

1—Armed native soldiers marching through British concession in Hankow, China, for the first time. 2—President Coolidge's household goods being moved into the temporary White House. 3—Scene at Long Beach, Long Island, after the storm that swept the North Atlantic seaboard.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Coolidge Vetoes the Farm Relief Bill—Crisis at Shanghai.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE on Friday vetoed the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, and all hope for governmental relief for the agriculturists was abandoned until the next congress shall meet. The chief executive, in one of the longest veto messages ever received by congress, repeated his already well-known reasons for considering the bill economically unsound and fallacious. He said it was a price fixing scheme indirectly and would put the government into buying and selling. He condemned the equalization fee as a tax on some farmers for the benefit of others. He asserted the plan would increase production and lower the world price to a point that would result in flooding the country with foreign farm product imports over the tariff wall. The President appended an opinion by Attorney General Sargent holding the bill unconstitutional in numerous particulars.

Whatever may be the opinion of soundness of Mr. Coolidge's reasons, wisdom in this respect, there is no question of his consistency and his courage in the matter. In the central West the immediate reaction to the veto was a definite determination to put Frank O. Lowden in the running for the Presidential nomination at the next national convention. The Democrats in congress saw an opportunity to win the farmer votes for tariff reduction.

MATTERS in China moved rapidly toward a crisis last week. Following his crushing defeat at Hangchow by the Nationalists, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, hitherto ruler of Kiangsu province, gave up Hangchow, Kashing and Ningpo, second largest port in Chekiang province, and retired on Shanghai. At the same time the Nationalists in Shanghai started a general strike which, though nominally directed against Sun, was actually an anti-foreign demonstration and pretty effectually tied up business and traffic in the city. The Chinese officials tried to curb it by the summary execution of scores of leaders and student agitators whose heads were sliced off and stuck on poles in the streets. In the midst of the ruction Sun decided he was beaten and practically surrendered leadership of the anti-Canton forces there to Gen. Chang Chung-chang, boss of Fengtien, who entered the lower Yangtse valley with a large army. Crews of two of Sun's gunboats anchored in the Whangpoo river rebelled and began firing three-inch shells in the direction of the Shanghai arsenal. Owing to poor marksmanship, nearly all the shells fell in the French concession, where several residences were struck. French gunboats speedily put an end to this performance. On Thursday the Nationalists called off the strike, partly because they were running out of funds and partly because of the terrorism of the executions. The beheadings ceased and most of the workers returned to their jobs.

Twelve hundred American marines arrived from San Diego on the transport Chaumont but not disembark. That made the total of American armed forces there about 2,300. Five American warships were at anchor in the Whangpoo and four more destroyers were on the way there. The British forces were constantly being strengthened, and the French were reinforced. All these may be needed when the expected struggle for possession of Shanghai starts between the Cantonese and the armies of Marshal Chang Tso-lin which are moving from the north.

BY A vote of 208 to 172 the house accepted the senate amendment to the navy appropriation bill providing money for beginning the three light cruisers whose construction the Pres-

ident has insisted should be delayed. The house reduced the amount from \$1,200,000 to \$450,000, and the senate acquiesced in this change.

IN ORDER to provide a place of refuge for British subjects imperiled by the civil warfare in Nicaragua, the British government decided to send a cruiser to the Central American republic. This plan was adopted after the British charge d'affaires at Managua had notified the government that President Diaz and the American minister, Mr. Eberhardt, had stated they could not guarantee to protect British lives and property in case of renewed street fighting. It was stated in London that the sending of the warship does not indicate a change in the British policy in Latin America nor a change in attitude toward the Monroe doctrine. Secretary of State Kellogg in a formal statement said that "Admiral Latimer has been instructed from the beginning to protect foreign as well as American lives and property and is doing everything he can to do so."

Seemingly determined to put an end to the Sacaca rebellion, the American government sent more marines to Nicaragua and Admiral Latimer created new neutral zones for the purpose of keeping the railway in operation and of protecting the cities. Dispatches from Managua said President Diaz was about to submit to the Nicaraguan congress a proposal for a 100 year alliance with the United States which would mean practically the creation of a protectorate.

ITALY'S formal reply to President Coolidge's naval disarmament proposal was transmitted to Washington. It was a politely worded but flat rejection, and was drafted by Premier Mussolini himself. Before being a military or even political problem, naval defense is for Italy one of existence, the note says. Geography establishes characteristics which cannot be disregarded. Italy's position in Europe is determined entirely by the fact that her territorial limits are within one body of water, outlets of which are entirely controlled by other nations. The note declares that so far as the European continent is concerned, there is an inalienable interdependence of all categories of armaments of every single power and that it is impossible to adopt the measure for only the five great naval powers.

Japan, on the other hand, has accepted the Coolidge proposal and says its delegates at Geneva will have full power to negotiate an agreement extending the limitation to all classes of fighting ships. But the Japanese reply makes it plain that the government is unwilling to extend the 5-5-3 ratio to cruisers, destroyers and submarines. For these vessels it wants a ratio nearer a parity with America and Great Britain.

SOVIET Russia has been twisting the British lion's tail too persistently, and last week it received from the British government a blunt warning that all relations between the two nations would be broken off unless it mended its ways at once. In the note, called one of the most outspoken ever formulated by the British foreign office, Sir Austen Chamberlain, foreign secretary, says that the relations between the British government and the union of soviet socialist republics "continue notoriously of an unsatisfactory nature." He declares that "there are limits beyond which it is dangerous to drive public opinion in Great Britain" and that a continuance of the breaches of the agreement sooner or later will cause a break between the two countries.

All Russia celebrated the ninth anniversary of the establishment of the Red army, and the press carried articles by leading soviet authorities asserting that the army was prepared to meet all eventualities.

WITH only a few days remaining before the end of the session, congressmen made an effort to rush through a lot of legislation. In the senate this was hampered by the filibuster carried on for the purpose of defeating the bill to dam the Colorado river in Boulder canyon. Ashurst of Arizona led this filibuster and frustrated all efforts of Johnson of California, author of the bill, to bring it to a vote. As the house steering committee had decided the measure should

not be taken up in the house unless acted on by the senate, it was considered practically dead so far as this congress was concerned.

In its intervals of real work the senate passed the house bill authorizing the veterans' bureau to make loans to veterans on their adjusted service certificates. The house passed the James bill authorizing an appropriation of \$8,491,000 for new barracks at various army posts. President Coolidge signed the radio act and the army appropriation bill.

WHEN Samuel Insull of Chicago appeared before the Reed committee in Washington he answered most of the questions concerning his contributions to the Illinois primary campaign funds, but flatly refused to tell to whom he gave \$40,000 for local political campaigns. Nor would he permit his attorney to reveal this. The public utilities magnate was instructed to return to the committee room at the end of the week, and it was expected that he would persist in his refusal to reply to the question. Then, probably he will be cited for contempt, as will be Thomas W. Cunningham of Philadelphia, who would not reveal the source of \$50,000 he contributed to the Vare-Beideman fund. State's Attorney Crowe of Chicago avoided citation by answering all questions.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE of Wisconsin took the occasion of Washington's birthday to introduce in the senate this resolution:

Resolved, That the sense of the senate that the President elected by Washington is a member of the United States in retiring from Presidential office after their second term, has become, by universal concurrence, a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions.

In the house Representative Fairchild of New York introduced a resolution for amending the federal Constitution so that "no person shall be eligible to the office of President who has previously served two terms, whether by election or by succession due to the removal, death, resignation or inability of the President where the term of succession shall have continued for a period of two years or more."

Under the terms of the La Follette resolution, Mr. Coolidge would be ineligible for re-election next year. Under the Fairchild plan, he would be eligible.

COMMANDER FRANCESCO DI PINEDO of Italy, for the glory of Fascism, flew across the Atlantic ocean last week. He started from the Cape Verde islands, off the coast of Africa, and flew direct to Fernando Noronha island, Brazil. He passed on with the intention of making the main land but encountered heavy seas off the coast and was forced to return to the island. After his plane is repaired Di Pinedo plans to fly to Jamaica, Cuba, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago and New York.

FOR two days and nights the North Atlantic seaboard was swept by furious winds and tremendous seas, and before the storm subsided it had taken nearly two score lives. Boats were wrecked, beach structures razed and sea walls smashed. Far out at sea the transatlantic shipping was crippled and the great liners were all many hours late.

COAL operators and miners in conference at Miami failed to agree on a wage scale for the bituminous field. The workers consistently refused to consider a reduction of wages. It is supposed generally that this means a strike on April 1, but authorities assert there will not be a complete cessation of production in the field.

OHIO lost one of her most distinguished sons in the death of Judson Harmon, who passed away unexpectedly in Cincinnati at the age of eighty-one years. Mr. Harmon was twice governor of Ohio, once attorney general of the United States, and several times a prominent possibility for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

TEACH CHILDREN SANCTITY OF LIFE

School children inspection of fire hazards is credited with saving Kansas City a million dollars in needless fires, within the past five years. The children are trained in the schools to note and to eliminate fire risks; and they are encouraged to make their city safe from fire by pointing out or abating these proven hazards.

Every needless fire is that much wanton destruction of the life work of those who built the property, whatever it is. From this standpoint, every fire is a public calamity, even a crime. To teach the children to abate fires is to teach them the sanctity of life.

Miss Amy Carson of Duluth had her brother arrested because he spent \$25 she had given him to pay household bills.

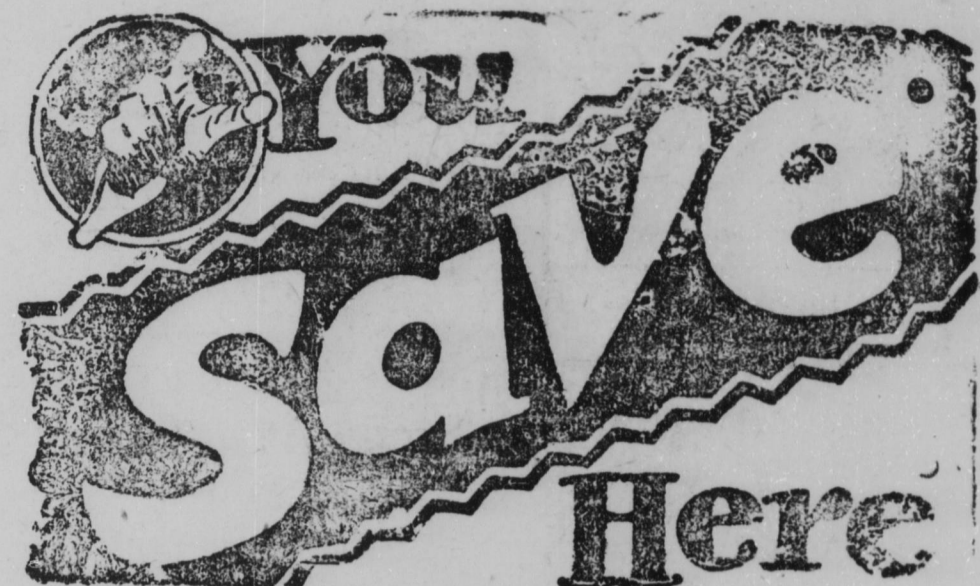
Several large passenger ships carry a telephone exchange connected with every part of the vessel.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL PROPERTY

Under and by virtue of the power and authorities contained in a certain Deed of Trust from T. S. Stallings and wife, Rosa Stallings, to Jesse Kilpatrick, Trustee, which deed of Trust is recorded in Book 417, page 62, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wake county, North Carolina, said Deed of Trust being dated June 7th, 1923, default having been made in the payment of the note or notes secured thereby, and upon request of the holder of the note or notes, the undersigned Trustee will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, Wake county, North Carolina, on Wednesday, March 23rd, 1927, at 12:00 o'clock M. the following described real property, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake G. B. Stallings and C. E. Stallings corner; thence N. 87 deg. W. 98 poles to a stake in G. B. Stallings line; thence N. 3 deg. 11 poles to a stake; thence S. 87 deg. E. 50 1-2 poles to a stake T. S. Stallings corner; thence N. 4 deg. 30 min. E. 84 poles to a stake in T. S. Stallings line; thence S. 85 deg. E. 8 1-2 poles to a stake; thence 0 deg. 30 min. E. 47 poles to a stake; thence 85 deg. 30 min. E. 5 1-2 poles to a stake; thence 11 deg. E. 71 poles to a stake on Moccasin creek; thence up Moccasin creek 45 poles to a stake E. C. Stallings corner; thence S. 3 deg. W. 190 poles to the point of beginning. Containing 59 acres more or less and being one-half of the tract of land left to Stephen

Stallings by his father, Bryant Stallings. This 18th day of February, 1927. JESSE KILPATRICK, Trustee. A. R. House, Atty., Raleigh, N. C. (Feb. 25-4t)



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Hudson-Belk Co.

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Spring Silk Sale

TODAY AND SATURDAY
FINAL DAYS

SHORT LENGTH AND REMNANT SILKS A FEATURE

Our portion of over 22,000 yards short length and remnant silks, purchased by the Belk stores, go in this sale at about half their worth.

1,000 YARDS FLAT CREPE REMNANTS
\$1.64 Yard

1,000 yards of Flat Crepe Remnants of spring Silks purchased from our regular mills, in 1 to 3 1-2 yard lengths. Values up to \$2.95. Special for opening of Spring Silk Sale, \$1.64 yard. All new spring shades.

Usual Values to \$2.25 at Opening Sale Price

2,000 YARDS SHORT LENGTH SILKS
Of Flat Crepe, Crepe Elizabeth and Crepe Faille
At \$1.94

A big cash transaction by Belk stores cleaned up all the short lengths silks of one of the country's greatest mills. These in 3 1-2 to 15-yard lengths. Values to \$3.50. Included are all the new spring shades and black. This, we know, is one of the best values ever offered in Raleigh at yard during our spring silk sale \$1.94

Usual Values to \$3.50

Fifty to one hundred thousand yards Spring Silks

Our proportional part of these on sale at great saving
Silk Prices for 10 Days at Their Lowest Ebb

1,000 YARDS WASHABLE CREPE DE CHINE
At 98c Yard

Our usual price would be \$1.25. 1,000 yards of 40-inch washable Crepe de Chine in Spring's leading colors.—Grecian Rose, Palmetto Green, Dark Tan, Pink, Navy, Black, Meadow Pink, Rose, Copen, Turquoise and white. This would be our usual \$1.25 grade—for the Spring Silk Sale the price will be, per yard—

98c

40-Inch Heavy Quality
PURE DIXIE WASHABLE FLAT CREPE
At Spring Silk Sale Price
\$1.77 Yard

In our opinion one of the best \$2.00 to \$2.50 grade Flat Crepes on the market today. We bring it to Raleigh for our Spring Silk Sale at a new low price of \$1.77 per yard. Colors: Monkey skin, Grecian Rose, Meadow Pink, Benrose, Mother Goose, Black and Navy.

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Is a Prescription for
Colds, Grippe, Flu, Dengue,
Bilious Fever and Malaria
It kills the germs.

Run-Down

Gave out easily

"MY health wasn't any account at all," says Mrs. H. L. Cayton, of Washington, N. C. "I would start to do my housework and I would give out before I had done anything at all. I did not have any strength, and if I did the least thing it seemed to tax me so I could not finish. I was run-down sure enough. Several of my friends had taken Cardui and they said to me, 'Why don't you try it?' I knew I needed something to build up my general health and to increase my strength. Finally one day when I was recovering from a spell of sickness, I decided to try Cardui. I got a bottle and began to take it. I could notice that I was improving as my appetite got better and I did not give out nearly so quick. I took several bottles and I felt lots better. Two years ago I decided to take it again. It built me up and made me feel like a different person. It is the grandest medicine for women that I know anything about."

CARDUI
For Female Troubles