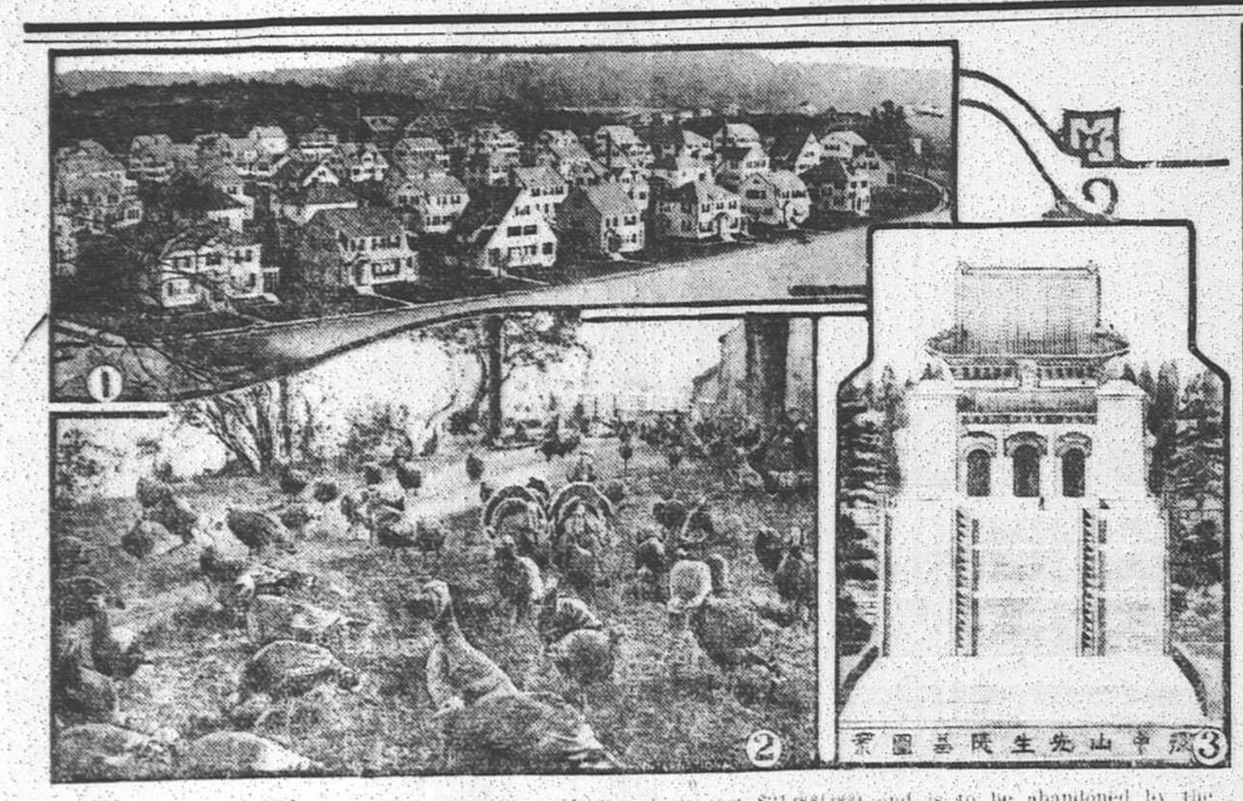

1—Model industrial village of Shawsheen, Mass., which cost $21,000,000 and is to be abandoned by the American Woolen company. 2—View on a Vermont turkey farm where 1,000 of the birds were raised for Thanksgiving. 3—Prize winning design for memorial to Dr. Sun Yat-Sen on Purple mountain, Nanking, China.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Mrs. Lansdowne's Charges Sifted by the Shenandoah Board of Inquiry.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

MRS. ZACHARY LANSDOWNE seemed to have no easy difficulty last week in substantiating her charges that the Navy department, through Capt. Frank Foley, had induced advanced sailors to induce her husband to resign, before the Shenandoah court of inquiry. The widow of the airship's commander repeated her story to Captain Foley's call on her and she said she had in a general way all she had said, and in a general way all she was corroborated by others. Foley was brought out that it was part of the naval intelligence's duty to inform few of its operations on occasions and Mrs. Caroline W. Stone, who carried the Foley messages to Mrs. Lansdowne, said that on reading it she immediately saw its importance and said nothing whatever about any sinister purpose, nothing of bringing any idea that the messenger was a sailor. Foley attempted to impeach her testimony by a copy of a telegram he produced by Mr. Talbot, advocate, in reply.

Remarking that she thought to the loss of the U. S. S. Shenandoah, I felt it my duty to such regulations and things which I felt were no longer in vogue, I felt to say for himself that he was opposed to sending the Shenandoah on the midwestern flight during the thunderstorm period and had protested so doing to the Navy department. My husband regarded the Shenandoah as a man of war. He was ready at all times to take the ship out for military maneuvers, but was opposed to using her for nonmilitary duty.

"Had I known at the time I accepted the invitation of the court to appear before it that the correspondence in the case would have been introduced into the record of the court as it since has I should have accepted the invitation of the court to appear.

"As things now are I am not only willing but would prefer to leave the entire matter to the judgment of the court, in which I have every confidence."

Mrs. Lansdowne admitted that the only statement in this memorandum to which she took exception is that "her husband was ready at all times to take the ship out for military maneuvers but was opposed to using her for nonmilitary duty." She said if she had given such testimony she would have made her husband out an ignorant fool. Even on military maneuvers he was not ready to go at all times, regardless of the weather, and the use of the phrase "nonmilitary duty," she said, was camouflage for "political flights."

Efforts to involve Secretary Wilbur, made by Mrs. Lansdowne and her uncle, Dr. W. E. Mason, were not impressive.

Joseph E. Davies, father of Wisconsin, was called by Mrs. Lansdowne and he credited a report by Mr. Davies kindly on his right to be present and to advise his client, the court. He was ejected once but crept back in and caused more disturbance. Captain Foley took the stand in his own defense, and denied that he had tried to influence Mrs. Lansdowne's testimony.

TESTIMONY for the defense in the Mitchell court-martial was completed and arguments were begun. A number of aviators were called to tell of unwarranted hazards in night flying and bombing tests, and then Admiral William S. Sims, retired, was called. He told the court that many of the higherups in the navy never had attended the naval war college at Newport and consequently were "hidebound, ignorant and uneducated." He asserted the capital ship of the future is the swift airplane carrier and that an adequate air force would be the salvation of the country in case of attack by sea.

Concerning the Shenandoah, Admiral Sims said: "If the motive of a flight is all military—if, for example, the navy says, 'We want you to go out and get storm risk data'—that is all right," the admiral testified. "If the motive is to pass over fair grounds, it is all wrong."

"In view of the loss of the Shenandoah, what is your view of the motive in that case?" he was asked.

"It did not seem to me correct at all."

Capt. Anton Heinen, the Zeppelin expert from Germany, was asked about the reduction of the Shenandoah's automatic safety valves from 18 to 10 and replied: "If I had known that before the Shenandoah made her final flight everybody may rest assured that I would have kicked up a hell of a row. The effect of the reduction of the valves was to reduce the safety of the ship from 100 per cent to zero. It made the Shenandoah absolutely unsafe."

PREMIER MUSSOLINI, now more than ever the master of Italy, opened the new session of parliament with a remarkable address in which he presented his budget of new laws which he frankly declared were intended to do away with the present parliamentary form of government "inadequate for modern life" and to replace it with Fascism. He said it was impossible to hinder Fascism from the inferior, and he warned all other parties that if members to do so planned a coup d'etat from abroad the Italian parliament would arise as one man. The deputies were given the tip not to waste much time in discussing the proposals because Fascist discipline would be adequate.

Critics of Mussolini's new measures are:

1. A law to establish the supremacy of the premier instead of electors, which gives the central government control over all of the local political machines.

2. A law increasing the powers of the premier not only over every department of the government, but even not allowing the order of the day to be discussed in the chamber without his approval.

3. A law providing for confiscation of property and deprivation of the citizenship for Italians abroad "guilty of Italian government.

4. A law creating compulsory boards of arbitration between capital and labor.

The premier also has called on all the Italian people to subscribe toward the payment of the debt to the United States, the funding arrangement for which was signed in Washington.

American bankers evidently approve of Italy's condition and prospects, for a group of them, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., last week arranged a loan to the Italian government of $100,000,000 to assist in the restoration of the gold standard and to retire the $50,000,000 credit extended by Morgan to three Italian banks of issue last June for stabilization of the lira. The loan will take the form of bonds bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

CONDITIONS in Syria are going from bad to worse, from the French standpoint, for the rebellious Druses are growing in strength and last week shifted the scene of their greatest activity to the Lebanon region. The French had armed a large body of Christian volunteers there but these were badly defeated by the Druses, who captured a number of towns and a vast amount of loot. Sidon, on the Syrian coast, was threatened and the American missionaries there asked that a warship be sent from Beirut.

PRACTICALLY without opposition the British house of commons ratified the Locarno treaties. Mr. Chamberlain, in opening the perfunctory debate, dissipated the fear that Great Britain would be committed by the pacts to go to war against its wishes. Replying to the charge that Russia had not been brought into the League of Nations at Locarno, he said the fault, if any, lay with Russia and not with the western powers. "The Russian government," he continued, "is not prepared to join the league on any terms whatever, its fundamental objection being that the league is a society of nations based on a system which is not compatible with the view of the soviet government of what the world should be."

INVESTIGATION by government agents of the alleged national beer syndicate, the Chicago end of which is alleged to have been doing a business of $800,000 a month, resulted last week in the indictment of the Boston & Maine railway and 24 individuals. This, according to the district attorney at Chicago, is merely the "first batch." Among the individuals named are two policemen, several traffic managers, three prohibition agents, a number of brewery managers and employees and David J. Allen, former purchasing agent of the Atlanta penitentiary, who has been mixed up in other liquor scandals. Allen is described as the leader of the entire conspiracy, and it is said he has fled to Europe.

The treasury last Wednesday revoked, effective December 31, every outstanding alcohol permit issued under the national prohibition law and an investigation was started to determine whether any of them should be renewed. The news of this action created consternation among the numerous concerns that have been drawing out alcohol vastly in excess of their normal and legal needs.

The house ways and means committee, following the advice of General Andrews, voted to impose a new tax of one-tenth of one cent a gallon on near beer and other cereal beverages as a means of providing for inspection of all breweries.

OVER the protests of Chairman Green and most of the Democratic members, the ways and means committee voted retroactive repeal of the increase in estate tax rates of the 1924 revenue act, effective on estates of all persons dying since that law became effective on June 2, 1924. If this feature of the new law is accepted by congress the government will have to refund millions of dollars already collected.

GOVERNOR SORLIE of North Dakota has appointed George E. Nye to be United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. F. Ladd. But as Mr. Nye was a supporter of the La Follette ticket in the last Presidential campaign and might be expected to line up with the senate radicals, it is predicted that his seating will be fought by the regular Republican senators. The opposition will be based on a precedent established early in the Wilson administration when the senate refused to seat Frank P. Glass, appointed by the governor of Alabama to fill a vacancy, because Alabama's laws fail to provide specifically for such an appointment. The North Dakota statute authorizes the governor to fill vacancies in state offices, but fails to mention the office of senator.

WHAT might have been a terrible tragedy was narrowly averted when the Clyde liner Lenape caught fire at sea off the Delaware coast. After a thirty-mile dash, she steamed into the harbor at Lewes, surrounded by other boats, and 367 persons, comprising all but one of her passengers and the entire crew, were taken off in safety and just in the nick of time. One man had jumped overboard and was drowned.

Damage estimated at $3,000,000 was done by a conflagration that swept the Mississippi river docks at New Orleans. Great quantities of merchandise were consumed and for a time the wholesale business district of the city was threatened.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, addressing the New York State Chamber of Commerce, outlined his program of economic developments, including inland waterways, railroad consolidations, further economy and efficiency in government departments, further extension of electrification, and elimination of waste in industry and commerce. He also urged that America join the World court.

HERE are a few brief items worthy to be recorded:

D. C. Stephenson, former Klan dragon of Indiana, was sentenced to life imprisonment for his part in the death of Madge Oberholtzer.

George H. Jones, who started in business as office boy, was elected chairman of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

General Feng and Marshal Chang of China signed a peace agreement.

Twelve soviet officials were sentenced to death at Moscow for graft.

STATE BALANCE INCREASES AGAIN

INCREASE IN OCTOBER, HOWEVER, MUCH LESS THAN IN SEPTEMBER.

Raleigh.

North Carolina's general fund balance increased again during October, according to a combined statement of the State Auditor and State Treasurer made public by Governor McLean, but the increase last month was only $26,484.63 while in September it was over a quarter of a million dollars.

The general fund balance on October 1, 1925, was $2,534,231.97. Total receipts for the month were $1,000,735.92 while warrants and disbursements for the month were $1,026,251.29, leaving a balance as of October 31 of $2,508,716.60.

Total receipts during the fiscal year to date have been $14,476,341.81 while disbursements have totalled $14,599,618.23.

On October 1 the highway and other special funds had a balance of $11,744,076.22. That balance has built up to $9,596,694.97 during the month with receipts during the period totalling only $1,025,362.13 and disbursements totalling $3,172,743.48. The highway and other special fund balance, however, has increased from $4,365,231.03 on July 1, 1925, the beginning of the fiscal year, to $4,596,694.97 on October 31.

All outstanding warrants on October 31 totalled $191,156.32. Of these, warrants amounting to $191,036.57 were issued during the present year, the balance having been issued prior to July 1.

The combined report of the auditor and treasurer totals the three funds—general fund balance, highway and special fund balances and warrants outstanding—to obtain the treasurer's cash on hand on October 31, the figure being $10,111,578.49.

The total debt of $[illegible] is $[illegible] less than on October 1. The figures [illegible] $10,641,[illegible] [illegible] same as those in the report of September 30, with the exception of the item of highway bonds issued in anticipation of bond sales, which is shown by the report as being $17,662,000 on October 31 as compared with $15,500,000 on October 1, the difference being accounting for the difference in the figure for the total debt [illegible].

Weevil Winters in Spanish Moss.

That the cotton boll weevil finds shelter in the winter in Spanish moss growing in the swamp lands in parts of the State was definitely determined by entomologists of the State Department of Agriculture who recently completed an examination of several hundred pounds of moss collected in Pender and Columbus counties. The moss was gathered near or adjacent to fields in which cotton was grown last season, says State Entomologist Dr. R. W. Leiby, and was brought to the laboratory and examined piece by piece for living and dead boll weevils.

At two places in Bertie County the moss collected showed a population of weevils at the rate of 160 and 332 individuals per ton of moss. In Columbus County the average weevil population was found to be 1,581 weevils per ton of moss. The average for the three places is 572 weevils per ton of moss which is regarded as rather high by the entomologists.

State Leads in Negro Schools.

North Carolina has built one to every other five negro school houses erected in all the Southern states, according to Dr. Francis W. Shepardson, secretary and director of the Rosenwald fund of Chicago, who came to Raleigh to attend the annual State conference on negro education. While in the State, Dr. Shepardson with S. L. Smith, of Nashville, Tenn., general field agent of the Rosenwald fund, will visit many of the negro schools of the State.

Of the total 5,025 Rosenwald schools [illegible] 345 have been built in North Carolina. More than one-fifth of the total expenditure of [illegible] million dollars has been spent in North Carolina, which indicates that the State is erecting the better and larger types of schools.

Dr. Patterson Succeeds Wiley.

Governor McLean has appointed Dr. J. F. Patterson, of New Bern, as a member of the board of directors of the state hospital for the insane, Raleigh, to succeed John F. Wiley, of Durham, resigned.

North Carolina Roads Approved.

Thirteen United States highways will pass through North Carolina, according to a nannouncement of the Federal system of roads selected by the Joint Board of Interstate Highways which has been approved by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine.

Secretary Jardine has approved the report and forwarded it to the American Association of State Highway Officials. The association is expected to approve the report. North Carolina is represented at this meeting by Commissioner Frank Page.

POINTS ON KEEPING WELL

DR. FREDERICK R. GREEN
Editor of "HEALTH"

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LIGHT TREATMENT OF ASTHMA

ASTHMA is a common and most distressing affliction. To see the unfortunate victim struggling and gasping for breath is almost as trying on the friends and relatives as it is on the sufferer.

Asthma is a spasm of the bronchial tubes, during which these fine air passages in the lungs close up, preventing air from entering. So the desperate effort which the asthmatic makes during an attack is literally a fight for air, every muscle in his body being used to force air through the constricted tubes into the lungs.

Asthmatic attacks naturally do not last long. If they did and if they involved any large part of the lungs, the patient would die from lack of oxygen. But in real asthma, from whatever cause, just as the attack reaches its height and it seems as though the sufferer could not live another minute, the spasm relaxes and the patient, exhausted and streaming with perspiration, sinks back relieved as air again fills the lungs.

Asthma is not a disease. It is rather a symptom, which may appear in many different conditions. Its close resemblance to and connection with hay fever would indicate that it may be caused by abnormal conditions in the nose, such as bony spurs and obstructions. It also occurs in connection with some diseases of the kidneys. Climate, location, certain odors or kinds of food may also have something to do with bringing on an attack. In the last ten years medicine has shown that some asthmatics are unusually sensitive to certain substances which cause spasms of the bronchial muscles.

But whatever the cause and there are so many suspected causes we may be sure the real cause has not yet been found, the most important thing for the asthmatic is some treatment by which he can avoid these attacks. So a recent article by Dr. Isaac Gerber of Providence, R. I., in the Journal of the American Medical Association should be of interest to every sufferer from asthma.

Light of some kind is being used for the treatment of these conditions. It is not strange that the X ray should be tried in asthma. Dr. Gerber says it is being used for that purpose in Germany. In examining the chest of an asthmatic by X ray, it was noticed that after the examination the asthma was greatly relieved. Further experience has shown that in many cases of asthma, treatment with the X ray will greatly reduce the frequency and severity of the attacks and may entirely relieve the patient.

DODGING SMALLPOX

THE United States may own and hold over one-half of all the gold in the world today. But it also had last year one-fifth of all the smallpox in the world. That isn't quite so pleasant or desirable, neither is it anything to be proud of.

In the hundred and twenty-five years since Jenner's discovery of vaccination, this hideous disease, once the terror of the civilized world, has been so well controlled that most of us today think of it as an insignificant danger. Yet the United States Public Health service, in its 1924 report, shows that smallpox has been steadily increasing. In 1920, there was nearly twice as much smallpox in this country as in 1919, one third more in 1922 than in 1921 and much more in 1924 than in 1923. This increase occurs always in states or cities in which vaccination is neglected.

In 1924, the United States had 49,587 cases of smallpox with 871 deaths, while Canada had only 2,808 cases with 60 deaths.

Government and military authorities have learned by bitter experience the dangers of smallpox and the value of vaccination in preventing it. For thousands of years smallpox was one of the added horrors of every war. Whenever any large number of men were brought together in military camps, smallpox promptly appeared and often killed more men in camp than died on the battlefield. Even in the Civil war, smallpox was practically always present in both armies. But in the World war, with nearly four million men in the service, only 20 men died of this disease.

Ex-service men know why. Ask any man who was in the army in 1917-18, either in this country or overseas, what was the first thing that happened to him after he reported for duty. He'll tell you, "They vaccinated me."

But the war closed seven years ago. In this country and in England, smallpox has been steadily increasing both in amount and in virulence. It will continue to increase just as long as vaccination is neglected.

In spite of the fact that smallpox is one of the oldest and most typical of germ diseases, we do not know what causes it or how it is taken. So it cannot be prevented as can typhoid. But it can be prevented by vaccination. If you want to be safe from smallpox, there's just one way. Get vaccinated.

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Natural History

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