

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS

Representative Bradford Summarizes Situation as it Stood Tuesday.

Half of the constitutional 40-day session of the general assembly ended Friday with few, if any measures of statewide importance having been sent to the governor for his approval. The gasoline tax bill, held over in the senate from the 1921 session, is yet to pass that body and it now begins to look as if the measure will be materially amended before it finds a way into the statutes. The house bill proposes a tax of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline which the consumer would have to pay as he would also have to pay the 1 cent a gallon proposed on kerosene. An effort is being made in the senate to reduce the gasoline tax to 1 cent a gallon and to eliminate entirely the proposed tax on kerosene. "Catch the joy riders" seems to be the principal argument of the house friends of the tax on gasoline. They lose sight of the fact that not one gallon in ten of the gasoline consumed in South Carolina is burned by joyriders.

For once at least in the history of South Carolina legislation, the senate is acting more wisely than the house in its refusal to allow important measures hastily put through the lower body to pass without giving them the consideration their wide reaching effect warrants. None of the "new source of revenue" bills passed by the house at the present session has yet come up for discussion in the senate, but when they do reach the talking stage on the floor of that body it is certain many faults will be found with them and that it will take more than the recommendation of the Michigan "experts" to convince the senate that they are what this state needs. Two of these measures, the moving picture license bill and the income tax bill, may be expected to produce much discussion and it is not unlikely that there will be changes in both before the senate gives them its stamp of approval.

The house was to take up today the so-called luxury tax bill, which its friends say will produce something like a million dollars a year for the state treasury. The bill contains numerous objectionable features and if it should become a law as it is written, there is the promise of widespread complaint throughout the state.

South Carolina may be at the foot of the list in the literacy column of American states, but it isn't going to stay there long if the appropriations for education continue to grow for the next few years as they have grown since John E. Swearingen became superintendent of education in 1909. A few nights ago Mr. Swearingen said to a house committee that the first year he was superintendent of education the legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the public schools. Last year more than a million and a half was appropriated for the schools.

Supervisor Brown and Treasurer Neil were given a hearing by the York delegation in the interest of work planned by his office for the year and the latter to make the gratifying statement that he had so arranged the county's finances that the mill levy put on the county a few years ago to build the Fort Mill-Rock Hill river bridge could be left out of the levy for 1922. Mr. Neil also stated that it would not be necessary to collect this year the mill levy voted several years ago by Ebenezer township for bonds for the old 3C's railroad.

TO REFUND FOREIGN DEBT

Senate Passes Bill 39 to 25, Democrats Opposed.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The bill authorizing the refunding of the eleven billion dollar foreign debt into securities maturing in not more than 25 years was passed tonight by the senate.

The vote was 39 to 25. Final enactment of the measure must await adjustment of differences between the house and senate, which is expected within a week or ten days.

Three Republicans—Borah, LaFollette and Norris—joined with the solid Democratic minority in opposing the bill.

Under the terms of the bill a commission of five members, headed by the secretary of the treasury, would have authority, subject to the approval of the president, to refund or convert and to extend the time of payment of the principal or the interest, or both, of the foreign debt.

The date of the maturity of the obligations accepted by the commission could not extend beyond June 14, 1947, and the interest rate could not be less than 4 1/4 per cent. Bonds of one foreign government could not be accepted for those of another nor could any part of the foreign indebtedness be cancelled.

The life of the commission would be three years from the date of the approval of the act and the members other than the secretary of the treasury would be appointed by the president subject to confirmation by the senate. During its life the commission would be required to make annual reports to congress at the beginning of each regular session in December.

Only members of the cabinet and of congress will be appointed on the debt commission, according to Senator Watson, Republican, Indiana, who told the senate during debate today, that, although he was not authorized by the president to make such an announcement, he nevertheless knew that this was the president's intention.

Aside from the section proposing that interest on the refunded debt be not less than 4 1/4 per cent., which

was added as an amendment from the finance committee, the only important change made in the bill by the senate was the elimination of provision which would have given the commission authority to settle and refund any claims which the United States hereafter might have had against "any foreign government."

Efforts to add a soldier's bonus provision to the measure, to limit the authority of the commission in deferring interest payments and to require congressional approval of the bond conversion agreements, failed. The senate did adopt, however, an amendment by Senator Walsh, Democrat, Massachusetts, requiring the commission after the conclusion of each refunding negotiation to report the results to the senate. Senator Walsh explained that the object was to give "pitiless publicity" to the work of the commission.

CANNIBALISM IN RUSSIA.

Baltimore Woman Tells of Stravation in the Land of Lenine.

Today I listened to all but an incredible story of white cannibalism, writes Winnifred Van Dusen, a New York newspaper woman.

Surrounded by the ultra modern civilization of a Fifth avenue hotel, with human development expressed in terms of steam radiators, electric push buttons, permanent waves, I heard her gentle voice pick out the story like a fantastic thread from warp and woof of the year just past.

It was about a mother, a young peasant woman of Russia, who, driven frantic by hunger and privation, feasted upon her two little children. And this incident, which might have been lifted from the annals of the stone age, is only one of many in the famine stricken districts of the one time country of the czars, according to the reluctant belief of my informant.

She is Marguerite E. Harrison of Baltimore, who has come to New York to deliver a course of lectures upon her remarkable experiences in Russia, which country she entered without a passport for a stay of eighteen months.

Mrs. Harrison's book, "Marooned in Moscow," just published, tells the story of her ten months' imprisonment in the "Checka" of the ancient city. Upon her release she was at once put aboard ship by officers of the Soviet government for America with the warning not to return.

Despite the warning she is making preparations to visit Moscow upon completion of her work here.

Insanity Blamed. It was in the "Checka" that Mrs. Harrison met the woman who had maintained her own life by sacrificing those of her babies. She explained:

"Of course the woman had no realization of what she had done. She came from Tambov, one of the districts where the peasants had no food and little hope of obtaining any, as the railroads are in such condition that it is almost impossible to transport relief supplies sent into the country.

"The peasants cannot raise food furthermore, because they have no agricultural implements and owing to lack of fuel and raw materials the factories have gone to pieces and are not making any.

"The woman's story was heart-breaking while it was revolting. She had gone insane from lack of food and the simplest comforts of living and the horror followed.

"I do not believe there is cannibal-

Million Packets Of Flower Seeds Free

We believe in flowers around the homes of the South. Flowers brighten up the home surroundings and give pleasure and satisfaction to those who have them.

We have filled more than a million packets of seeds, of beautiful yet easily grown flowers to be given to our customers this spring.

Wouldn't you like to have five packets of beautiful flowers free? YOU CAN GET THEM! Hastings 1922 catalog is a 100-page handsomely illustrated seed book full from cover to cover of truthful descriptions and illustrations of vegetables, flowers and farm crops. It is full of helpful garden, flower and farm information that is needed in every Southern home, and, too, the catalog tells you how to get those flower seeds absolutely free.

Write for our 1922 catalog now. It is the finest, most valuable and beautiful seed book ever published, and you will be mighty glad you've got it. There is no obligation to buy anything. Just ask for the catalog, and it will come by return mail. H. G. HASTINGS CO., SEEDSMEN, ATLANTA, GA.

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Make our Store your Headquarters. All we ask is a fair trial. Call us when you want a Doctor. Keep us in mind when you are ordering your Medicines. Order anything you want and we will get it for you. Remember we have the best Drugs and cheapest prices in town. Everytime you spend money with us, you save money. Let us do your Prescription work. Let us show you what SERVICE is.

Dr. Shieder is in charge of our Prescription Department. Ring 31 when you want a good Drug Store. Unless you give us a chance we can't prove to you that we give good Service. Get your Doctor to send us your Prescriptions.

Cooperate with our customers is our motto. Only a Chance is all we ask.

Mackorell Drug Co. NEAR THE COURTHOUSE.

ism in Russia excepting as insanity follows privation. Personally I found only the one case while I was there."

Mrs. Harrison, who began her adventurous career as music and dramatic critic on a Baltimore newspaper, is a slender, delicate appearing woman, altogether unlike one who might be expected to manage illegal entry into a war torn country and afterward say that her captors did quite right in putting her in jail as she was doing what she had no right to do.

Soviet Not So Bad.

Russia, as she sees it, is not in such a bad way after all, nor is the Soviet government the dragon it some time has been pictured. She told me of several measures accomplished by this government which in time may be achieved in our own proud land. One is complete equality politically of women with men. She continued:

"I believe the Soviet government is merely a phase of education through which the country is passing and which will soon be over. Its heads have worked out, in their sincere way, some good with much harm.

"Women have equal weight in government with men. But so far, they have preferred to devote their efforts to education and welfare work so necessary there now, which they can do better than men.

"Another characteristic of the Soviet government is a tendency almost to idolize children. They are looked upon as the future of the country. And while there is no bit of compulsion about state rearing of children, the homes established for them offer so much in the way of comfort that parents cannot give, that every institution has a long waiting list. Education is reduced to an art and is carried on in many cases by teachers who trained children of the nobility before the war."

Often True.—Perhaps the classic example of barroom amnesia is that of the two drunken men who held the following dialogue:

1st Drunk: Do you know George Robinson?

2nd Drunk (after a period of earnest deliberation): No. What's his name?

1st Drunk (suddenly awakened from

a coma into which he had lapsed during the period of 2nd Drunk's cogitation): Who?

2nd Drunk (deliberates some more, and then gives up): I dunno.

—Life is a short period during which one dodges automobiles, taxes and responsibility.

—Do the women who pose for the carpet sweeper ads do their own work?

—Don't let ambition get so far ahead that it loses sight of the job at hand.

Just a Reminder---

TEN DAYS AGO we gave those of our customers who owe us notice that we want them to pay up and we told them this because the money is past due and we need it to meet our obligations.

QUITE A NUMBER of these have come in and settled up in full or in part and made arrangements as to the balance. To each of these we express our thanks and appreciation.

TO THOSE WHO DIDN'T pay any attention to our previous call, we want to say that we do not want to do anything that will be unpleasant to you in any way; we prefer that this matter be settled up promptly and satisfactorily and pleasantly as all honest obligations should be— BUT We Must Have Our Money.

WE HAVE OBLIGATIONS to meet and the other fellow doesn't even hesitate when we are slow. He thunders at us to "Come across," and we read the signs that he means business.

We are not thundering at YOU, but if YOU owe us and the account is due or past due, we certainly expect YOU to straighten the matter up at once—We need the money. We'll thank you to give this matter your early attention.

York Furniture Co.

AUCTION SALE

Saturday, February 4th, 1922, 11 A. M.

D. A. Matthews Estate

CLOVER, S. C.

To close this estate I will sell to the highest bidder all the holdings of the D. A. Matthews Estate at Clover, S. C.

The property consists of three lots facing on Main street. Three lots facing on Kings Mountain street, just around the corner from Main. All lots 26x90 feet with a 15-foot alley in the rear. Also one lot with 80 foot frontage on Main street and about 200 feet deep. On this lot is a beautiful seven room dwelling. This property in the very HEART of the city and a wonderful investment opportunity.

Any one of these lots ideally situ-

ON THE PREMISES RAIN OR SHINE, 11 O'CLOCK

ated for stores or business houses of any character whatever.

York County, in which Clover is advantageously situated, was one of the few counties producing more cotton in 1921 than in 1920. Clover is well known for its enterprising, progressive and prosperous citizens. In addition to being an agricultural center it also boasts three cotton mills.

Plats of this desirable property may be seen at either of the Clover banks or at the office of this paper.

TERMS: 10 per cent cash on day of sale and deed and possession March 1, 1922, when balance is due and payable.

W. L. BENNETT, Auctioneer.