



1—View of French encampment at Besra fort, Syria, a center of the warfare against the Druses. 2—Erecting the giant electric light Liberty Bell for the Sesqui-centennial in Philadelphia. 3—View of White Pine Camp on Lake Osgood in the Adirondacks, where President and Mrs. Coolidge will spend their summer vacation.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Vare, Wet, Wins in Pennsylvania—Senate to Probe Campaign Expenditures.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM S. VARE'S victory in the Pennsylvania Republican senatorial primaries was the week's most notable event in the United States, because, as viewed by Mr. Vare himself and a great many other people, it was a victory for the cause of modification of the Volstead act rather than for Mr. Vare personally. True, the combined votes of Vare's rivals, Senator Pepper and Governor Pinchot, exceeded that of Vare by about 150,000, and both of them are pronounced drays. But Vare's election, if he wins in November means one more wet vote in the senate; and according to many political observers the Pennsylvania vote makes it certain that the beer and light wine issue will be a leading issue in the congressional elections this year. Party lines will not be closely observed in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts and some other states, it is predicted. In the Keystone state Vare's Democratic opponent will be William B. Wilson, former secretary of labor, nominated without opposition. He is a dry. Governor Pinchot may decide to lead a bolt of dry Republicans and run independently, and if he does, the Democrats think they have a chance to win in that overwhelmingly Republican state. Anyhow, the drays declare they will not support Vare, though Senator Pepper asserts he will stand by the party's choice.

PENNSYLVANIA'S primaries had something more than an echo in the senate chamber. Indeed, there was a veritable explosion there, for Senator Reed of Missouri took advantage of the published stories of vast expenditures on behalf of certain of the Republican candidates and brought forward again his resolution for investigation of primary campaign expenditures, first offered during the April contest in Illinois. He made a red hot speech in support of it, and was answered by Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, who tried to defend the fair name of his state. The affair was embarrassing especially to those senators who come up for re-election in the fall. The vote to take up the resolution for consideration was 45 to 34, the nays being all Republicans. When the vote on adoption was taken it revealed some sudden and rather panicky switching. Fourteen more Republicans joined the Democrats in voting aye, and seven G. O. P. men ducked out of the chamber to avoid being recorded. The 14 were:

Butler, Cameron, Cummins, Curtis, Dale, Gooding, Harrell, Jones of Washington, McMaster, Pine, Stanfield, Weller, Williams and Willis. The seven who fled were: Capper, Deneen, Keyes, Reed of Pennsylvania, Watson, Norbeck and Robinson of Indiana. The vote was 59 to 13.

Comment by Reed of Missouri was characteristic:

"The fact is that 34 of you voted against taking up this resolution, and 21 of you, and I am going to drop into the vernacular—washed inside of 7 1/2 minutes. . . . It is a remarkable exhibition of intellectual activity. . . . Yes, in that period of time 21 senators changed their minds. If we had had two or three minutes more the other 13 would have changed also, in my judgment."

Vice President Dawes appointed this committee to carry on the investigation: Senators David A. Reed (Rep., Pa.), Charles S. Deneen (Rep., Ill.), Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog. Rep., Wis.), James A. Reed (Dem., Mo.), Thomas F. Bayard (Dem., Del.), Reed of Pennsylvania, Deneen and Bayard, resigned for good reasons and were replaced by Fernald (Rep., Maine) Goff (Rep., W. Va.) and King (Dem., Utah).

The committee is empowered to sit during the summer recess and to investigate the expenditures of money not only in primaries that already have been held but also in those yet

to come and in the impending election campaigns of the 34 senators who come up for re-election in November.

SENATOR REED of Pennsylvania, who supported Pepper, said he would advise his friends in the Pennsylvania legislature to vote for the holding of a referendum on prohibition modification, and at a conference with President Coolidge and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon he urged this course. New York state is going to have such a referendum, for the bill providing for it was signed on Wednesday by Governor Smith after he heard both sides.

MARSHAL JOSEF PILSUDSKI succeeded in his revolutionary coup in Poland, and now doesn't seem to know just what to do with his success. He installed Rataj as acting president and Charles Battel as premier, but he firmly resisted all the demands that he assume the dictatorship, asserting that he was a liberal democrat and opposed to absolute rule. Neither would he stand as a candidate for the presidency. This led the Socialists and Radicals to desert him and to denounce him for a needless shedding of blood, although the marshal apparently had done all he could to avoid this. Indeed, his supporters say he originally had no intention of overthrowing the government, desiring merely to make a demonstration before the Beiyedere palace in protest against the corruption of the administration. Acting President Rataj has summoned the national assembly to meet May 28 to elect a new president. Many of the deputies demanded that the session be held outside of Warsaw.

General Haller, one of Pilsudski's leading opponents, was supposed to be organizing a counter-revolution at Posen where it was reported he had more than 10,000 troops. Pilsudski started negotiations with him to avoid further fighting.

DISPATCHES to the London Daily Express tell of another terrific bombardment of Damascus by the French in which the Midan section of that city was utterly destroyed by shells and flames and 500 civilians and 100 rebels were killed. Druse rebels had attacked French military posts and then took refuge in the Midan quarter. The French commander gave the inhabitants an hour to get out of range of his guns and then opened fire on the barricaded Druses with three-inch guns, howitzers and airplanes. The bombardment lasted 15 hours and the slaughter of the natives was terrible. In a recent interview given a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune the nationalist leaders of Syria declare they will continue the fight against the French to the death unless their demands for independence are recognized. They hope for intervention by the League of Nations, since France holds the mandate for Syria under the league.

THE Norge, which landed at Teller, Alaska, instead of Nome, after its epochal flight over the North pole, has been dismantled for shipment to the United States and Captain Amundsen says he is done with polar exploration. Since he has been to both the North and South pole, his retirement is understandable. On the other hand, Lieutenant Commander Richard Byrd, the American who was first to fly over the North pole in an airplane, is now planning an expedition to the South pole. He and his party have left Spitzbergen for London.

THOUGH Great Britain is returning to normal conditions in most respects after the general strike, the miners are still out. Thursday their delegates in conference rejected the government's proposals for settlement because they included a reduction of wages. The delegates asserted the pay does not at present provide for a decent standard of living.

The country is beginning to learn what the general strike cost it. Walter Runciman, in the house of commons, estimated the total direct loss to trade at £28,500,000 (about \$130,000,000) and indirect loss to the country's industries of more than £30,000,000. Four railway companies roughly estimated their losses at more than £5,000,000, while the National Union of Railway Men figures the strike cost to it at more than £1,000,000. The

government has announced no new taxation will be necessary to pay the strike bill.

DR. WILHELM MARX, leader of Center party, is again chancellor of Germany, having succeeded Doctor Luther. He is supported by a large majority of the reichstag, and has pledged himself to continue Luther's foreign policy and to uphold the Locarno pacts. He promised the Republicans the government would prepare a new law on the national flag that would satisfy everybody.

AMERICA and Great Britain seem to stand alone in the meeting of the preparatory disarmament commission at Geneva, the delegates of nearly all other countries opposing the view of Lord Cecil and Hugh Gibson that the popular conception of armaments only can be taken as the basis of general disarmament. The others insisted that invisible war factors also must be considered. The commission decided that only peacetime armaments could be limited by international agreement. But it accepted a reservation of Paul Boncour of France that any formula on the reduction of peacetime armaments must recognize the geographic, economic, and military conditions, as well as population, upon all of which wartime power depends.

ITALY'S new Fascist syndicalist system of government is now in full effect, having been inaugurated by a proclamation by Premier Mussolini. He said it was an experiment which the Fascists were confident would succeed where other forms of government had failed. The Duce continued:

"For the first time in the history of the world, a constructive revolution like ours, pacifically realized in the field of production and labor, gathers together all economic and intellectual forces of the nation to direct them toward a common goal. For the first time is created a potent system of 15 great associations, all placed on a basis of equality, all recognized and guaranteed in their legitimate uplited interests as part of the sovereign state.

"Only today the people, which labor in their varied activities, lift themselves as enlightened co-workers of their own destiny."

SEBASTIAN S. KRESGE of New York, multimillionaire owner of chain stores, announced a further gift of \$23,000,000 to the Kresge Foundation to be used for charitable and public welfare purposes. He started the foundation two years ago with \$2,000,000. The foundation will first make a general survey to determine the best channels of distribution and when the expenditures will be left to the discretion of the trustees. Mr. Kresge intends to make further gifts as the work proceeds. He has already made other large contributions for religious and temperance work.

ARCHBISHOP GEORGE J. CARUANA, papal nuncio to Mexico, has been expelled by the Calles government on the charge that he made false declarations when he entered Mexico regarding his birth, profession and religion. This he has absolutely denied. He is a citizen of the United States and has come to this country.

Other incidents of the week in brief: Millions of dollars of damage was done in northern Italy by floods following severe storms.

The Begum of Bhopal, only woman ruler in India, abdicated in favor of her son.

The house of representatives passed the Johnson bill making great changes in the World War veterans' act of 1924, and the Sanders bill prohibiting the transportation of pistols and revolvers through the mails.

French franc made new low record, reaching 36.17 to the dollar.

Mohammed VI, ex-sultan of Turkey: A. W. Gilchrist, former governor of Florida; A. R. Metcalf, authority on wheat and W. E. D. Stokes, New York hotel owner and figure in noted divorce litigation, were among those taken by death.

Clyde Limer Seneca went aground off Miami and the rescued passengers accused the crew of being intoxicated.

POINTS ON KEEPING WELL

DR. FREDERICK R. GREEN
Editor of "HEALTH"

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HOW TO LIFT

STRENGTH is not entirely brute force. According to a recent writer in the Popular Science Monthly, ability to handle heavy weights is quite as much a matter of skill as of strength.

Dr. J. F. Williams, professor of physical training at Columbia university, has been studying this interesting question of lifting for many years and in his article gives some valuable suggestions as to how heavy objects can be lifted easily and safely.

The strongest muscles in the body, he says, are the thigh muscles. Whenever possible to do so, use the thighs and legs in lifting rather than the back. The shoulder muscles are also strong and can be well used in lifting. The weight at the ends of the arms is at the end of a long lever. In picking up a heavy object from the ground the fulcrum is at the pelvis and the strain and mechanical disadvantage are terrific. In picking up a weight, squat with the back straight, grasp the object and then straighten up, raising the weight with the legs.

Keep the weight as close to the body as possible. The farther away it is the farther it has to be lifted and the more lost effort there is.

Chinamen have learned from long centuries of experience to balance one weight against another. A Chinese porter will divide his load into two equal parts, balance one against the other on the two ends of a long pole and trot off with a load that a white man could hardly budge.

The expressman or trunk mover never strains his back. He doesn't have to. He moves the trunk on his thigh muscles. When he wants to carry it he gets under it. He also knows that it isn't necessary to lift a trunk clear off the floor in order to move it. He tips the trunk or the box on the edge and then onto one point and rolls it so as to move it with the least amount of effort. The weight of the trunk is really on the floor. The trunk mover is keeping it balanced and merely directing it, moving it without having to bear its weight.

Doctor Williams gives four rules for handling heavy weights easily and safely:

1. Keep the weight close to the body.
 2. Use the leg muscles whenever possible.
 3. Divide and balance the weight.
 4. Get the weight on top of your own.
- By following these rules heavy weights can be handled without danger of injury to the joints and muscles.

MORE TULAREMIA

AFTER a new disease has been discovered and its symptoms carefully described and published in medical journals, it is generally found that it exists much more widely and commonly than was at first supposed. This has been the case with tularemia, a peculiar disease that was first recognized only a few years ago.

To speak of any disease as "new" is, of course, not correct. No disease is literally new. So far as we know, every disease germ of any kind has been in existence for ages, just as every form of animal or vegetable life, so far as our present knowledge goes, has always existed. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., and his brother Kermit, went to far-off Tibet to get a head of the rare ovis poli, an animal that has probably never been seen outside of the Tibetan mountains. But the animal isn't new. The species has been living there for centuries.

So when the germ of tularemia was found in southern California, it wasn't new. Men and animals had been suffering from it for ages. But this infection is so like many others that until a special kind of bug was found as the cause there was no way in which this particular infection could be distinguished from any other. But this germ is different from the ordinary germs which, forty years ago, were found to be the cause of the ordinary forms of pus infection. It is what is called a spirochete or spiral growth, something in shape, perhaps, like a bed spring on a small scale. This is the family of germs to which the germ of syphilis belongs.

Now it has been found that these spirochetes for some reason are only affected by some form of arsenic. The form most generally used is neoarsphenamine or 606 as it is widely called.

In a recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr. John L. Lavin, city epidemiologist of the Kansas City (Missouri) health department reports five cases of tularemia in that city, all resulting from infection received in cleaning rabbits. In one case the patient, while cleaning rabbits, scratched his thumb with a sharp piece of rabbit bone. Another, a woman, had a sore spot on her hand which became infected while she was cleaning a rabbit. Two others were infected from sharp bones and the fifth patient had two sores on one hand. All these patients recovered after the administration of neoarsphenamine.

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Tablet Throws Light on Noah and the Ark

In 1872 George Smith of the British museum found an interesting tablet in Nineveh. The inscriptions were deciphered by Assyriologists soon afterward, but Paul Haupt, professor of Assyriology at Johns Hopkins university, has recently rendered a more complete translation. He first restored the tablet to make it legible. Professor Haupt told the American Oriental society at Philadelphia that the inscriptions relate the story of Noah and the ark. According to this account, Noah cut trees down in the jungle and made an ark consisting of six decks which were divided into seven compartments. Two-thirds of the ark was under water when it was afloat. Part of the translation reads: "For our food I slaughtered oxen and killed sheep—day by day. With beer and brandy, oil and wine, I filled large jars, as with water of a river."—Pathfinder Magazine.

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School at Gettysburg Was Battle Hospital

The building that housed the first classical school west of the Susquehanna river is still standing in Gettysburg, Pa., says the Baltimore Sun. The ivy-covered stone building, known as the Dobbin house, was erected in 1774 by Rev. Alexander Dobbin, a native of Ireland, who came to this country in 1773.

For more than thirty years, Mr. Dobbin conducted his school and many men, who later became prominent public citizens, were scholars. Early in the Nineteenth century the Dobbin school failed for some reason not recorded.

During the battle of Gettysburg the Dobbin house was used as an emergency field hospital, being at the edge of the fighting area. Men of both sides were cared for in the building. A spring of water in the basement was the mecca for hundreds of soldiers while the battle raged. Several families now occupy the property.

Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" is not a lozenge or syrup, but a real, old-fashioned medicine which cleans out Worms or Tapeworm with a single dose, 273 Pearl St., N. Y. Adv.

There is always room at the top.—Webster.

Beginning Early in Life

One of the good "daddies" who had gone to Florida to get rich told his two little girls, age seven and nine, he would give them 25 cents for every letter they composed and mailed to him.

Mary Ann, age seven, wrote one like this: "Dear Daddy—I want you to come home. I don't know when you are coming, but when you do come, come a day sooner."

It brought daddy and double pay.—Indianapolis News.

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Heavy Traffic Bridge
The Queensboro bridge in New York accommodates 35,000 vehicles daily. According to the steady increase in the number of vehicles which go over this bridge, it is believed that the count will soon be 40,000.

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