "enjoying" one of the greatest sensations of recent years. A conspiracy to force thirty billions of French francs was uncovered and one of the first men arrested was Prince Ludwig Windschgrätz, head of one of the oldest and most illustrious families in the country. He confessed and other prominent men were taken into custody, including noblemen and army officers and the chief of the state police. Apparently the state printing machinery was used by the forgers. The Social Democrats assert the fascist of Hungary engineered the plot to get funds for a movement to place Archduke Albert on the throne. He has been seeking that honor but the legitimists, headed by Premier Count Bethlen, have insisted that the crown should go to Prince Otto, the little son of the late Emperor Charles.

PRINCE CAROL of Rumania, having renounced his fight to succeed to the throne and his membership in the royal family, retired to Milan, Italy, where it was reported he was paying devoted attentions to Mme. Magda Lupescu, the beautiful wife of a Rumanian major. To interviewers he said his action was taken "for the good of the soul," was purely personal, and that the stories to the effect that he was plotting against the Rumanian monarchy were unfounded. Among the many rumors were stories that Carol quit because his mother, Queen Marie, insisted on supporting Premier Bratianu; and that the queen had forced Carol to the act of renunciation. It was reported, however, that both Queen Marie and Princess Helene, Carol's wife, were going to Milan to try to induce him to rescind his action. Meantime the king had accepted the renunciation and Prince Michael, little son of Carol, had been proclaimed heir apparent.

QUEEN MOTHER MARGHERITA of Italy, widow of the assassinated King Umberto, died Monday at Bordighera at the age of seventy-four years. All her later years had been spent in charitable activities and she was greatly loved by the people. After an elaborate funeral in Rome her body was laid in the Pantheon beside that of her husband.
IF THE two chief warriors of China keep their words, that distracted country may have a period of peace. Marshal Chang of Manchuria, after winning a great victory over the part of his army that revolted, and gaining possession of Mukden, declared he was public life. About the same time General Feng, who had occupied Tientsin and Peking, announced his immediate retirement. Next came the official announcement that Tuan Chi-ji had prepared a mandate for his own resignation as president.

AMERICANS were considerably interested in the sudden marriage of Ethel Mackay, daughter of Clarence Mackay, the multimillionaire president of the Postal Telegraph company, and Irving Berlin, once a Bowery waiter and now called the "song king." The young couple sought Mr. Mackay's approval of the marriage, but up to the time of writing he has withheld it. Indeed, it is reported in New York that he has made a new will which cuts the bride off from any share in his millions. Mr. Berlin is a Jew and Mrs. Berlin a Catholic. She is highly educated, widely traveled and has been prominent in society.
Princess Astrid, but there is doubt whether anything has been settled as yet.
No definite date has been set for the prince's proposed Canadian trip and it is not known whether the prince intends to visit the United States. If the prince heeds paternal advice he will probably not visit the United States, for it is whispered that neither the king nor the queen was greatly pleased with net results of the last visit which the prince made to New York city.

DOINGS IN THE TAR HEEL STATE

NEWS OF NORTH CAROLINA TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS FOR BUSY PEOPLE

Clarkton.—Coston Cain of Bladenboro was accidentally shot in the thigh when a shot gun in the hands of Wilbur Packer went off unexpectedly.

High Point.—The Guilford county board of commissioners have appropriated \$100 per month for the High Point library, it was announced by Carter Dalton, president of the library association.

Winston-Salem.—During the year 1925 there were 688 births recorded in Forsyth county, against a total of 242 deaths. These figures do not include the births and deaths in the city.

Rocky Mount.—The Tidewater Power company, with state headquarters at Wilmington, is vitally interested in a power expansion program for eastern North Carolina and a survey is already under way, it was learned here.

Washington.—Petition for the establishment of a postoffice at Clouland, in Mitchell county, was received by Senator F. M. Simmons, through Senator Tyson, of Tennessee, from James A. Maher.

High Point.—Births were more than double the deaths in this city during 1925, according to figures compiled by the vital statistician. A total of 891 births as against 374 deaths was recorded in the 12-months period.

Washington.—John Hodges, aged 80, was found dead by Guy Sawner, of Washington township. The body lay almost in a ditch beside the road about three miles from town, near the Robt. Bright place.

Gastonia.—Frank C. Abernethy, prominent banker of this city, his wife and two small children, underwent the Pasteur treatment following the discovery that their household pet dog, an Eskimo Spitz, had rabies.

Albemarle.—The board of county commissioners at their regular monthly meeting, ordered an election to be held in this county on February 15th, for the purpose of voting on a bond issue of \$250,000 for building a new court house.

Raleigh.—At Governor McLean's request, the warrant charging the executive with exceeding the speed limit in Nashville, N. C., on December 31, will be withdrawn, and another will be issued for Hugh Davis, the governor's chauffeur.

Kinston.—The successful effort of the local Daughters of the American Revolution to locate the grave of William Herriette, colonial secretary and local celebrity, has not discouraged the women, who are searching old graveyards in two or three counties for the remains.

Raleigh.—Deputy Sheriff L. L. Blacklock, of Lexington, arrived at the state's prison with Leon Strum, an escaped prisoner, whom he brought back from California. Strum escaped from state's prison three years ago while doing twenty-five years for second degree murder.

Durham.—A movement which may result in every railroad track now entering the city of Durham, and literally cutting the city in twain, being removed and placed on the outskirts of the city, has been started by the members of the board of council, and the city attorney has been given instructions to proceed with an investigation with a view of bringing this about.

Asheville.—A full grown mountain eagle, "large as a turkey," and weighing fully 20 pounds, is being exhibited in a cage in the office of Dr. M. M. Leonard, veterinarian, 86 North Lexington avenue. The huge bird, the only specimen of the kind seen in Buncombe county in many years, was captured by a farmer a few days ago.

Greensboro.—Mrs. Lizzie McFarland, who lives near Guilford College, sold 886 pounds of butter in 1925 from the milk that she received from three cows. This amount was sold after the family used all that it needed. Mrs. McFarland thinks that the large quantity of pure yellow butter that she got came as a result of feeding cotton seed meal and soy beans.

Mount Olive.—Somewhere within the confines of Duplin county there lives another "meanest" man. About five miles southeast of here in Duplin resides W. A. House, a helpless paralytic. He has a wife and two or three small children. About Christmas time, according to reports, some one visited his barn and stole his entire harvest of sweet potatoes.

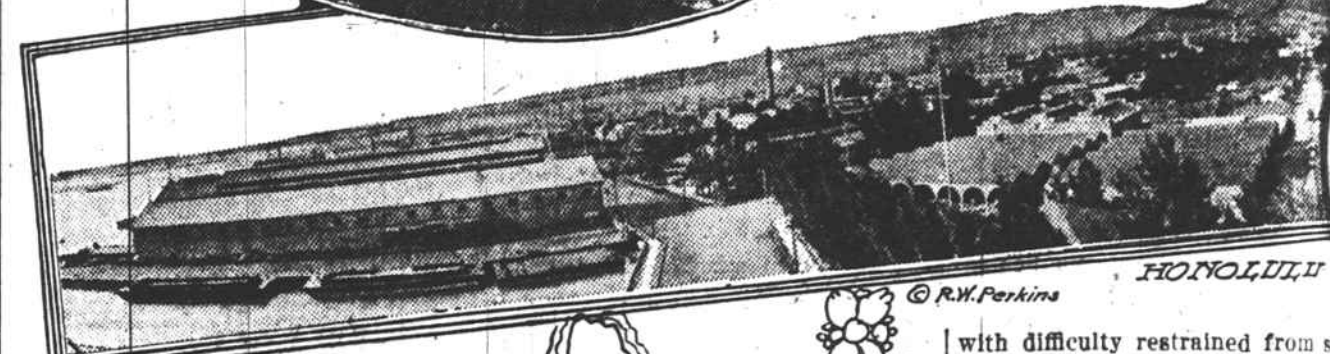
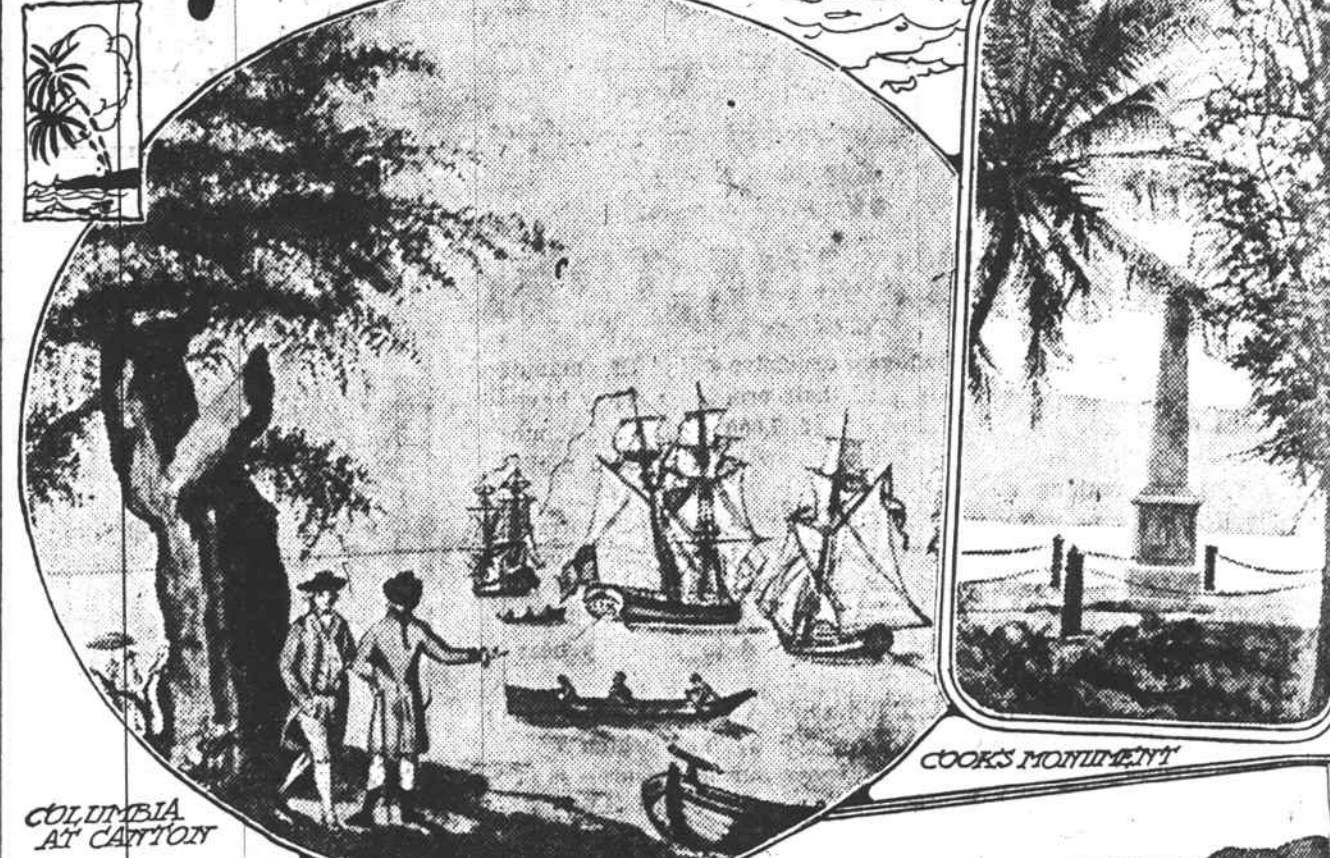
Kinston.—The highest legitimate price paid for tobacco here during the past four months was \$1 a pound, according to buyers. A number of sales at that figure were recorded. In a few instances \$1.10 was paid for "sentimental" reasons, mostly by warehousemen who bought the weed privately from growers.

Jonesboro.—Lacy Watson, is dead as the result of drinking wood alcohol. According to information, Watson drank the poison in ignorance of the deadly effect. A physician was called but shortly after his arrival Watson died in great agony.

Durham.—William T. Johnson, of Pittsboro, was exonerated by Sheriff John F. Harward of responsibility for the death of Miss Nancy Hutchins, 23, who was fatally injured when struck by Johnson's truck at the corner of Cleveland and Holloway streets.

Greensboro.—The board of stewards of West Market Street Methodist church here, largest and richest congregation in the city, bought \$64,000 worth of real estate, the deed being signed, upon which to erect a parsonage for the director of religious education and to provide for expansion in religious education.

Hawaii To Honor Capt. James Cook



How His Voyages Influenced American History

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

HAWAII is making tentative plans for an elaborate celebration in 1928 of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of the islands by Capt. James Cook. It is to be hoped that such an observance of this discovery is made—and on a scale befitting the importance to the United States of the voyaging in the Pacific of this famous English navigator. For this importance is large. Captain Cook set in motion forces which had a much greater influence on the early development of America than a casual reading of our history reveals.

Here is a brief chronology of the Hawaiian islands useful in connection with this story:
The islands were probably known to Europeans as early as 1527, but were put on the map by Cook in 1778. He was killed there by natives the next year. The natives were a semi-civilized people of Malayo-Polynesian stock under a feudal system of government, with a king on each of the eight habitable islands. In 1790 King Kamehameha of Hawaii subdued his rivals and founded a kingdom that lasted until 1894. Christianity was introduced from America in 1820 by missionaries. In 1840 Kamehameha III promulgated a constitution establishing civil rights. In 1852 came suffrage and a legislature. In 1894 there was a successful revolution against Queen Liliuokalani and a republic was proclaimed. In 1895 the queen abdicated. August 12, 1898, Hawaii was annexed to the United States. June 14, 1900, it became a territory.

Cook's Several Voyages.
Capt. James Cook (1728-79) was the son of a Yorkshire farm laborer. He volunteered in the Royal navy in 1755 and four years later was in command of the Mercury at Halifax. The Royal society selected him to command an expedition to the Pacific to observe the transit of Venus.

This first voyage to the Pacific was in 1769-71. On his second, 1772-75, he sailed 60,000 miles and encircled the Antarctic region from New Zealand to Cape Horn.
On Cook's first voyage he had a mortality of 46 per cent. On his second he had made such excellent and radical arrangements for health that he lost only one man out of 118. For this service he was made captain and the Royal society gave him the Copely medal "for service to humanity and the maritime world."

Upon the offer of a reward of \$100,000 for the discovery of a northwest passage from the Pacific Cook volunteered to take command and sailed with the Resolution and Discovery in 1776 by way of Africa. In 1778 he discovered an island of the Hawaiian group. Then he surveyed the American coast until stopped by ice in Bering strait. The winter of 1779 found him back in the islands, where he discovered Hawaii and Maui. He named the archipelago Sandwich islands, after the Earl of Sandwich.

Cook was killed in a small affair with natives on Hawaii over the theft of a boat. Cook landed February 13 in Kealahou bay with a lieutenant and nine marines to seize the king, take him aboard and hold him hostage for the return of the stolen boat. The obelisk which marks the spot of his death was erected in 1874.
Now we jump from Captain Cook, the officer of the English navy, to John Ledyard an American soldier of fortune.

Soldier of Fortune.
John Ledyard (1751-88) was born in Groton, Conn., studied law, went to Dartmouth for missionary training, passed several months with the Iroquois and in 1773 went to Gibraltar as a common sailor, enlisted in a British regiment, was discharged and as a corporal of marines accompanied Cook on his last voyage. In 1782 he deserted from a man of war at Long Island. Thereupon he published from memory his journal of the Cook expedition, the British having confiscated the original. He tried in vain to interest American officials and merchants in a trading expedition to the northwest coast of North America. They did not believe in his journal—or in him. In 1784 Ledyard was in England and France, vainly endeavoring to organize a similar trading expedition. In 1788, with the assistance of Sir Joseph Banks, he set out on foot from Stockholm, ostensibly for Arctic exploration. He arrived in St. Petersburg early in 1787, but at Irkutsk was arrested and deported, reaching London with difficulty. He died under mysterious circumstances about 1790 at the head of an exploring expedition of the African association.

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So, as John Ledyard lay dying in Africa, his Pacific Northwest dream had come true. "For the Columbia's vent right back. And thus began a triangular trade that was to enter the seaboard of the new nation.
Consider now some of the results of Captain Cook's last voyage and your imagination run free.
On the second voyage of the Columbia Captain Gray discovered the Columbia river. Figure the effect of the on the "Oregon" question of half a century later.
The Americans had a practical monopoly of this triangular trade. The Russians were barred by Chinese law. The English were kept out of the conflicting privileges of two great monopolies: The East India company held the exclusive right to trade with China but could not send its ships to the American Northwest for furs; would not allow the South Sea company to do any trade with China; the Americans combined with the Russians and the Russians worked along the coast until the Monroe doctrine of 1823 was necessary to them.
John Jacob Astor, a financial and commercial genius, attempted to found a city at Astoria in 1810 to cut out this triangular trade the long and dangerous voyage around the Horn. He was the influence of this advantage on the march of the American people across the continent; on Mexican war and the occupation of California; on the building of transcontinental railroad; on the opening of the Panama canal.
And, finally, figure what the position of Capt. James Cook's "Sandwich Islands" means to the United States in the Pacific, as a naval base and protection to the coast of the mainland. With it—and a fleet—we are safe

with difficulty restrained from sending vessels for another trip to the American coast for a full cargo of furs, instead of returning to England.
In 1784 Cook's own journals were made public. And then the New England merchants who had set Ledyard down for a liar set up and took notice. Boston, Salem and New York merchants put in \$50,000 and September 30, 1787, two vessels sailed to Boston; the ship Columbia, Capt. J. Kendrick; the sloop Lady Washington, Capt. Robert Gray. In August of 1792 the Columbia sailed back into Boston. She was under Captain Gray. Capt. Kendrick had chosen to trade with the natives, making Canton trips and was going to buy up all the Northwest trade.

"Hail to the Chief!"
Gray was received like a conqueror. He was marched up State street in procession, side by side with President Atoll in helmet and cloak of seal and yellow feathers—the first Seal of the wall ever seen in the United States. Gov. John Hancock gave a dinner to sixty, to whom Gray related his adventures. Yes, things were as Ledyard had said. And the Columbia had been the first American ship at the Hawaiian Islands and the first American ship to sail around the world. And, quite as important to the United States as the voyage to England merchants, the voyage to the Pacific!

than during summer, has more nearly all it can contain. Its relative humidity, as it is called, or ratio of moisture present to all that would be necessary to produce saturation, is large, although its absolute humidity—actual amount of water vapor per unit volume—is small.

Wood Ants Active
The British wood ants build such large houses that their homes seem to be almost as big as some apartments in American cities. The dwelling is

Great American Poet
Sidney Lanier was one of the foremost American poets. As a young man, he entered the Civil war and served until taken a prisoner. The experience of war affected his health and caused tuberculosis. Much of his mature life was spent in Baltimore, where he was connected with the Peabody Institute and lectured at Johns Hopkins university. Probably his greatest poem is "The Hymn to the Marshes."

Museum Worth Visit
Mummies of ancient southern Utah cliff dwellers, weapons, agricultural implements and other relics, declared by some archeologists to be among the finest specimens in existence, are housed in a small museum of the Mormon church, located in Temple block in Salt Lake City. The museum, visited annually by thousands of tourists, also contains many relics of Mormon pioneers, such as spinning wheels and household implements. What said to be the finest house built in Utah, it is nearly one hundred years old—stands just outside the main museum building.
Illuminating Fluids
Different fluids were used in the type of lamp at different periods of time, including crude, heavy oil, which was employed, and later lard substituted in certain of these. The lamp-burning petroleum and kerosene came in considerably later.

Wales to Pay Visit to Canadian Ranch?
London.—The prince of Wales will visit his ranch in Canada during the present year, according to reports current in court circles.
The report has set tongues wagging, and there is much conjecture as to whether or not the trip will be a honeymoon trip.
Rumor still persists that the prince will marry during the coming year, and Princess Astrid of Sweden is still

picked as the likeliest bride, despite denials which have been freely made by both the British and Swedish courts.
Nearly every one in London claims to know all about the prince's plans for matrimony, but those few persons who are really close to the prince of Wales are frank to admit that they do not know just what plans he has made.
In the best informed court circles it is believed that possibly the prince may be given an opportunity to meet

Princess Astrid, but there is doubt whether anything has been settled as yet.
No definite date has been set for the prince's proposed Canadian trip and it is not known whether the prince intends to visit the United States. If the prince heeds paternal advice he will probably not visit the United States, for it is whispered that neither the king nor the queen was greatly pleased with net results of the last visit which the prince made to New York city.