

PLANS OF ITALY TO MEET DEBTS

Washington, March 10.—Italy is preparing through rehabilitating her internal financial condition, setting in motion again the machinery of commercial relations and resuming the production of staples of commerce utilized in her foreign trade to discharge her debt to the United States, Rolando Ricci, the new Italian ambassador, said today in answer to an inquiry. The debt, according to the last annual report of former Secretary Houston, amounts to \$1,631,000,000.

The ambassador in a statement said:

"The following is my precise opinion in regard to the American loans to Italy and the payment of said loans by Italy:

"It must through a revision of the accounts ascertain the exact amount of her debt and then ask for a convenient period of time within which to pay it. This condition is essential because otherwise it would be impossible for Italy to rehabilitate her financial condition which is in its turn the only way whereby Italy can pay her debt.

"Italy would naturally ask the preferred nations treatment, i. e., a cancellation or partial remittance of debt to any other nation the same treatment be granted her. Like the United States, Italy entered the war without being forced to do so by any aggression and while the nations that had been attacked were in very difficult straits, Italy got nothing out of the war except her natural boundaries and such boundaries Italy conquered with her own military effort which culminated with the victory of Vittorio Veneto.

"Italy has therefore, a political attitude and a public sentiment which agree completely with the political attitude and public sentiment of the United States. This, I think and hope, will facilitate my work here. I accepted the charge of doing this work with this understanding of the situation."

The ambassador expressed confidence in the success of the efforts that are now being made to bring about a complete resumption of the formerly large and important trade relations between Italy and the United States, particularly the Italian export trade with this country meeting the financial obligations of Italy to America. He indicated, however, that it would not be possible at first to apply the proceeds of the sale of Italian products imported into America directly toward the reduction of the debt to this country.

Although no intimation has come from the treasury of a disposition to discuss the questions involved in a readjustment of the indebtedness of the allied powers to the United States, it is understood to be regarded by the heads of the foreign embassies here as a subject that must very soon be taken under consideration in order that the house ways and means committee and the senate committee on finance may be in possession of facts, regarding the probable receipts of interest on account of these foreign debts as a basis for their own calculations of the amount of revenue that must be raised by tariff and internal revenue legislation in this country to meet its budget.

HOLDS LANDIS HASN'T RIGHT TO TWO JOBS

Washington, March 3.—Acceptance by Federal Judge Landis of the position as supreme baseball arbitrator is inconsistent with the full and adequate performance of his duties as judge and constitutes a serious impropriety on his part, the House judiciary committee held today in recommending full investigation at the next session of congress of impeachment charges made by Representatives Welty, Democrat, Ohio.

The report of the sub-committee was adopted unanimously by the full committee, although Chairman Volstead reserved the right to file a minority report.

The sub committee said the charges of Mr. Welty involved "the legal and moral character" of Judge Landis' alleged act in accepting employment as baseball arbitrator at a salary of \$42,500 a year and that he had found "that said act of accepting the employment aforesaid, if proved, is in their opinion at least inconsistent with the full and adequate performance of the duty of the said Kennesaw Mountain Landis as a United States district judge and that said act would constitute a serious impropriety on the part of said judge."

Signed by Full Committee
The report was signed by Representative Dyer Republican, Missouri as chairman; Representative Husted, New York; Boles, Iowa, Republicans and Gard, Ohio, and Sumners, Texas Democrats.

Representative Sumners said in a statement that he regarded the charge as perhaps the most important collateral proposition which had arisen with regard to the federal judiciary since the organization of the government.

"I am in favor of going to the bottom of the matter," he declared, "and to the limit of the law in stopping any such practice as that which is charged in this case."

Dial Offers Resolution
In the Senate today Senator Dial, Democrat, South Carolina, offered a resolution to make it a misdemeanor for federal judges to hold more than one job, but consideration of it was objected to by Senator Poindecker, Republican, Washington, in charge of the naval appropriation bill and it went over. Senator Poindecker said the resolution would invoke general discussion and consume more time than the closing hours of the session permitted.

DIES IN ACCIDENT
Body of B. L. Summey Found By Railroad Track

Clemson College, March 10.—B. L. Summey was found dead by the side of the Southern railway track in Calhoun this morning. It seems that he had been struck in the side, several ribs being broken. Evidently train No. 35, going south about 2:30 a. m., may have struck him. Coroner Beasley of Pickens held the inquest today and the jury found that the deceased came to his death by being struck by a train. Mr. Summey was section master on the railroad. He leaves a wife and several children.

HOME OF DEADLY SCORPION

Region in Mexico That Is Avoided by Travelers for a Most Excellent Reason.

Revolutionary bands and brigands may ride up and down Mexico, but there is one strip of territory that even the hardiest and most daring of them will not brave. It is a desert country that extends from a point near the city of Durango to the borders of the state of Zacatecas, about seventy-five miles long by fifty miles wide. It is asserted that myriads of scorpions infest this region and are the most deadly of the species.

In the city of Durango, although regarded as outside of the more deadly zone, the death rate, due to scorpion stings, is high. This is especially true as to children. The alachrane, as the insect is commonly called, is regarded as such a deadly pest that for many years the municipal government has paid a bounty of one centavo, equivalent to about one-half cent of American money, for each one killed and delivered to the official custodian of dead scorpions. Something like 100,000 of the scorpions are killed and bounty paid for them annually.

Killing scorpions is a regular industry with many men, women and children of Durango. One is told that some of the natives even go so far as to establish regular colonies of the poisonous insects in their homes for the purpose of breeding them for the market.

GERMS FUTURE WAR WEAPONS

Scientist Draws Dark Picture of Savagery That Will Be Part of Next Conflict.

Mobilization of the mosquito, the house-fly, the louse and various other disease-carrying pests for the dissemination of deadly germs in enemy territory is a possibility of "the next war" pictured by Prof. Maxwell Lefroy, a London scientist.

"I foresee the mosquito from Brazil starting yellow fever in new lands, the house-fly, duly infested with cholera, dysentery or enteric and the typhus-laden louse doing their deadly work much more effectively than spies poisoning wells," said Professor Lefroy in a recent address.

"This would be part of the work of a war office of entomologists—the working out of strategic plans for the distribution of these pests by airplane. It seems that the world is intent upon furnishing an airplane service for these pests, many of which are now held somewhat in check by natural enemies in their native climes. This will give them just the means of transit they have required. It will be a peace-time danger as well as one that could be used very offensively in war. The danger from these 'winged battalions of death' is more serious than one dare estimate."

Airplane Has Its Limits.

The officials of the United States department of agriculture have been in receipt of many suggestions relative to extinguishing forest fires with the use of gas bombs dropped from airplanes that it has been found necessary to issue a statement for the purpose of explaining that the scheme is not feasible. For the purpose of overcoming a detachment of men, a mixture of one part of virulent poison to 1,000,000 of air would be entirely sufficient to accomplish the purpose, but one of 750 parts to the thousand would not be powerful enough to quench a conflagration. Another thing to be taken into consideration is the difficulty of dropping the bombs with the necessary precision. The art of striking a target with any degree of accuracy has not been developed at this time, and there is no prospect that it will be sufficiently perfected to the point of becoming available for the purpose of fighting fires.

To Destroy Grasshoppers.

Poisoned bran bait is a simple, reliable and cheap method of destroying grasshoppers. The formula is: Wheat bran, 25 pounds; Paris green, one pound, or white arsenic, one pound; lemons or oranges, six finely chopped fruits; low-grade molasses, two quarts. The mixture is scattered over the fields. Beneficial results have been obtained from the poison, but in whatever process is followed, communication must unite, for if one farm is rid of the insects, a new invasion will come in from the adjoining farm. An interesting incident of all poison baits is that lemon juice is added, thus it seems that it is necessary to hand the hopper a lemon in order to get rid of him.

Europe Takes to Chewing Gum.

The jaws of Europe are wagging on American chewing gum. Efforts were made at different times to popularize chewing gum in the countries of Europe, but always without success until the American soldiers took some over there, after which the gum-chewing habit became a veritable craze. Chewing gum to the value of \$2,164,290 was exported by the United States during the year 1919, and England was the heaviest purchaser. During the war chewing gum became very popular in the munitions factories of England, where it took the place of tobacco, smoking being barred.

Probably So.
"Everything has been said, even on the subject of loss."
"On that subject, however, the girl interested is apt to find the beginner quite as convincing as Shakespeare."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

GREENWOOD BARS THE PUBLIC DANCE

City Council Prohibits Entertainments in Future of Certain Order

Greenwood, March 8.—The dances given in this city have become the subject of so much unfavorable criticism that at a meeting of the city council last Thursday night, strong steps were taken, and all public dances were ruled out. The council let it be known that if necessary an ordinance to this effect would be passed. The so-called oratorical ball here last spring was considered a disgrace to Greenwood and we severely condemned by the press and by the good people of Greenwood. While these dances may be no worse than they are at other places they are not wanted here. Presidents of colleges have written, citizens protesting against a dance here in connection with the oratorical contest which is to be held here in April. The chamber of commerce got behind the dance proposition and at its request the council acted. It should be understood that the good people of Greenwood are in hearty sympathy with the action of the council, and that they are as strongly opposed to these dances as are the presidents of the colleges who have made protests against them. The following is the text of the resolution passed by the council and the letter of the chamber of commerce:

Whereas, Public dances conducted in this town for the last two or three years to which all persons, regardless of character, have been admitted on payment of an admittance fee have given rise to much adverse criticism and condemnation by our religious and educational leaders.

Therefore be it resolved First, That we desire to assure those who have the religious and moral well-being of the young people of this community at heart that we are in full sympathy with them in all efforts for the preservation of the good name of this community.

Second, That while we do not think it wise or necessary to enact an ordinance prohibiting public dances at this time, we stand ready to enact such an ordinance if the prevailing sentiment of the good people is still disregarded.

Following is the letter to the city clerk from the chamber of commerce in regard to the dance situation:

Owing to the fact that Greenwood has suffered to a great extent from the criticisms whether just or unjust, directed at the open public dances given in Gibbs Hall on the occasion of the 1920 Oratorical Contest we respectfully request that you submit to the City Council at their next meeting our recommendation that they officially prohibit the holding of public dances in the city. We believe that this action on the part of the council is well justified as a police measure to protect the good name of the city and to prevent any possible disorder or unwholesome features which might arise and in order to avoid the repetition of violent criticism, which attended the gathering of the young people of the city, and the visiting students at the dance mentioned, which was seriously and unjustly detrimental to the reputation of Greenwood as a moral community.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN NOTES

Clemson College, March.—The first spray for peaches should be applied about ten days after full bloom. Spray with arsenate of lead, using one pound of the dry powder or two pounds of the paste form to 50 gallons of water. In addition to the above add 2 pounds of quick lime to each 50 gallons of spray.

Non-bearing pecan trees can be top-worked. Now is an excellent time to prune back the head to force out new growth, which is essential in this work. The buds should be inserted in August.

Sweet potatoes may be bedded in the open ground after danger of frost is over. Ordinarily, the bed should be made at least six weeks before the plants are wanted. Porto Rico and Nancy Hall are the most satisfactory varieties of sweet potatoes.

If the seed potatoes are diseased in any way, soak for 5 minutes in a solution of formaldehyde, made by diluting one quart of 40 per cent formaldehyde with 50 gallons of water.

AMERICAN SUGAR EARNINGS DROPPED

New York, March 10.—The volume of business done by the American Sugar Refining company in 1920 shows an increase of \$50,000,000 over the previous year, according to the annual report made public today.

The total of \$350,000,000 President Earl Babst explained presents the smallest tonnage handled in the history of the company high prices alone accounting for the increase of gross receipts.

Operating profit of \$1,800,000 was \$8,400,000 less than in 1919 and about one-half cent on each dollar of sales a profit of less than one mill per pound.

Referring to the increased sugar supply President Babst says:

"The amount in the national sugar bowl in 1920 represented 111 pounds for each person in the United State. The increased supply in 1920 over 1919, was sufficient to last the United States from labor day until almost Thanksgiving."

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IS YOUR HEALTH GRADUALLY SLIPPING?

Interesting Experience of a Texas Lady Who Declares That if More Women Knew About Cardui They Would Be Spared Much Sickness and Worry.

Navasota, Texas.—Mrs. W. M. Peden, of this place, relates the following interesting account of how she recovered her strength, having realized that she was actually losing her health:

"Health is the greatest thing in the world, and when you feel that gradually slipping away from you, you certainly sit up and take notice. That is what I did some time ago when I found myself in a very nervous, run-down condition of health. I was so tired and felt so listless I could hardly go at all.

"I was just no account for work. I would get a bucket of water and would feel so weak I would have to set it down before I felt like I could lift it to the shelf. In this condition, of course, to do even my housework was a task almost impossible to accomplish.

I couldn't rest well at night and was . . . just lifeless.

"I heard of Cardui and after reading I decided I had some female trouble that was pulling me down. I sent for Cardui and began it . . .

"In a very short while after I began the Cardui Home Treatment I saw an improvement and it wasn't long until I was all right—good appetite, splendid rest, and much stronger so that I easily did my house work.

"Later I took a bottle of Cardui as a tonic, I can recommend Cardui and gladly do so, for if more women knew, it would save a great deal of worry and sickness."

The enthusiastic praise of thousands of other women who have found Cardui helpful should convince you that it is worth trying. All druggists sell it.

