

1—Re-enacting the Battle of Concord Bridge during the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the Revolution. 2—Opening of new headquarters of the American Legion in Paris in barracks provided by French government. 3—Capt. Edward H. Campbell, appointed Judge Advocate general of the navy with grade of rear admiral.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Wheeler's Fight for Honor and Toga—Dawes Again Hits Senate Rules.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SENATOR BURTON K. WHEELER'S trial in Great Falls, Mont., moved swiftly toward its conclusion last week and it appeared probable that within a few days he would know whether he was to retain his honor and his official position, or lose both because he was convicted of misusing the latter. Largely the government's case rested on the truth or falsity of the testimony given by George B. Hayes, a New York attorney, who swore that on March 16, 1923, at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, Senator Wheeler sought to get him to represent the Gordon Campbell land cases before the Department of the Interior in Washington and offered to split profits, which he said might run into millions. Hayes said his attention was called to Wheeler and the Campbell case by Edwin Booth, then solicitor of the Department of the Interior, whom he had known for years. Booth, he asserted, called him up by long-distance telephone. Under cross-examination Hayes said: "Senator Wheeler and I both went on the assumption that Booth had made the offer of fees. I think he said to me: 'Booth may have suggested that I will split 50-50 with you.' I replied that was satisfactory. I think he stated it would run into a very substantial figure. I think he mentioned millions, the same as Booth did."

Senator Walsh, senior counsel for Wheeler, said he would show that no long-distance call was put in from Booth's office to Hayes' office during March, 1923. A. H. Furr, former secretary to Booth, admitted there was such a call, but could not remember the date.

Booth, on the stand, swore the discussions with Hayes over the Campbell affairs were entirely on the question of getting new capital into this Montana oil field.

Wheeler took the stand in his own defense Wednesday and denounced as false the testimony of Hayes and several other government witnesses. He swore that he never met Hayes in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, and never had seen him until Hayes appeared in the Daugherty investigation, when the lawyer was subpoenaed as a witness. As to his agreement with Gordon Campbell, he said there was no discussion of permits at any time except once, when he was called into Campbell's office to hear the story of H. J. Coleman, who had a controversy with Campbell over the Lincoln well permit. Under cross-examination, however, Wheeler admitted that after he had been retained by Campbell he was told about a certain government permit and that he also had defended the Stevenson receivership complaint, which recited seven doubtful permit cases. He admitted that he told Campbell that after he got to Washington he would take up the permit in question and that he probably told him he was going to take it up with Booth; but he asserted he was taking it up as his senator, not as his attorney.

VICE PRESIDENT DAWES, being invited to address the members of the Associated Press at their annual luncheon in New York, found an excellent opportunity to renew his fight on the rules and general conduct of the senate, and took full advantage of it. The editors present cheered him, and so did probably a vast majority of the uncounted thousands who heard the address through the radio. Mr. Dawes pleaded for nonpartisan aid in the accomplishment of the reform he urges. Said he:

"The issue is this: Shall the senate continue unchanged its existing rules which admittedly make possible, at times, the exercise by a minority or even one senator of power to block the purpose of a majority of the senate to legislate?"

"Of what material relevancy is the claim that this power of blocking legis-

lation desired by the majority, acting under its constitutional rights, is sometimes a check to mistaken legislation, if that check involves the use of power the existence of which is not contemplated by the Constitution and is inconsistent with the principles of representative government? Of what relevancy are the claims that because the power of unlimited debate in the early days of the senate with its small membership was not abused, this power with its consequences should have existed then or should exist now?"

Later he said: "This reform does not mean that the right to be heard at length upon any important question shall be denied any senator. The purpose is not to prevent senators from fully debating a question but to make impossible the prolonging of debate to prevent a majority from settling a question. The purpose is not to deprive a minority of the right to be heard, but to bestow upon the majority the full right to legislate. The purpose is not to interfere with the protection of all proper rights of a senatorial minority, but to prevent the improper use of a minority right under the senate rules from rendering the senate itself impotent. It is important that these rules give every senator a square deal, but it is imperative that they give the American people a square deal."

Elsewhere the vice president was a conspicuous figure last week, for he was one of the distinguished guests, with General Pershing, at the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord. Before those historic battles were fought over again, Faneuil hall in Boston was rededicated and both Dawes and Pershing made eloquent and patriotic addresses. Then they went out and saw Paul Revere and William Dawes, great-grandfather of the vice president, start on their famous ride, heard the "shot that was heard around the world" fired at Lexington, and saw the embattled farmers rout the Red Coats at Concord bridge. Incidentally, Mr. Dawes spoke before the merchants of Boston and told them what he thought of the senate rules, to their great delight.

IN THE four years since the war some six millions of foreigners have been kept out of the United States by the restriction of immigration and that policy has proved of such benefit not only to this country but also to others that it probably will be permanent. Such in effect was the statement of President Coolidge to the Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled in Washington in their thirty-fourth continental congress. The President warmly praised the organization for its educational and Americanization work.

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, president general of the D. A. R., devoted much of her address to the dangers of pacifism and the need of preparedness.

THAT the attempt on the life of King Boris of Bulgaria and the bomb explosion in the Sofia cathedral which killed some 200 persons and mangled scores of others were a part of the Russian plot to establish a Soviet republic in Bulgaria is scarcely to be doubted, despite the angry denial of Tchitcherin, Russian minister of foreign affairs. Some of the conspirators have made full confessions, telling how the whole affair was planned in Moscow and directed from there. Under the vigorous command of Premier Zankoff, himself wounded in the cathedral, the Communists are being run to earth and so many of them have been summarily executed that some observers call the condition there a "reign of terror." Three Labor members of the British parliament were in Sofia at the time of the explosion and they are severe in their condemnation of the ruthlessness of the Bulgarian authorities.

It is likely that other nations, except Russia, will look complacently on the measures adopted by the Sofia government, for it is realized that if the Bolsheviks succeed in their aim in Bulgaria, they can easily crush Rumania, and later seize Macedonia and Croatia in both of which the Communists are strong. The alleged wholesale executions in Bulgaria are said to have caused the spread of

peasant revolts and there is a report that King Boris contemplates leaving the country until the storm is over. Jugo-Slavia is massing troops on its borders, ostensibly to preserve peace on the frontier but actually to be ready for intervention if the Communists gain the upper hand. The council of ambassadors in Paris authorized Bulgaria to increase her armed forces by 7,000 until the end of May. This action was largely due to the message from the Jugo-Slav cabinet asserting the menace was an international one and that the Bulgars should be aided.

SITTING silent and unmoved, Joseph Caillaux, exiled as a traitor during the war, the recent recipient of amnesty, and selected by Paul Painleve to be minister of finance, heard himself abused to the limit by the right wing of the French chamber of deputies. Then, after hearing the ministerial declaration of Painleve, the chamber accepted his entire cabinet, the vote of confidence being 304 to 218. The new premier declared the government would pursue the execution of the Dawes plan simultaneously with settlement of the interallied debts, but he gave warning that it would not accept the Luther-D'Abernon security pact to which Germany was to have been one of the five signatories. He pledged reduction of France's armaments as soon as her security was guaranteed. What measures are to be adopted to relieve the financial situation M. Painleve did not say, but he indicated they would be stringent and would require heavy sacrifices. M. Caillaux, who spoke but briefly, said he did not intend to increase advances from the Bank of France nor to force the consolidation of bonds which would be harmful to the state. In June, he declared, would come an important monetary operation to rehabilitate the country's finances.

Next day the deputies elected M. Herriot president of the chamber after a fierce battle in the course of which the acting president was knocked down and kicked and the ballots were strewn all over the floor.

PORTUGAL'S government under President Gomes has survived another attempted military revolution. This one was short-lived, for within 24 hours the rebellious troops had been shelled into submission. Official statements from Lisbon said the dead numbered 15 and the wounded 200.

WHATEVER the outcome of the German presidential election, the cause of monarchy in that country received a big boost last week when former Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria came out against Marx and in favor of Von Hindenburg. This despite the fact that Rupprecht and Marx are both Catholics and the field marshal is a Protestant. The Bavarian is head of the Wittelsbach dynasty, rivals of the Hohenzollerns, and his announcement goes to prove the truth of the report that he and the former Crown Prince Frederick William have reached an agreement whereby the return of the Hohenzollerns to power would mean the placing of Rupprecht on the throne of Bavaria. German royalists are rejoicing over this evidence that the two great dynasties have buried their differences.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by the State department that an agreement has at last been reached with Canada on the program for official investigation of the cost, practicability and feasibility of the St. Lawrence waterway project. At the same time Secretary of Commerce Hoover, chairman of the St. Lawrence commission, appointed by President Coolidge, said he had instructed the American members to begin work at once. Another special board is studying the feasibility of building a canal from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic via the Hudson river.

GEN. GREGARIO FERRERA, defeated candidate for president of Honduras, is conducting a revolution down there that has resulted in several battles. To protect foreign lives and property, a detachment of 165 officers and men from the United States cruiser Denver was landed at Ceiba, where there had been fighting.

summons against her fourteen-year-old daughter for "willful damage."

"It turned out that she had smashed rather more of the crockery of the home than is permissible even to a girl of fourteen. I tried to dissuade the applicant, and said that I thought a summons 'would do no good.' Whereupon the woman retorted, 'I think it would do a great deal of good, sir. When she gets the summons, that will be a shock to her and it will be a further shock when she comes here and sees you'."

Judge Speaks Unkindly of Women Litigants

H. T. Waddy, for many years a London police magistrate, has written a book on his experience in police courts. He is uncompromising regarding women of the lower class, writes a reviewer for the Philadelphia Bulletin. He writes: "I admit an increasingly unfavorable opinion about female witnesses. As a class I find them more malicious, more untruthful, and much more clever than men.

DOINGS IN THE TAR HEEL STATE

NEWS OF NORTH CAROLINA TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS FOR BUSY PEOPLE

Wadesboro.—Officers S. M. Gaddy, S. O. Niven and J. D. Lowery made a raid on a still on Gatewood place near Morven and captured the still and the stiller, a negro named Roy Streeter. A quantity of liquor and beer was taken.

Wadesboro.—Cotton is coming up in this county but the weather is very dry for the securing of a stand of cotton. It is thought that rain is very much needed to bring up the seed recently planted.

Wilmington.—Shipments of lettuce from Wilmington from April 16 to 22 included: April 16, six cars, April 17, twelve cars; April 18, twelve cars; April 20, 23 cars; April 21, 24 cars, and April 22, 15 cars.

Troy.—Another modern house of worship for Troy was made possible, when the officers of Trinity Methodist church went on record approving the construction of a \$60,000 church to be erected at once.

High Point.—Erected at a cost of approximately \$200,000 and described as one of the most beautiful edifices in North Carolina, the First Methodist Protestant church of this city formally opened with elaborate ceremonies.

Concord.—Mrs. Anna Belle Bost Talbirt, wife of T. Hayden Talbirt, was found dead in her home near the Jackson Training School and a coroner's jury which investigated the case found that death was caused by suicide.

Hillsboro.—A large still with a hundred and seven-five gallon capacity was seized several miles northeast of Hillsboro, in the Little River section. More stills are captured in this section of the county than any other section according to L. B. Lloyd, sheriff of Orange.

Fayetteville.—Governor Thomas C. McLeod of South Carolina will be among the prominent men in attendance on the meeting of the Scottish Society of America in Red Springs on May 5. It was announced here by Miss Eolise McGill, secretary of the society.

Dunn.—An unusual case was aired in the Dunn recorder's court when A. C. Barnes, local citizen, was found guilty by Recorder M. M. Jernigan on two charges of slander. The indictments were brought by a sister of the defendant, one charging slander against herself and the other charging slander against her 13-year-old daughter.

*Wilson.—Henry Marshall, 8-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Marshall, was fatally injured when struck by a truck driven by Andrew Cameron, colored. The lad was on his way to school when struck by the car. He started across a street not knowing the truck was bearing down on him. His skull was fractured in two places and other injuries were sustained.

Warrenton.—A poison manufacturing outfit, making a product sold as Carolina corn, was spiked by W. C. Ellington, R. O. Snipes, deputy sheriffs, and Major Pope Powell in Nutbrush township. A tar-lined oil barrel as the newest wrinkle in hooch making was found with an enamel cap, an inch and a half iron galvanized pipe and a lard tin boiler to complete the 60-gallon equipment. Officers brought the still to Warrenton.

Dunn.—If it required a brave man to set up and operate a big copper whiskey-manufacturing plant in one's front yard, then Romie Dennis, negro, who lives in Grove township, Harnett county, may be classed as such. Officers captured a copper still of 75-gallons capacity in the front yard of Dennis' home. The plant appeared to have been operated on the night previous to its capture, according to the officers making the find.

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Hickory.—In the first dual debate between Guilford and Lenoir-Rhyne colleges held at the two institutions, Lenoir Rhyne's affirmative team, composed of Frank Couble and Dillon Shepherd, defeated Guilford's negative team, James Howell and Gilmer Sparger, in this city, by a two to one division.

Wilmington.—Following receipt by Governor McLean of a letter from Rev. W. A. Stanbury, of Raleigh, protesting against capital punishment, and the governor's terse statement that he believed in capital punishment in extreme cases. Sheriff George C. Jackson, of New Hanover county, in an interview made public here, strongly concurred in the position of the governor.

Benson.—Benson now has under construction five handsome brick store buildings. Two have been completed in the last few weeks. There are between 20 and 30 homes under construction, 12 rooms added to the school plant and an ice plant now under way.

Chapel Hill.—The program of the second Dramatic Institute of the Carolina Dramatic Association, which will convene here on May 7, 8 and 9, was announced by the Bureau of Community Drama of the University Extension Division, under the auspices of which it is to be held.

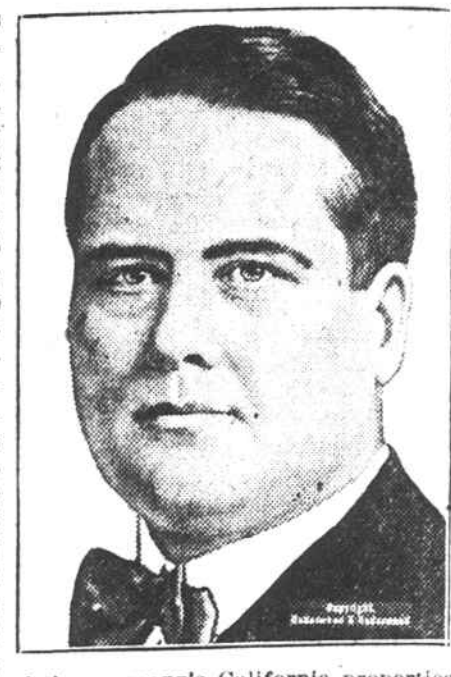
Greensboro.—American Legionnaires have finished securing the quota of \$7,600 set for Greensboro in the endowment fund campaign of the Legion for children of disabled and dead service men. This \$7,600 is part of the \$60,000 sought in the state.

Wilmington.—Local Pythians had an elaborate ceremonial here complimentary to Harry M. Love, supreme keeper of records and seal of Indianapolis, Ind., who is making a tour of the southeastern states, accompanied by Capt. T. K. Meares and son, R. L. Meares, both of whom are prominent Pythians of Wilmington.

Prominent People

Stewart Returns to the Limelight

When the federal government's Teapot-Dome oil case against Sinclair was on recently, Col. Robert W. Stewart, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil company of Indiana (portrait herewith), just couldn't be found anywhere. It now appears that he wasn't really missing; he was simply on a business trip to Mexico, taking a look at the Doheny oil properties. And as soon as he came back he was very much in evidence through the purchase from Doheny of his control of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport company. The deal covers 501,000 shares of the voting stock and amounts to something like \$38,000,000, according to current market quotations. The consolidation gives the Standard Oil company of Indiana control not only of the Mexican properties of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport company, its pipe lines and refineries, but also its tanker fleet of 31 vessels and the company's California properties.



Stewart will act as chairman of the purchased company's board. He now bulks large as one of the biggest figures in the oil business. The combined assets are about \$584,000,000 and their securities are valued at \$787,000,000.

U. S. Grant's Granddaughter to Marry



Announcement has been made in Washington of the engagement of Princess Bertha Cantacuzene, a great-granddaughter of Gen. U. S. Grant, to Bruce Smith of Louisville, Ky., by her parents, Prince Michael Cantacuzene and Princess Cantacuzene. The date of the wedding has not been fixed but it will be this summer.

The Princess Bertha's brother, the Junior Prince Michael Cantacuzene, and his wife, who was Miss Clarissa Curtis of Boston, made their home in Chicago. During the autumn of 1917 the junior prince escorted his two sisters, the Princess Bertha and the Princess Ida from Russia to the hospice offered by the home of their grandaunt, the late Mrs. Potter Palmer. A coterie of nurses chaperoned the three children, "the long way round by Siberia."

The Princess Bertha maintains the reputation for beauty for which her mother's family—the Honore family of Kentucky—has long been celebrated. Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, formerly Miss Ida Honore, and widow of Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, a son of U. S. Grant, is her maternal grandmother. Mr. Smith is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Floyd Smith.

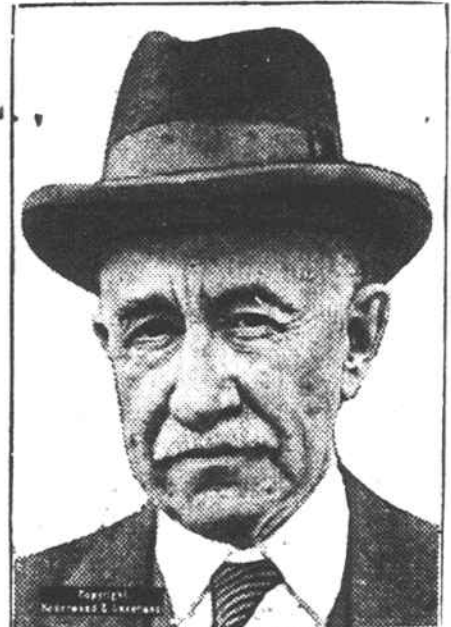
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John Hays Hammond at 40 and at 70

The seventieth birthday of John Hays Hammond came around the other day and found him comfortable in a mansion that dominates the Rock Creek park, Washington. Pretty easy, that, for a man who in 1896 was under sentence of death in South Africa! Hammond's experiences have covered the earth and at forty he was a genuine soldier of fortune. The year 1895 found him in the employ of Cecil Rhodes, the "empire-builder," and in charge of the great gold mines at Johannesburg, South Africa. The Uitlanders (foreigners) had few privileges under the Boer president, Oom Paul Kruger. They were goaded into a rebellion of sorts, which resulted in the "Jameson Raid." Captured by the Boers, Hammond and three others were condemned to death for high treason and sentenced to be hanged. It was only after desperate efforts and the payment of a fine of \$125,000 each that the four regained liberty. Since then Hammond has done important engineering jobs all over the world. He has lectured at half a dozen of the leading American universities. He has been abroad as special representative of the government several times. At home he has been president of Pan-American exposition commission, chairman of the United States coal commission, president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and what not. He is a leading spirit in several movements to promote Americanism.



Pinchots to Go to Congress Together?



Gov. and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania are ambitious to be the first "family" to go into congress together, according to reports in Republican political circles. This has been current gossip in Washington for some time and now the same story comes from Pennsylvania. Governor Pinchot is planning to enter the race for the United States senate against Senator Pepper and Representative William S. Vare. Mrs. Pinchot, it is reported, will seek the seat in the house of representatives now held by Representative Louis T. McFadden of the Fifteenth district.

The Pinchots will make their joint campaign on a "bone-dry" platform, with prohibition enforcement as the bulwark of their battle. Governor Pinchot's decision to enter the senatorial race came as a result of Representative Vare's determination to run against Senator Pepper, it is said, and the three-cornered fight in prospect is expected to be one of the liveliest the Keystone state Republicans have staged in several years.

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W. J. Stannard, Leader of Army Band

Washington has three very excellent bands—marine, army and navy. The fame of the Marine band is as wide as that of the marines themselves—and there's nothing wider, since the World War. The Army band is the newest of the three, but its admirers are loud in praise. It dates only from 1922. General Pershing started it when he became chief of staff. Ninety musicians were selected from the service bands of the army and were organized at Fort Hunt, Va. Capt. R. G. Sherman is the commanding officer and Sergt. Willie S. Ross is drum major—he was drum major of "Pershing's Band" in France.



Warrant Officer W. J. Stannard is the Army band leader. He was selected by a board from many applicants. He entered the army at eighteen. In 1911 he won a scholarship to the Institute of Musical Art, under the direction of Dr. Frank Damrosch, and graduated after having completed a four-years' course in two years. He was appointed band leader in June, 1913.

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SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND
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SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

Indispensable
A safe, soothing and...
Vaseline
Vaseline
Vaseline

SICK BABIES
Respond instantly to...
Dr. Thornton's EASY TEETH
Ask Your Druggist
Is there any method of...
A Godsend to the Blind
"I take great pleasure in telling you...
Beecham's Pills
Take Beecham's Pills for...
B. F. Allen Co., 417 Canal Street, New York

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Buy from your druggist in 25 cent packages

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It kills them! Bee Brand...
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Thirty Running Soles
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CARBUNCLE
CARBOIL
Cuticura Talcum
Unadulterated
Exquisitely Scenic