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MANDATE IS ONLY SOLUTION OF THE TURKISH PROBLEM

General Harbord, However, Does Not Recommend United States Accept It

Washington, April 3.—While the American mission under Major General Harbord which investigated conditions in the near east last year did not recommend that the United States accept a mandate over the former Ottoman empire, General Harbord in his report said some power should accept a mandate as the only solution of the Turkish problem.

Constantinople, he said, should be included in the mandatory territory, but he disapproved several mandates for different portions of Turkey.

The much discussed report of the mission was transmitted to the Senate today by President Wilson in response to a second resolution of request adopted several weeks ago after the Senate had failed to hear from the White House concerning its first resolution adopted in November.

59,000 For First Year.
While estimates of the number of troops required for a mandatory varies from 25,000 to 200,000, General Harbord declared that in his judgment 59,000 would be needed for the first year. The cost of the mandate was estimated at \$275,000,000 for the first year including \$88,500,000 for the army and navy and \$756,000,000 for the first five years.

Thirteen arguments in favor of the United States accepting a mandatory and thirteen against acceptance were contained in the report.

The principal arguments in favor were that the United States was "one of the chief contributors in the formation of the League of Nations, was morally bound to accept, that its mandatory would insure peace at the world's crossways; that the building of railroads would offer opportunities for American capital and there would be great trade advantages; that intervention would definitely stop further massacres of Armenians and other Christians and give justice to the Turks, Serbs, Greeks and other peoples and that unless the United States assume responsibility in this region, international jealousies probably would result in the continuance of the unspeakable misrule of the Turks."

Arguments Against
The principal arguments against an American mandate were that the United States had prior and nearer foreign obligations, that there was every like-

lihood that ambitious nations would continue to maneuver to control this region; that a mandate would weaken the American position relative to the Monroe doctrine; that the United States would be brought into the politics of the old world contrary to its traditional policy; that it would be put to great expense involving probably an increase of the army and navy; that intervention would rob it of its strategic advantage given by the Atlantic ocean.

General Harbord's report was dated October 9, 1919, and consists of a dozen typewritten volumes, with separate findings by a large staff of expert assistants, some of whom aided the American peace commission at Paris.

Precautions Are Taken Against Irish Belligerents

Dublin, April 3.—The military precautions in Dublin exceed anything of the kind seen since Easter, 1915. Particular attention is being paid by the military cordon around the city to loads of hay, which are probed with bayonets, while even the suburban street cars are stopped and the passengers searched for arms.

At Finglas, on the north side of the city, the military have taken possession of some unoccupied houses and appear to contemplate a stay for a few days. Stedna's College, at Rathfarnham, formerly conducted by Patrick Pearse, who was executed during the rebellion of 1916 is also occupied by soldiers. They have erected a barricade with barbed wires, on the roads outside of Cullenwood house, in Ranelagh, where Pearse's mother lives.

BOLL WEEVIL HAS SPREAD TO NORTHERN EDGE OF THE BELT

About 34,500 Square Miles Became Infested During the Past Year

Washington, April 3.—Boll weevil infestation gained in every state of the cotton belt except Arkansas and Texas last year and is now approaching the limits of cotton production on the northern edge of the belt, the department of agriculture reports.

Approximately 34,500 square miles became infested during the year, the most important development being the very rapid advance northward along the eastern portion of the

line of infestation in Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. West of the Mississippi River there was comparatively little change from the previous year's lines of infestation. A slight recession occurred entirely across Arkansas. The weevil lost ground in Arkansas to the extent of 5300 square miles and in Texas over an area of about 250 square miles.

About 15,000 square miles remain uninfested.

The weevil was found to occur in the mountains of Arizona to a wild cotton plant, but has not yet attacked the cultivated cotton in that state. It was found in Eddy county, New Mexico, in 1918, but evidently failed to become established under the adverse conditions prevailing in that district and no specimens were found in that state during 1919.

Crops May Prove Failure

Washington, April 3.—Cotton in many localities from Alabama to Central Texas may prove a complete failure if good tested seed is not used, according to a warning issued to cotton growers by the Department of Agriculture. Tests in different localities show that much of the seed this year has less than 50 per cent germination, whereas good planting seed should approximate 75 per cent. Farmers are advised to test their seed in advance by the "rag doll" seed test.

Louisiana Protests Against Quar-

New Orleans, April 3.—Armed with the assurance of a majority in both houses of the State legislature, for the passage of a law prohibiting the planting of cotton in the infested parishes of Cameron, Calcasieu and Jefferson Davis, a Louisiana delegation headed by Wm. B. Thompson, chairman of the Louisiana division of the American Cotton Association left tonight for Washington to protest against proposed federal quarantine.

The delegation will attempt to convince the federal horticultural board the pink boll weevil.

The delegation will attempt to recover the federal horticultural board that the situation is under control here and that there is no danger in shipping Louisiana cotton or seed into other states.

MRS. INNES KNOWS FREEDOM FIRST TIME IN SEVEN YEARS

Macon, Ga., April 3.—Mrs. Ida Mae Innes, whose removal to Atlanta was delayed because of her illness, was released from the Bibb county jail at 10:30 o'clock tonight on a \$3,000 bond furnished by Isadore Holsman and Harry Holzman, of Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Innes went to a hotel and will leave for Portland as soon as she is strong enough to travel. She stated that it was the first time that she had been out of jail since her arrest seven years ago in con-

nection with the disappearance of the Nelms sisters in Texas. Mrs. Innes is under indictment on a charge of using the mails with intent to defraud the Nelms sisters.

Operations on the Norfolk & Western About Normal

Roanoke, Va., April 3.—With the return to work today and tonight of most of the 12,000 employes on the Norfolk & Western railway, who have been on a strike for the past week, operations on the road tonight were described by officials as practically normal. It was announced that all of the employes who walked out will have resumed work by Monday morning.

While railroad officials and union heads today continued their silence as to the terms under which the strike was settled, following a ten-hour conference which concluded early today, it was learned from reliable sources tonight that "important concessions" were made by both sides, in connection with the demands of the railway clerks that two non-union employes be discharged because of alleged insults to a young woman.

April Fool!

their government to become citizens

Santa Fe, N. M., April 3.—The report of finding of two prehistoric skeletons in a prehistoric house in Valencia county, which aroused interest among scientists all over the country, was a gigantic April fool hoax. Amado Chavez, of this city, former state school superintendent, who gave out the statement describing the "find" admitted today that he had been victimized.

WINTRY WINDS BLOW THROUGH SOUTHWEST; SNOW IS FALLING

Marillo, Texas, Apr. 3.—With the temperature at 20 degrees at 8 o'clock tonight, and steadily dropping, a heavy snow has been falling here almost continuously since noon.

Blizzard In Nebraska

Lincoln, Neb., Apr. 3.—An Easter blizzard descended on Nebraska today and tonight. In the southeast and south central parts of the state the snowfall ranged from 6 to 20 inches and the wind reached a maximum velocity of 33 miles an hour.

Snow at Denver.
Denver, Colo., Apr. 3.—Several night and the weather forecaster predicted 15 above zero tonight and clear and cold for Easter day.

Heavy snow storms were reported from Western Montana and western Colorado. The cold snap will be general over the entire northwest according to government reports. North Dakota points today were getting a real taste of winter, with temperatures around five degrees above zero, while Wyoming reported ten above.

Moonshiners And Deputy Sheriffs Have a Duel

Hazard, Ky., April 3.—Two alleged moonshiners, Robert Cornett and a man named Kilburn, and two deputy sheriffs, Logan Johnson and Jerry Cornett, were brought to the Hazard hospital today from Buffalo Creek, near here, where they were seriously wounded in a fight last night.

It is said the fight started when Deputy Sheriffs Johnson and Cornett and three other men attempted to arrest Kilburn and Cornett who were alleged to have been selling moonshine whiskey. When the sheriffs called upon them to surrender, the alleged bootleggers opened fire and a pitched battle ensued.

NO VERDICT AGAIN IN THE GRACE V. HOWELL TRIAL

West Palm Beach, Fla., April 3.—that the French government would Howell, charged with the murder of her husband, Samuel Thomas Howell, ended today in the jury being discharged after having reported it could not agree.

In the two former trials verdicts of first degree murder were returned but each time the defendant obtained a new trial. The killing took place at Miami in 1918 and the case was brought here on a change of venue.

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