



## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### ZR-3, Our Big German-Built Zeppelin, Breaks Record on Trip Across Ocean.

BY EDWARD W. PICKARD

ZR-3, the giant Zeppelin, built by Germany for the United States as war reparations, successfully made the flight from Friedrichshafen, Germany, to Lakehurst, N. J., last week in 81 hours, 17 minutes. The distance over land and sea covered by the huge glittering airship was 5,086 miles, and she broke all flight endurance and long distance non-stop speed records. The average speed for the entire trip was 32.3 miles an hour. She crossed the Atlantic at about twice the speed of the fastest ocean liner.

Dr. Hugo Eckener, president of the Zeppelin company, commanded the dirigible on the trip and the crew was German. Three American naval officers and one army officer were aboard as observers. As soon as the landing was made at Lakehurst, Doctor Eckener lowered the German colors, and the airship became the property of the United States.

Not a single mishap marked the epochal flight from Europe to America, but head winds and fogs caused the navigator to change his course when approaching our shores and instead of coming by the more southern route the Zeppelin headed toward the northwest and then came down the coast of Nova Scotia and New England. Reaching New York about 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, she maneuvered over the metropolis in a great crescent, to the admiration of millions of watchers. Congratulations from President Coolidge greeted the commander of the ship as he stepped from the gondola at Lakehurst.

Of the 120 dirigibles built by the Zeppelin company, the ZR-3 is the best, according to Doctor Eckener. Over in Germany pride in the mechanical achievement is mixed with chagrin because America gets the ship, and because, according to the terms of the Versailles treaty, Germany can build no more big dirigibles that would be capable of being transformed into war craft. The French are urging that the Zeppelin factory be dismantled at once and already many expert employees of the company have been sent to America, Spain and Sweden, where arrangements have been made to continue the manufacture of ships of this type.

Shenandoah, which is still the "pride of the navy," having arrived safely at San Diego, Cal., on her long continental trip, was held there for days by reports of stormy weather along the Pacific coast further north. Sixty-mile gales were blowing on the Oregon and Washington seaboard and Commander Landowne, being in no special hurry to reach Camp Lewis, kept the dirigible anchored to her mooring mast.

SHANGHAI has been abandoned by the commanders of the Chekiang forces, who were defending the city against Kiangsu armies, and at this writing the latter are within a few miles of the city with practically nothing to keep them from occupying it. The Chekiang generals, who are accused of being bought off, fled to Japan and their troops immediately became utterly demoralized, ceased fighting and sold their equipment. Several officers who did not run away tried to organize them, but the foreign authorities there attempted to stop this plan in order to prevent further warfare in the district. They felt they would have their hands full in protecting the 20,000 foreigners who live in the international settlement. They have mobilized the entire foreign defense force and the streets in their part of the city are defended by barbed wire barricades, land mines and machine guns.

Little Hsu, a notorious Anfu leader, is chief of the crowd still resisting the Kiangsu forces, and he has been reinforced by two battalions of Hupeh troops which had been riding the at-

tackers but, revolted and slipped into the city, seizing the arsenal. The conflict seems now to be a struggle for the privilege of pillaging the rich Shanghai area.

General Wu, the Peking military chieftain, is reported to be having some success in checking the advance of General Chang's armies. For some days he has been devoting his efforts largely to exhausting the enemy's ammunition. One of his schemes is to place thousands of peasants in civilian dress and unarmed, in front of his troops. It is said thousands of these impressed wretches have been slaughtered. On one occasion a Mukden army expended a vast amount of ammunition firing at an area where they heard big gun and rifle fire at night. Daylight revealed that the supposed gun fire was produced by the explosion of firecrackers in kerosene cans. Chang's men had by that time used all their ammunition, and the Chihli troops easily drove them back.

Japan has warned the warring factions that she will not tolerate damage to Japanese lives, rights and interests in Manchuria. France also is disturbed over the danger to her interests there, and Premier Herriot has protested to Peking against the agreement with General Chang concerning the Chinese Eastern railroad and other properties. The Japanese press keeps up its anti-American propaganda, asserting that the Peking troops are supplied with ammunition from America. This is denied by the foreign ammunition dealers, who say the supplies are of German origin.

Towards the close of the week reports came from Canton that Chinese "Reds" were stirring up much trouble there and had started serious fires in many parts of the city. Looting had begun, the principal streets were deserted and steamers were crowded with refugees. Foreign hospitals and missions asked the American consulate to use the gunboats in the harbor for their protection.

IT IS apparently up to the League of Nations council to prevent warfare between Great Britain and Turkey over the disputed boundary in the Mosul region. After getting all ready to fight, the Turks suggested the matter be submitted to the council, and the British government promptly demanded an immediate meeting of that body. The Turks claim they are observing the terms of the temporary boundary agreements, and assert the British have been helping the hostile Kurds. Both these claims are denied by England. Prime Minister MacDonald, in the midst of his campaign, warned Turkey that no British government would tolerate any "tomfoolery."

In Arabia Ibn Saud and his Wahab, having driven Hussein from the Hedjaz throne, have occupied Mecca the holy city. The British say all this is the result of plotting by Italians and Egyptians who seek to destroy British and French prestige in the Arab countries of Asia and north Africa. Hussein's son Ali is now king of Hedjaz.

ALL over the world, except in Holland and France, the \$200,000,000 Dawes plan German loan went big, being heavily oversubscribed in America and Great Britain. In France the public wanted none of it, but the banks, under pressure from the government, took up the French share. Because many American dealers had contracted to sell more of the bonds than could be allotted to them an unintentional short interest was created and the dealers will have to buy in the open market to fill their orders. The first sales were considerably above the offering price of 92 1/2.

The reparations commission announces that the "second state" of operations in the Dawes plan is completed and that the plan now enters definitely into execution. The railroads have been transferred to M. Levere, the French expert, and all assigned revenues are under complete control of the bodies named for that purpose.

ON HIS eastward way from his Canadian ranch the prince of Wales devoted a day to the sights and pleasures of Chicago, visiting the stockyards, the university and the

field museum and dancing most of the night. Next day he spent in Detroit, where Henry Ford showed him how flivvers are built and otherwise entertained him. The residents of both cities threw some spasms over the royal visit, rather embarrassing the modest young man with their attentions.

SPEAKING of Henry Ford, that gentleman let it be known last week that he had withdrawn his offer to the government for Muscle Shoals, having abandoned all interest in that development. He says: "A simple affair of business, which should have been decided by anyone within a week, has become a complicated political affair. We are not in politics and we are in business." His plan now is to develop a vast amount of power fuel and chemicals from his big coal fields in Kentucky. Senator Norris is to be thanked for preventing the acceptance of the Ford bid for Muscle Shoals by congress. The problem of what to do with Muscle Shoals remains to be solved.

INVESTIGATION of campaign funds by the Borah senate committee began last week in Chicago in response to LaFollette's charges of a Republican slush fund. The LaFollette-Wheeler campaign manager, John M. Nelson, was the first witness and he submitted accounts showing his organization had collected \$190,535 and had expended \$155,062. He said he expected to spend \$50,000 more before election day.

Chairman Butler testified that the Republican national committee up to October 10 had collected \$1,714,817. The Democratic western bureau said it had received \$32,500 from John W. Gerard, national treasurer.

FINANCIAL difficulties and poor health caused Frank B. Brandegee, United States senator from Connecticut, to commit suicide last week in his Washington home. He formerly was a rich man but had made unfortunate investments in real estate. Mr. Brandegee, who was sixty years old, had been in the senate since 1905 and was one of the conspicuous Republican members. He was prominent among the "irreconcilables" who kept the senate from ratifying the peace treaty and the League of Nations covenant. His successor, according to Connecticut law, will be chosen in a special election. J. Henry Korbach, national committee man, is the chief Republican aspirant, and among the Democrats who may be candidates are Homer S. Cummings, former Congressman Augustine Lonergan and Thomas J. Spellacy.

ANATOLE FRANCE, the "master" of French contemporary letters, passed away after an illness lasting for weeks, leaving a place in literature that there is none to fill. His real name was Jacques Anatole Thibault and he was the son of a poor Paris bookseller. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor and a member of the French academy and in 1921 he received the Nobel prize for literature. Some years ago his writings were placed under the ban by the Roman Catholic church.

MINISTRIES of two European countries went out last week. That of Sweden was replaced by a cabinet headed by Hjalmar Branting, the noted Socialist leader. In Yugoslavia the Davidovich cabinet resigned because the king insisted that Radich's federalist party be given a share in the government. Ljuba Ivanovich was entrusted with the formation of a new government.

ABOUT a month ago William B. Ross, governor of Wyoming, died, and last Tuesday the Democrats of that state enthusiastically nominated his widow, Nellie Taylor Ross, to succeed him. She did not seek the honor but was the unanimous choice of the convention. The Republicans put Eugene J. Sullivan, an old man, up for the office.

JAMES R. SHEPHERD, the new American ambassador to Mexico, presented his credentials to President Obregon Wednesday, and in a little speech gave the Mexicans assurance of the friendliness and fairness of the United States.

## EXHAUST BONDS ON NEXT SATURDAY

HIGHWAY COMMISSION TO LET 13 OR 14 MORE PROJECTS ON NOVEMBER 12.

Raleigh.

The last letting of contracts for the construction of gaps in the State Highway system out of the present bond issue will probably be made on November 12 when fourteen or thirteen jobs will be awarded.

The commissioners made three more awards of jobs for which the bids were opened last Tuesday. The awards are: Project 111,117, Camden and Currituck counties, route 34, between Camden and Cligo, 11.81 miles top soil and grading, to Nelle L. Teer, of Durham, at \$74,458.50; project 791-B, Yadkin, route 60 between Yadkinville and Forsyth county line, 13.39 miles paving to L. Tindall, of Waterford, Wis., at \$482,528.40; and project 105-B, Berle, route 23 through town of Windsor, five miles paving, to Frank J. McGuire, of Norfolk, at \$151,968.50.

Fourteen contracts are expected to be awarded on November 12 with ten contracts already definitely decided upon. In the Fourth District four jobs in the fourth district are: have to be reduced to three because of insufficient funds.

The tentative list of jobs for which bids will be received, exclusive of the jobs in the fourth district are:

Project 149, Hertford, Bridge over the Meherrin river and approaches, four miles.

Project 284, Wayne, Goldeboro north to the Wilson county line, 14.3 miles of paving.

Project 33, New Hanover, Wilmington to Wrightsville Sound, eight miles grading and bridges only.

Project 397, Robeson, Lumberton to Boardman, 12.1 miles grading and bridges only.

Project 646-B, Lincoln, Lincolnton to Catawba county line, 9.88 miles paving.

Project 648-B, Lincoln, Lincolnton to Gaston county line, 5.03 miles paving.

Project 753-A, Stokes, Forsyth county line to Danbury on route 89 via Walnut Cove, 13 miles grading and bridges only.

Project 782, Yadkin, Brooks Crossroads to Yadkinville, 8.5 miles grading and bridges only.

Project 941, Haywood, Springdale to Transylvania county line, 7.3 miles grading and bridges only.

Project 932, Swain, intersection of routes 10 and 288 to Almond, seven miles grading and bridges only.

**Veteran Loss By Death 665.**

All Confederate pensioners will this year receive increases of \$10 a year in their pensions, the largest amount ever added except by action of the legislature, according to an announcement made by State Auditor Baxter Durham.

The list of all pensioners who are to divide the million dollar annual appropriation totals 8,668 names, with the widows outnumbering soldiers by 1,083. Losses by death last year totaled 665.

The number of soldiers in each class with the amount of the annual pension follows:

First class, 25, \$165.

Second class, 49, \$150.

Third class, 86, \$135.

Fourth class, 3,630, \$120.

The amount of pensions for widows is the same as for soldiers of like class. There are 33 in the first class, composed entirely of the blind, and 4,878 in the fourth class.

With the soldiers far ahead of the widows in age and with the special session of the General Assembly having advanced the eligible marriage date from 1880 to 1899, it is expected that the disproportion between widows and soldiers will be greater next year.

**Women's Class Start Soon.**

The classes in dressmaking, home furnishing and millinery which are being offered by the Division of Vocational Education in the State Department of Public Instruction and sponsored by the Home Economics and art departments of the Raleigh Woman's Club will hold their first meeting Monday, October 20th with Miss Katherine Mather as instructor. These classes will meet for a three weeks period and each course will consist of six lessons, two lessons a week.

All classes will meet in the Woman's Club Building. The dressmaking course will include the study of the use, making and changing of patterns, and the construction of cotton, silk or wool dresses for children and women.

The millinery course will include the study of line, style, trimming and construction of winter hats.

**S. A. L. Wants to Remove Trains.**

Another railroad petition for the curtailment of train service was heard by the State Corporation Commission when the Seaboard Air Line prayed to be allowed to remove two passenger trains running between Charlotte and Rutherfordton. The railroad claimed that it was running the two trains at an annual loss of \$11,705. W. L. Stanley of Atlanta, one of the vice presidents of the Seaboard was chief counsel for the petitioner.

## HOW TO KEEP WELL

Dr. Frederick R. Green, Editor of "Health."

### CRETINISM

ONE of the village characters in the small town in which I grew up was "Little Jo." Everybody in town knew him. Although twenty-five or thirty years old, Jo was only as tall as a ten-year-old boy. He was short and "chunky." His nose was broad and flat and turned up at the end. His cheeks were "baggy" and hung down like dew-laps. His mouth was large and his lips thick. His voice was a childish high treble, with a muffled quality due to his thick tongue. His hair was heavy and coarse. His large head, set on a short thick neck, seemed almost to grow on his shoulders. His legs were short and heavy. Altogether, he looked like one of the dwarfs Rip Van Winkle found playing ninepins in the Catskills.

Almost every town has one or more of these unfortunates. When Julius Caesar led his legions into Switzerland he found, among the mountains, many people with swollen necks. This disease, known to the Greeks and Romans, was called goiter. Wherever goiter was common, these dwarfs were found in large numbers. The ancient world regarded dwarfs and deformed persons as freaks of nature and objects of amusement, rather than as victims of disease.

As the Swiss were Christians, these dwarfs were called cretins.

It has taken us nearly two thousand years to learn that these unfortunate beings are not sent into a life of misery and deformity by nature or God to furnish mirth for the ignorant and thoughtless. They are what they are because the chemical laboratory in their bodies is lacking some very necessary equipment.

At the base of the neck in the human body, lies a large gland, the thyroid. Just what part of the body's work it does we do not know. But what happens to the body when the gland is absent we do know.

About fifty years ago, Fagge, a French surgeon, found that the thyroid gland was entirely missing in cretins. If cretinism is due to the absence of the thyroid, then the sensible thing to do is to try and give cretins the thyroid material they are lacking. So they were given raw thyroid from the calf. These glands are called sweetbreads and are considered great delicacies.

The change which followed was marvelous. It was as if the child had been transformed. The swollen tongue and lips decreased in size, the rough thickened skin became smooth, the body began to grow.

Then it was found that tablets made of the dried thyroid gland were just as good as the fresh gland and much easier to take.

Naturally, the earlier the treatment is begun, the better the results.

### SCARLET FEVER AFFECTS HEART

THE most serious effects of scarlet fever are those on the heart and kidneys. The poison of scarlet fever seems to have an especially injurious effect on the heart. This may occur when the germs get into the blood and are carried to the heart. The lining membrane of the heart becomes inflamed and ulcerated. Even if this is not fatal, the trouble is not over. These ulcers, in healing, form bands of scar tissue, which, as they contract, draw the valves of the heart out of shape so that the heart is not able to work properly. Many cases of valvular heart disease, which afflict persons in adult life are due to scarlet fever in childhood. After the heart has once been damaged it never recovers.

The kidneys also very commonly become inflamed in scarlet fever. This condition may not show itself until some time after the attack. The child is apparently recovering rapidly when suddenly, following exposure or chilling, the fever returns with headache, vomiting and loss of appetite. The face is pale and the eyelids swollen. The urine contains albumen, showing that the kidneys are unable to do their work properly. This condition may become rapidly worse. The kidneys may cease to act, the child finally dying in convulsions. Or it may, in mild cases, last for months or even for a year or more, keeping the child in a condition of chronic invalidism.

As the after-effects of this dread disease are quite as serious as the disease itself, every child with scarlet fever should be carefully watched, not only during the acute course of the disease but also until all possible danger has passed. A child may go through the few weeks of the illness in good shape, may be apparently entirely recovered. But if allowed to leave its bed too soon, a sudden exposure may result in a chill or an unwise exertion may bring on a serious and lasting trouble with the heart or kidneys.

Don't take any chance with your child. Better keep it in bed or in the house a few days longer than to let it run outdoors and play as soon as it is able. After the damage is done, it may take months to overcome it, or your child may have to go through life with a crippled heart or weakened kidneys.

Play safe. Don't take any chances. It's better to be safe than sorry.



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