

1—Rev. J. Frank Norris, Baptist preacher of Fort Worth, Texas, who shot and killed D. E. Chipps, millionaire lumberman, and says he acted in self-defense. 2—President and Mrs. Coolidge leaving the Presbyterian church in Saranac, N. Y., where they worship during vacation. 3—Demonstration of French ex-service men against the American debt settlement.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Poincare Is Called On to Save France—Doings of the Iowa Republicans.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

DRIVEN on the rocks by political and financial schemers, France seems to be in a parlous condition, and the people are growing so exasperated that a revolution of sorts and a dictatorship are not beyond the bounds of possibility. Herriot, the radical Socialist leader, having upset the Briand-Caillaux ministry by a coup that aroused deep resentment, was called on to form a new cabinet. This he did, with small hope of finding sufficient support in the angry chamber of deputies. De Monzie took the finance portfolio and drafted a plan of action. Then Herriot, going to the chamber through a hostile, jeering throng of Parisians, told the deputies the treasury was empty. "The country must save itself," he said. "The money must be stabilized, but it is not admissible that it be done by foreign help alone." De Monzie asked authorization to sell the balance of the Morgan loan of \$24,000,000 to pay the current expenses of the government. This the chamber granted. Briand had been greeted with such thunderous applause that Herriot knew he was doomed, so to have it over with quickly he called for a vote of confidence. By a vote of 290 to 237 the deputies upset his ministry and sent him to what is probably political oblivion.

At midnight President Doumergues called from his bed the veteran Poincare, and told him 250 deputies had signed a petition for a strong national union cabinet, and that he was the logical man to head it. Poincare agreed to do his best, and began negotiations with the chiefs of all the important political groups except the Socialists and Communists. It was expected he would himself be finance minister in addition to premier, that Briand would be foreign minister, Leygues minister of marine, Painleve war minister, and that perhaps Leon Bium, Socialist leader, would be offered a portfolio. What the financial plans of the Poincare cabinet may be cannot be predicted at this time. Possibly it will persuade the French nation that it must tax itself heavily enough to get out of its difficulties—a course of action the French have never accepted though it was found necessary by every other nation that was confronted by serious after-the-war financial problems. The franc declined during the two days the Herriot government lasted almost to the two-cent point, but reacted somewhat when that cabinet was thrown out.

The people of France are frightened and exasperated. In Paris there have been numerous attacks on foreigners, especially American tourists, for the ordinary Frenchman persists in blaming America for his country's predicament. The "smart neck" behavior of some American trippers does a lot to aggravate the situation.

UNCLE SAM was the object of violent attacks during a debate in the British parliament over the French debt settlement. Lloyd George declared Britain's agreement to pay the United States was the mistake which plunged all of Europe "into the midst of its troubles."

"If all the war debts had been wiped out, it would have been a merciful act to the world," he continued. "If Great Britain had refused to make any agreement with America and this argument had not entered into all the following maneuvers for debt settlements, all the entanglements throughout Europe today would have been avoided."

Philip Snowden and others joined in assailing the government's debt agreements, which were defended by Chancellor of the Exchequer Churchill. Mr. Runciman, Liberal, said of America's part in international finance: "The chancellor of the exchequer would be well advised if he faced the whole situation on a much larger in-

ternational basis. The American people have a sentimental interest in the movement for disarmament. If the British government takes a strong line of military disarmament in Europe and makes it successful, the American people will soon know that what they have remitted on the debt will not be spent on armaments. I will be one of the last persons to go down on my knees to the United States and ask for revision. But payment to America might not be to her advantage, and in time the desire for revision might not all be on this side of the Atlantic."

Lord Rothermere's newspapers, which include the *London Daily Mail*, have been abusing the United States in vitriolic editorials, and the British government officials are worried and embarrassed by his assaults.

AS BETWEEN the Coolidge forces and the disgruntled farmers, the battle in the Iowa Republican state convention was virtually a draw. The regulars succeeded in having adopted a platform that indorses the national administration, but before the vote was taken the delegates allied with the farm organizations walked out, hooting at what they called steam roller methods.

On the other hand the farmers seemed to have gained possession of the state party machine for the central committee selected in district caucuses is favorable to Smith W. Brookhart who was read out of the party two years ago and is seeking to regain the senate seat from which he was ousted. Brookhart sat on the platform beside A. B. Cummins, whom he had defeated for the nomination in the primaries, and there was a semblance of a reunion of factions, but in his address Brookhart announced that when he returned to Washington he would again tell "the truth concerning conditions in Iowa." Dan W. Turner, permanent chairman, in his address gave the Coolidge administration some hard raps and warmly praised Frank O. Lowden.

The platform declared faith in the national Republican party, praised its economy and tax reduction and war debt programs, but the farm relief advocates forced the insertion of this demand:

"That the Republican policy of economic equality of agriculture with other industries shall be carried into effect by the enactment of legislation which will permit the establishment of an American price level for agricultural products above the world price level just as the protective tariff accomplishes that result for manufactured products."

A resolution to the same effect had just been adopted by the corn belt committee and the committee of twenty-two, representing eleven corn belt states, which met also in Des Moines. Plans were laid for renewing the fight for passage of a bill by congress that will make possible the handling of farm products under a protective system where the tariff can be made effective on farm products. A combination of Southern, Western and Middle West states is contemplated.

The corn belt committee received a report of its cost finding committee, which fixed the actual cost of production of a bushel of corn in Iowa, with an allowance for a fair profit, at \$1.42. The report also set forth that in Illinois the expense of producing corn with a fair profit of 5 per cent included, is \$1.43; in Nebraska, \$1.40; Minnesota, \$1.41, and in North Dakota and Wisconsin, \$1.42.

SENATOR FESS of Ohio spent a night at White Pine camp as the guest of President Coolidge and then expressed the opinion that the administration would continue to oppose price fixing and other agricultural measures it considers unsound. The senator declared his belief that there would be no formidable reaction in the West against the protective tariff and that President Coolidge had lost none of his popularity. He attributed farm unrest to post-war deflation losses. The Republicans will control the next congress, he averred, although he admitted the party would have to depend upon insurgent votes if it lost Arizona, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Nevada.

SENATOR BORAH, addressing the Protestant Ministers' association in Augusta, Ga., had many harsh

things to say about those who seek modification of the Volstead act and about referendums on the prohibition question such as that to be held in New York state. He asserted an attempt was being made to undermine and destroy the constitution through nullification, and he likened the wets to the Bolsheviks of Russia. Senator Edwards of New Jersey came back with a red hot statement in which he said:

"To proclaim his unsound principles of constitutional government and to shoot his arrows of bigotry poison, Mr. Borah chose territory which harbors a people who have openly and flagrantly nullified two amendments to the Constitution for the past fifty years."

"For Senator Borah to place honest and sincere advocates of repeal of the Eighteenth amendment and modification of the Volstead act in the same category with Russian Bolsheviks, black shirt fascists and Polish demagogic dictators is a dastardly slur on scores of minds just as genuinely American, just as unaffected with dishonest motive or intention and just as free of disguise and false pretense as his own."

THE senate slush fund committee has begun its inquiry into the expenditures of the Illinois senatorial primary campaign. Senator Reed of Missouri, the chairman, announced the investigation would be as thorough as that into the expenses of the candidates in the Pennsylvania primaries. It was understood Col. Frank L. Smith, who defeated Senator McKinley for the nomination, was to be one of the first witnesses. Mr. McKinley is ill in Washington and probably will be unable to go to Chicago for the inquiry.

Senator Reed isn't through with the Anti-Saloon league by any means. He has warned it to be prepared to make a complete statement of official expenditures in the present campaign, and demands that the names of the contributors to the league's funds be made public.

"It is a manifest absurdity to say that in any community of the United States of any size any man would suffer injury if it were known he had contributed to teaching the high moral precepts of sobriety, obedience to law, and loyalty to the government," said Senator Reed. "They know very well that their organization is engaged in political work throughout the year."

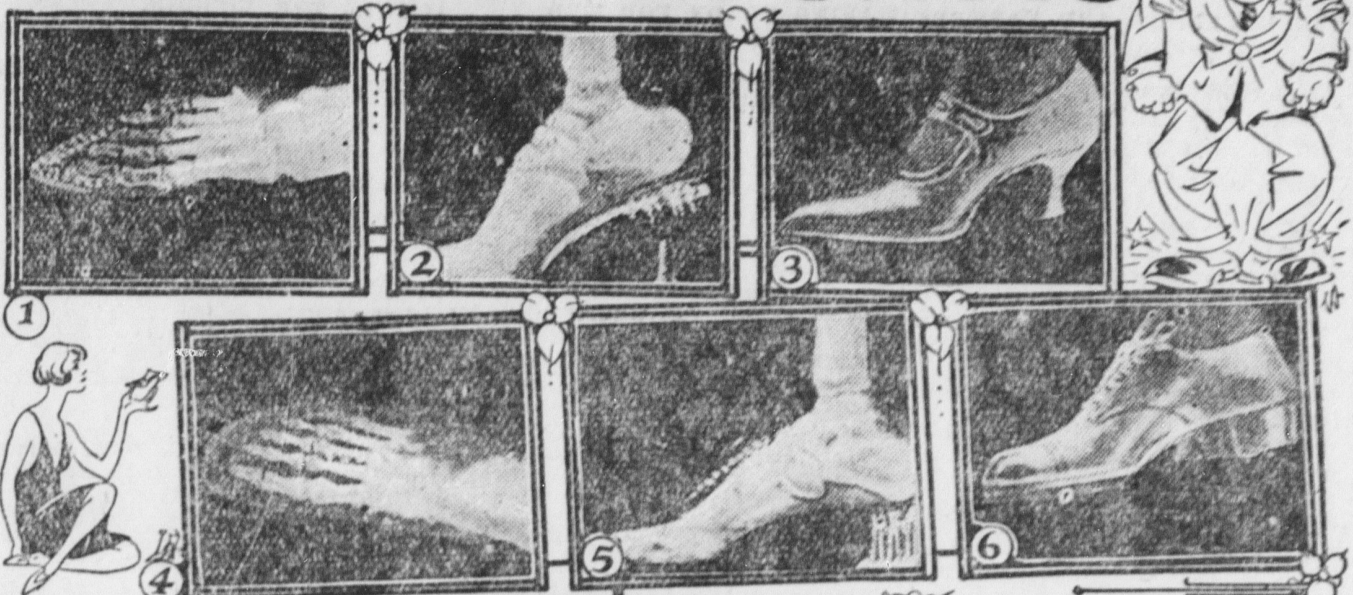
POLAND desires friendly relations with all other nations, and as evidence of her peaceable disposition Dictator Pilsudski, who is war minister, intends to dispense with military attaches at most of the Polish legations. Such is the announcement of Foreign Minister Zelewski to parliament. "Poland does not want a single foot of foreign soil, but on the other hand she will not give up a foot of her soil," he said, amid cheers.

AS ITS first move in the enforcement of the laws concerning the churches, the Mexican government cited thirty-six Roman Catholic priests to answer charges of contempt of the law and refusal to register. As the church authorities at a recent general meeting decided to refrain from registering, the fight will determine whether the government is strong enough to inspect the churches and religious societies.

Every Catholic society in every city, town and village, it is said, has pledged its members to obey the orders of the central committee and the Catholic authorities. At Catholic headquarters in Mexico City it was asserted that notwithstanding the restrictions of the law, the church would not suppress religious orders. The Catholics have started a boycott against the government, refraining from buying articles from which the government receives its greatest revenue, this including lottery tickets. Also, Catholic women are giving up all social functions.

DEATHS of the week include those of Felix Djerjinsky, the merciless and ruthless head of the soviet Russian cheka or secret police; Martin L. Lueck, Democratic nominee for governor of Wisconsin, and Henry T. Douglas, last surviving general of the Confederacy.

Facts Everyone Should Know About Shoes



MOST of us who have feet wear shoes. And to most of us a pair of shoes is a pair of shoes. If we can get them over our feet and if they suit our taste, we buy them and forget it—that is, as soon as they allow us to forget them. And then if we can't forget them, if they hurt and make us unnecessarily aware of the fact that we have something on our feet, then something is wrong. And often it is more serious than we may think. Ill-fitting shoes can do permanent damage, as many of us can testify. How can we tell, then, just what kind of footwear to adopt?

Ethelwyn Dodson of the University of California college of agriculture has made a thorough study of feet and shoes. The results of this survey were incorporated in a circular for use in shoe demonstrations given throughout California by a lecturer of the extension service of the university. The purpose of this work is to aid in developing healthy, normal feet for infants and growing boys and girls, and to maintain good feet for adults. Read the following and see how much there is to know about our pedal extremities:

The Normal Foot.
The foot is a flexible structure consisting of 26 bones held together by muscles and ligaments in the form of a springy arch supported by the heel at one end and the ball of the foot at the other. This is known as the longitudinal arch. Across the ball of the foot is another arch known as the anterior arch. Note: There is no normal type of arch. The height and shape are of no value in determining the usefulness of the foot. The number of high, medium, and low arches found in normal feet is practically the same as found in feet with weakened arches.

Infants.
A. Development and Care of Feet:
1. Develop good bone structure and muscle tone through proper nutrition. Note: Bow legs are an evidence of rickets. The poor muscular and skeletal development of a flabby baby rather than the overdevelopment and overuse of the legs and feet is often the cause of bow legs. (Direct sunshine, cod liver oil and raw egg yolk properly used are recognized cures for rickets.)
2. Rest feet during the morning as well as during the afternoon. Overfatigue hinders muscular development.
3. Allow infant to begin walking only when ready of his own accord. The bones and muscles are still weak and may be injured by too much work.
4. Do not allow a young child to walk beyond his strength.
5. Allow infant to walk barefooted when conditions are favorable.
6. Allow infant to walk naturally, toes straight ahead.
7. Bathe and dry feet thoroughly every day. Trim toe nails straight across to avoid ingrowing nails.
B. Stockings:
1. Wear no stockings or booties unless for warmth.
2. Have stockings or booties large enough for free toe actions, one-half inch longer than foot.
3. Discard stockings which crowd toes.

4. Select cotton stockings unless in a very cold climate, when wool is preferable.
C. Shoes:
1. Wear no shoes until ready to walk.
2. Select soft-soled pliable shoes shaped like natural outline of baby's foot. Avoid slippers.
3. Select shoe with roomy toe—a moccasin type is good. A shoe may have the correct shape, length and width, but yet crowd the toes, due to a skimpy upper.
4. Have shoe one inch longer than foot and one-quarter inch wider; it is better to be too long than too short.
5. If heel rubs, pad the center by gluing in fitted pieces of chamois skin.
6. Patent leather shoes or slippers

retard the evaporation of moisture from the feet.
Growing Girls and Boys Ages Two to Eighteen Years.
A. Care of Feet:
1. Develop good bone structure and muscle tone through proper nutrition.
2. Go barefooted whenever possible.
3. Toe straight ahead when walking. Toeing out weakens the ankles and arches and hinders speeding in walking.
4. Examine feet for spots caused by rubbing or pressure, and for toe crowding. Judge shoes and stockings accordingly.
5. Use foot brush with daily foot bath. This promotes circulation.
6. Trim toe nails straight across and flush with ends of toes.
7. Care should be taken to keep child from overtaxing feet during convalescence from any disease, children's diseases as well as others. Weakened muscles put greater strain on ligaments, resulting in flat feet.
8. Rest feet during day; overfatigue weakens the feet.
B. Stockings:
1. Select stockings one-half inch longer than foot. Avoid tight garters.
2. Discard stockings which crowd toes.
C. Shoes:
1. Have foot measured, weight bearing, every time new shoes are purchased.
2. Have child stand barefooted on a piece of paper and draw outline of foot. Cut this out. Compare with shape, length and width of shoes being purchased. Fig. 7 shows correct size and shape. Fig. 8 shows incorrect size.
3. Secure shoes shaped like the foot with full upper allowing toe freedom. (Fig. 7.)
4. Have shoes fitted one inch longer than foot. The width should be one-quarter inch wider than foot until the twelfth year, then the same as the foot.
5. Select shoes with flexible soles. Avoid stiff hard soles.
6. Avoid too heavy shoes for small boys as well as girls. The extra weight gives too much additional work for the leg muscles and is a cause of fatigue.
7. Select low shoes to develop strong ankles and to insure free foot circulation.
8. Select oxfords or barefoot sandals rather than slippers. Avoid slippers which press down the flesh along the upper edge, as shown by the bulging of the flesh above.
9. Patent leather slippers retard evaporation of the moisture from the feet.
10. Heels: Secure spring heels as long as they can be obtained, at least until the eighth year; then broad, low heels not over one-half to three-quarter inch for the growing child with one inch maximum for the high-school girl or boy.

Note: Under the direction of an orthopedic physician, some foot deformities may be corrected by alteration of the heel.
11. Avoid high heels. The foot is thrown in an unnatural position by high heels, which causes the ligaments and muscles to be stretched, lessening the elasticity of the arches and weakening the foot. (Fig. 2.) High heels retard efficiency in walking.
12. Keep shoes in repair. Air at

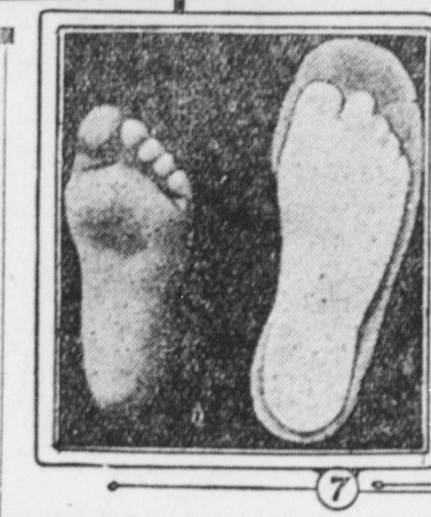


Fig. 7 shows correct size and shape. Fig. 8 shows incorrect size.

so, for effort is the soul of achievement, and while we may reach our longed-for goals, they should prove merely stepping stones to greater endeavor if we are to reach the highest peaks of success.—Contact Magazine.

They Have Four Eyes
Swamps hold many oddities. In the water you will find those whirligig beetles on the surface, says Nature Magazine. Do you know they have four eyes? They need them—confronted with the traffic situation that

faces them. See how their legs are put on and perhaps you can account for the whirligig.

Use for Phonograph Needle
The discarded phonograph needle will do nicely to clean bottles, cruets, flower vases, etc. Fill receptacles with warm water, to which a little ammonia has been added. Let soak a few hours, then pour off about four-fifths of the water, drop in the old needles and shake until all the sediment disappears.



Fig. 8 shows incorrect size.

1. Provide the best type of shoe for the foot during the working hours.
2. Avoid high heels for working hours. Secure comfortable height.
3. Discard shoes which are making trouble and are uncomfortable.
4. Toe straight ahead when walking. Toeing out weakens the arch.
5. Avoid unnecessary use of feet in standing and walking. Sit at work whenever possible.
6. Rest feet during the day.
Note: A good way to rest tired feet during the day is to remove shoes and stockings and to lie on the bed with the legs at right angles to the body against the headboard of the bed or the wall.
7. Do not overtax feet during any abnormal physical condition, or during convalescence from an illness. The muscular and ligamentous support is diminished and if overworked may result in muscular atrophy and loss of muscle tone.
8. Avoid overweight. As the weight increases rapidly above normal, the ligaments and muscles of the feet do not increase in strength sufficiently to carry the extra weight.
9. Bathe feet daily with warm water and soap. Scrub thoroughly with foot brush to stimulate circulation. Feet may be toughened by soaking in salt water.
10. Trim toe nails straight across; file off rough edges with nail file.

B. Stockings: See notes on stockings under Growing Girls and Boys.
C. Shoes:
Select shoes which maintain good feet—any shoe which meets all the following requirements:
1. Straight inner line. Check by holding both shoes in the hands, soles up and inner edges together with heels and ball touching. Note the amount of divergence of the inner lines of the toes. The less the better for the great toe.
2. Broad roomy toe in sole and upper; no pressure from toe cap or seam. Compare with shape of foot. Fig. 4, shoe with good toe room; Fig. 1, crowded toe room.
3. Broad low heels, three-quarter inch to one and one-quarter inch. (Figs. 5, 6.) Rubber heels are satisfactory.
Note: The height depends upon what the foot has been accustomed to. In case heels are too high for comfort and efficiency the height should be reduced gradually and proper foot exercises taken.
4. Low cut shoe permits free use of ankle and free circulation. (Figs. 5 and 6.)
5. Correct length and width. Have feet measured, weight bearing, each time shoes are purchased. The length should be one inch longer than the foot. The width not more than one-quarter inch narrower.
Note: Flexible shanks allow free action of arch muscles. They are good for healthy, normal feet. Sick feet with weak or broken arches need the advice of an orthopedic physician or competent surgeon.

Shoe Care: Keep the heels leveled. Replace worn linings. Air. Dry slowly. Polish. Use shoe trees.

Life's Many Phases
Some one has said that life is either a hope or a memory, and that does seem true. How very seldom do we see persons who are absolutely satisfied with their present condition! They are either planning for the future or recalling other days in their happiest moments, and the present seems to be only a place from which to look backward or forward. Perhaps it is a good thing this is