

NEW TREATY TO BE NEGOTIATED WITH JAP GOVERNMENT

Will Define Rights of Japs in America—Understood Japan Has Withdrawn Objections to Law Passed in California on Land Holding.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Preparations on the part of the United States government for the negotiations of a treaty with Japan defining the property and other rights of Japanese nationals in the United States have been broadened to include consultation with leaders in congress. The suggestion that congressional leaders be called into conference is understood to have been made by state department officials with a view of securing approval by congress of various provisions of the proposed treaty.

Roland S. Morris, the American ambassador to Japan, who has been conducting the treaty negotiations with Baron Shidehara, the Japanese ambassador here, conferred yesterday with Representative Kahn, of California. Ambassador Morris had consulted previously with Senator Johnson of California, the only member of the senate foreign relations committee from the Pacific coast states, and with Representative Johnson, of Washington, chairman of the house immigration committee and it is understood conferences with other members of both the senate and house are contemplated.

Representative Kahn, after his conference at the state department with Morris, said he had reason to believe that Japan had withdrawn opposition to the California law as ratified by the voters of that state in the November election prohibiting Japanese from acquiring title to real estate. The California representative added that he had called a meeting of house members from his state for tomorrow to discuss a proposal that the California legislature be asked to enact a substitute statute which would prohibit any alien from acquiring land in California. He refused to say whether the reported withdrawal of Japanese opposition to the present law had been made contingent on enactment of the substitute statute.

The understanding here has been the negotiations between Ambassador Morris and Baron Shidehara have not reached the stage of actual drafting of the proposed treaty and this understanding was said by Mr. Kahn to have been borne out by the impressions he had received in his discussions with Mr. Morris. Satisfactory progress, it is said, have been made in the negotiations, however, and a mass of material in the shape of reports is understood to be about ready for submission to the Tokio government and to the state department.

ASKS FOR RETURN OF ARMY ABROAD
Dial Writes Baker as to Expenses Of Troops

Washington, Dec. 28.—A matter of importance both from the standpoint of tax-saving and placing the country on a strictly peace basis, has just been initiated by Senator Dial of South Carolina. He has written Secretary Baker asking for the return of American troops from Germany, in the following letter:

"If you are prepared to give out the information kindly let me know how much longer it is intended to keep our troops in Germany.

"As you know, my constituents are very much overloaded on cotton and we are exceedingly anxious to get a market for it, and it occurs to me we should aid Germany in every reasonable way in our power to get on her feet financially.

"I understand that our army over there is costing Germany about \$500,000 a day. It occurs to me it would be very beneficial to the stability of the world if we could bring this army home. I trust some way will be found to eliminate this expense at as early a date as possible.

"In fact, I am strongly of the opinion that it is time for the expenses in every branch of our government to be reduced as much as is consistent with good government and safe business."

The first representative of our government to board a vessel arriving from a foreign port is the health officer.

LABOR COMMITTEE MEETS NEXT MONTH

Charged With Continuing Ecort To Organize Steel Industry—To Make Survey.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The new labor committee charged with continuing the ecort to organize the steel industry plans to hold its first formal meeting here next month. Some of the members already here express the opinion that the first meeting probably will be devoted largely to a survey of the developments of the year which has passed since the last attempt and the laying of grounds to continue the fight, at a time which the leader may consider opportune.

The chairman of the reorganized committee is M. F. Tighe and the secretary now is William Hannon. William H. Johnson, president of the International Association of Machinists, is a member. Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor's expected to participate in the coming meeting, as he is trustee of the \$70,000 fund which remained in the hands of the old organization committee when it was dissolved.

The new committee was formed at a meeting last month at which were represented the international unions having members in the steel industry, rather than at a meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor as was erroneously stated at that time. The representatives of the union, however, did meet at the call of the executive council.

BOLL WEEVIL POISONING

Clemson College, Dec. 28.—Answering inquiries in regard to cotton boll weevil poisoning in South Carolina in 1921, the division of entomology gives the following information.

The dusting work of the government, conducted over an extensive acreage in 1920, showed advantage in favor of the poisoning, and gives further encouragement for the probable ultimate success of poisoning when the material is properly applied under good farming conditions and more favorable seasons than those of 1920. It must be remembered that this work was conducted with the most approved machinery, under the most skillful direction of capable entomologists, and mainly in the Delta region, where farming conditions are markedly uniform.

"In Alabama the work was conducted under the direction of the Alabama state entomologist and showed in general favorable results. Similar results were obtained by the Sea Island Station, Valdosta, Ga.

The work in South Carolina showed variable result with no material gains, but it must be remembered the weather conditions for poisoning in South Carolina in 1920 were about as adverse as possible; and it must be further remembered that the machine situation was handicapped and that we had everything to learn.

Poisoning is a serious and complicated problem, and our attitude must be conservative. The danger of over doing it in 1921 is fully as great as in 1920, because the weevil has reached the injurious stage over a larger area. A number of details must yet be worked out before poisoning can be generally recommended without limitations to the average farmer.

If there is one thing that we have learned more decidedly than anything else, it is the great necessity for the planter to study the problem with much greater seriousness and personal attention than heretofore. The planter who intends to learn something about poisoning is urged to secure a moderate priced approved machine and be prepared to apply the material thoroughly and strictly according to directions with a view of learning fundamentals involved.

The machine situation is not yet settled, and farmers are advised to study this phase of the question with great care so as to avoid serious mistakes.

The plans for 1921 in progress include experimental and educational work, and unless weather conditions are entirely unfavorable, it would appear possible to develop the poisoning system to where it could be employed more generally by the average farmer with reasonable assurance of success.

PLAN TO PROTECT PANAMA CANAL

Bill Soon To Be Drafted By Committee Should Have Best

Washington, Dec. 27.—Adequate protection for the Panama canal from attacks from the air, the land, or sea is to be provided for in a bill soon to be drafted by the house committee on appropriations and for fortifications and seacoast defenses. Members of the committee now are virtually agreed upon a plan to make the canal impregnable.

It has been suggested unofficially to those members of the house in charge of appropriations that the canal must be given the best modern defenses. These suggestions were said today to have resulted directly from the recent inspection of the canal's fortifications by President-elect Harding and his party.

Plans to meet these suggestions and at the same time adhere strictly to the rules of economy laid down by the house leaders have been tentatively agreed to. They involve the sending of necessary ordnance, including the largest caliber artillery pieces, to the canal as soon as they are produced. This ordnance includes those guns which were authorized in 1918 for coast defense purposes, the first of which are to be delivered next spring.

In addition to the canal's main-land defense, the war department has produced the placing of several of the longest range rifles on an island located about 15 miles off the Pacific entrance. The committee members are said to have agreed to this proposal and will authorize the placement of guns there as soon as the state department can conclude diplomatic negotiations to that end. The Atlantic entrance will be provided with an elaborate system of tracks designed to carry the heaviest railroad artillery.

House members believe that the canal thus can be made impregnable by the use of material now under construction and with only little additional expense to the government.

FAITH OF GERMANS PINNED TO HARDING

Berlin, Dec. 28.—Complaint that Germany's foreign position is continually becoming worse as the Versailles treaty is carried increasingly into effect is made by Dr. Walter Simons, the German foreign minister, in a signed article appearing in the Frankfort Zeitung today.

"Not a week passes," he says, "with out our former opponents addressing demands we can only fulfill by sacrificing important German interests.

"With America we still live in a state of war and that this is not simply a manner of speech has been shown by the American ambassadors in Paris."

Dr. Simons then refers "as a gleam of hope to the possibility of the Brussels conference making possible the fixing at Geneva of the German war debt with tolerable limit."

He concludes his article by saying: "We may be sure the new president of the United States will not hesitate to restore a state of peace with Germany."

PEOPLE OF OUR TOWN



The Editor has Just Heard of a Newspaper that Died and left Several Hundred Pounds of Print Paper and he is Dashing to the Depot with a Telegram to Ship It, regardless of Cost. Editors always Did have Great Gobs of Grief in the Dawgone Newspaper Business but These Days have every thing Heat.

THOUSANDS VIOLATE NATIONS' DRY LAWS

Attorney General Palmer Reports Arrests of Over Seventeen Thousand Persons Since Dry Law Went into Effect.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Need of additional funds for enforcement of prohibition laws, with wholesale violations reported from many sections, was emphasized by Attorney General Palmer in testimony before the house appropriations committee, made public today for the first time. Mr. Palmer's request for \$300,000 for this purpose was turned down by the committee, in reporting out the sundry civil bill.

Declaring the law ought to be strictly enforced, Mr. Palmer contended that in the public mind the burden of responsibility was on the Department of Justice.

"Just to give you an idea of the size to which this business has run," said the attorney general, referring to violations, "the arrests which had been made under the national prohibition act from the time it became effective until eptember 30, 1920 numbered 17,428 were recommended for prosecution, and those became cases which the Department of Justice must handle. Of that number about ten thousand arose during the last three months of that period, and I am advised by the bureau of internal revenue that the ratio will increase. If it does not increase, there will be forty thousand of those prosecutions to be handled by district Attorneys during the next year."

Mr. Palmer insisted that \$300,000 in addition to other funds for prosecution of crimes, ought to be set aside to the appropriations for assistant district attorneys, charged with handling liquor violation cases presented by the bureau of internal revenue.

There was a decrease of 60,000 in the number of men and boys working on Ohio farms during the year ending June 30, 1920.

A world's industrial exhibition will be held in London, May to October 1922.

Cheese, as old as 100 years, can be found in many Swiss homes.

COTTON EXPORTS FALL FOR MONTH

Well Below Total For November Year Ago—Figures Are Given

Washington, Dec. 27.—Cotton exports dropped \$90,125,900 on November as compared with the corresponding month last year, according to figures made public today by the department of commerce. During November cotton valued at \$91,183,372 was exported, while a year ago the total was \$181,309,272. The figures show that in November 357,718,716 pounds of cotton were exported, while for the same period a year ago exports totalled 458,545,328 pounds.

During the 11 months ending with November cotton exports from the United States amounted to 2,765,380,800 pounds valued at \$1,044,083,523 while during the 11 corresponding months of 1919 the total was 2,916,747,876 pounds valued at \$956,722,974.

While cotton exports for November of this year show a decided drop over the same month of last year, the total for the 11 months was \$287,350,549 more than in the 11 months of 1919.

Exports of food products during November amounted to \$138,898,081, as compared with \$133,457,166 in November, 1919.

Breadstuffs of food products during November were valued at \$99,777,081, as compared with \$71,711,968 in the corresponding month of a year ago.

Exports of meat products last year amounted to \$39,211,997, while in November 1919, they were valued at \$61,745,198. Cotton seed oil exports for November were valued at \$3,028,425, nearly \$1,000,000 more than in November a year ago while for the 11 months' period this year the total value was \$29,771,389. Mineral oils exported last month were valued at \$47,332,738 or about \$1,500,000 more than in November 1919.

India has turned from a silver to a gold standard.

Attracted by the high rate of exchange, counterfeiters are circulating bogus American money in Germany.

MANY AUTOMOBILES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina's automobile population for 1920 reached a total of 93,848 cars and trucks, according to figures from the state highway commission. This is the grand total for the year as no more 1920 licenses will be issued.

In addition to the 93,334 automobiles and trucks registered during the year and trucks registered during the year were 908 motorcycles licensed, 1,541 dealers' licenses issued and 1,933 transfers made. From the sale of these licenses the total revenue reached \$527,868.13 as compared with \$539,733.80 for 1919 when a total of 94,511 cars were registered.

Of the total amount collected 80 per cent. is returned to the counties and 20 per cent goes to the state. New licenses for 1921 are already being issued and under the new law a big increase is expected next year although the number of licenses is not expected to show any material advance.

Under the new law owners have only the month of January to procure the metal plates that will allow them to pass a policeman in safety. After February 1 all cars not bearing the regulation plate will be taxed by the authorities. Car owners can obtain application blanks from the clerks of court or any reputable automobile dealer and forward these to the highway commission for his license. Machines will be licensed by weight next year and not by horsepower as was the case in 1920.

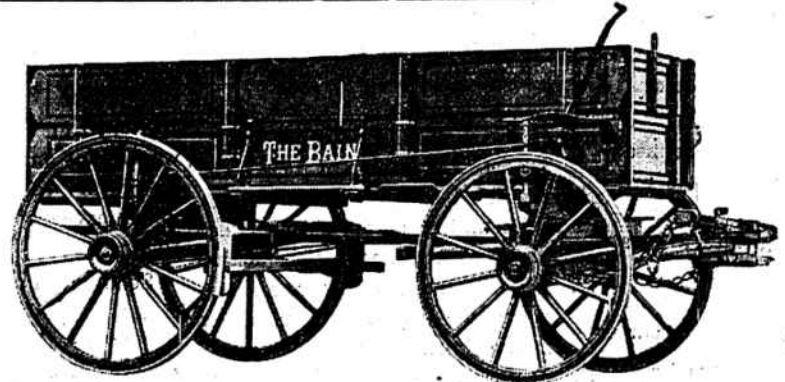
The total population of South Carolina as given by the census bureau for 1920 is 1,683,724 and dividing this figure by the total registration of cars and trucks it is seen that there is one automobile or truck for every 19 persons and fraction over.

German residents in Milwaukee have sent 80,000,000 marks to Berlin to alleviate the distress in Germany and Austria.

A gain of 37 per cent over the crop of 1919 is estimated for the world's rice crop of 1920.

Japan has appropriated \$200,000,000 for the construction of new railroad lines.

SERVICE



That is what you want when you buy a wagon---and when you buy a

BAIN

that is what you get. In such an important item as a Farm Wagon the best is none too good for you---and that is why the Bain is your best buy. The quality you need is in it and you will get the service out of it. So, when you are in the market for the best wagon

money can buy, call on
The Stark Vehicle Co.