

MARSHALL WANTS NEW LAW

License Should Be Suspended or Forfeited For Transporting Whiskey

Greenville.—Passage of a state law requiring all motorists to have a license granted by the state, this to be suspended or forfeited in the event the driver is found guilty of transporting whiskey, is advocated by J. E. Marshall, for the past three and a half years assistant district attorney for the Western district of South Carolina.

"Public sentiment crystallizing in a demand that the legislature pass such a law, will do much to enforce the prohibition law," Mr. Marshall said. "I have given the subject of prohibition enforcement much thought during the time I have been connected with the office of the district attorney."

"At the conclusion of about three and a half years of service I am convinced that the taking away of a man's privilege on the highway will do more than anything else to bring about a higher regard for the prohibition law and to aid government officials in its enforcement."

Briefly, Mr. Marshall thinks the legislature could greatly aid the prohibition cause by passing a law requiring all persons who drive automobiles to have a license granted by the state. In the event any person is convicted either in state or United States court of transporting whiskey, the state would have the right to take away this person's license for a specified period. Mr. Marshall thinks if this license were annulled for a period of two or three years it would be a powerful factor in the enforcement of prohibition.

"I believe the man would value the privilege of driving an automobile so highly that whether he was an ordinary who merely wanted his pint, he would think twice before violating the law."

Red Spider Attacks Cotton

Cotton in certain sections of Cherokee county is being damaged by the red spider, according to reports received by Agricultural Agent S. C. Stribbling.

Mr. Stribbling issued the following statement:

"We have had several reports within the last few days of damage to cotton by red spider. Whenever leaves appear to have red spots in the center and curl up and drop off the owner should examine them on the under side to see if the small spiders are there. The best control method are to carefully pull up the first few stalks damaged and burn them and also to get a sack and dip it in kerosene oil and go through the field with this sack and pick off the affected leaves and put them in the sack and burn them. This will destroy a great many spiders. In doing this one should be careful not to drop any leaves nor shake off any spiders as this will help to spread them. It will also help to spray the cotton with a lime-sulphur solution made by putting one pound of lime-sulphur in 100 gallons of water. Another spray may be made by boiling together one pound of flour and one gallon of water and then adding this to nine gallons of water. The under side of the leaves should be sprayed."

"We advise farmers during this dry spell to watch out for outbreaks of the spider and if they find them to try to control them."

Tenth Assembly Comes to Close

Greenville.—The South Carolina Baptists summer assembly closed its tenth annual session, covering a period of two weeks, with a great consecration service in the First Baptist church which was attended by about 1,200 B. Y. P. U. workers. There were approximately 300 persons who responded to the appeal of Mrs. J. M. Dawson of Waco, Texas, for greater consecration of life in the service of Christ and his kingdom.

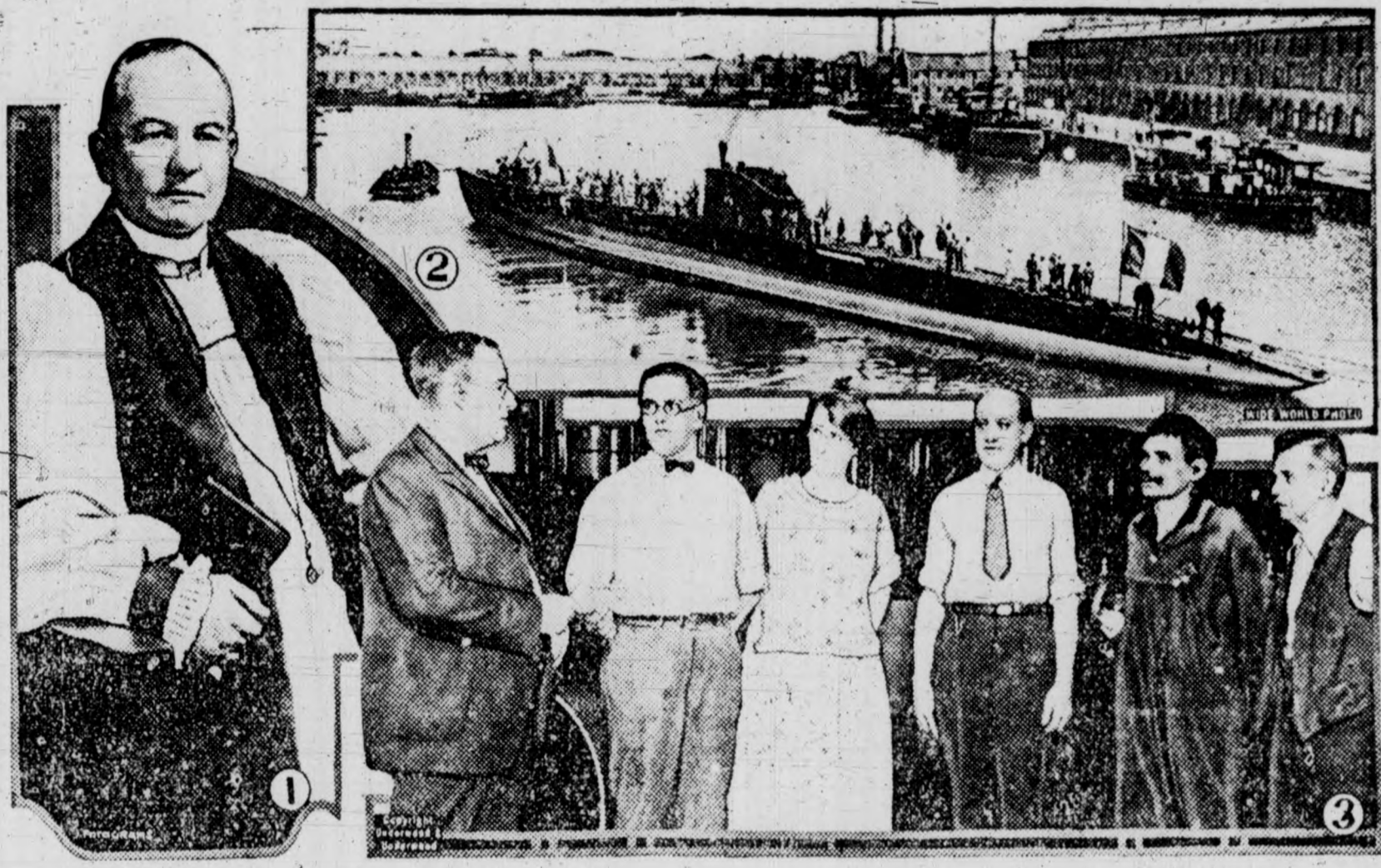
There were present in this meeting delegates from scores of communities in every part of the state. The attendance upon the assembly during the two weeks, which began July 20, was more than 3,000. The ambition of the Rev. Thomas J. Watts, D. D., general secretary, to make the tenth assembly the greatest one, both from the standpoint of numbers attending and in the quality of the lecture and study courses, has been fully realized. The attendance this year has exceeded all former years by at least 1,000 persons.

More than 100 cities and towns have their names inscribed on the assembly register and the number of churches represented is larger than ever before.

The attendance during the first week, which began July 20, was more than 700, with persons taking definite missionary studies. The combined attendance during the second week upon the Sunday school and B. Y. P. U. conventions, together with the Chattanooga, was nearly 2,500.

Weevil Spreading Over Lexington Lexington.—The boll weevil infestation is rapidly spreading on the farms of Lexington county, according to reports given out by Clyde S. Addy, county farm demonstration agent. The percentage of infestation varies from 1 to 12 per cent, Mr. Addy says, and he considers the weevil to be more destructive in several sections of the county now than at this time last year.

In the opinion of Mr. Addy poisoning is not being practiced as generally as in the past because of demands in many sections



1—Bishop H. R. Carson of the Episcopal diocese of Haiti, who has been granted the use of American navy airplanes to fly from parish to parish. 2—France's newest and finest submarine, the Requin, in Cherbourg harbor. 3—J. R. Emery, owner of a big motor livery in Chicago, presenting the business to his veteran employees.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Allies and Germans Getting Together to Put Dawes Plan Into Operation.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

CHANCELLOR MARX and his German colleagues, called to London to confer with the allies on measures for putting the Dawes plan into operation, showed so sincere a desire to reach an agreement that hopes for the restoration of Europe were high. After being given a friendly reception by Prime Minister MacDonald, Premier Herriot and the other allied representatives, the Germans were handed the documents comprising the plans adopted before their arrival and were requested to examine them speedily and make reply. This they did, and their "observations" regarding the work of the conference, 60,000 words in length, were submitted the next day. In general, and so far as the Dawes plan is concerned, these appeared quite satisfactory for a starter and it was believed the committee of experts to which the German documents were handed for careful examination would be able to revise and alter them so that they would accord with the British and French proposals. The Germans reserved the right to supplement their first statement after more detailed consideration of the allied propositions.

Accompanying the German documents was a covering letter saying that there were certain questions outside the scope of the Dawes plan and the conference which must be settled. Chief of these were the matter of the military evacuation of the Ruhr and the personnel of the German railways in the occupied territory. Dispatches from London said that the French already had begun negotiating with the Germans concerning the evacuation of the Ruhr, offering to carry this out if the Germans would agree to the continuance of German armaments by the military control mission. Marx also demanded that persons expelled from the Ruhr be permitted to return, and the French were willing to concede this if the Berlin government would agree not to persecute those Germans in the occupied region who had cooperated with the forces of occupation.

David Lloyd George and other political opponents of Prime Minister MacDonald have been attacking his policy in the conference, but he has held his own in the debates. He informed the house of commons that if the conference were finally successful, these three agreements were to be expected:

1. An agreement between the German government and the reparations commission regarding matters within the competence of the reparations commissions.
2. An agreement between the allied governments and the German government regarding matters requiring to be settled by direct agreement.
3. An agreement between the allied governments themselves regarding matters of interallied concern.

In the main Premier Herriot's course was approved in France, especially his refusal to permit any discussion of war guilt in the conference.

Quite unexpectedly, the Anglo-Russian conference, which has been going on in London intermittently for months, has resulted in a measure of success. Early last week the British foreign office announced the parley had failed and was broken off, but MacDonald at once got into action, invited the Russians to resume the conference, and brought about an agreement for the signing of two treaties, one of commerce and one general. Rough drafts of these pacts were drawn up and initialed, and the prime minister insisted on signing them without waiting for the approval of parliament. The treaties were bitterly attacked by the opposition. David Lloyd George denounced them as "fakes."

It is understood at this writing that the treaty of commerce gives British goods most favored nation treatment in Russia and that Great Britain recognizes the soviet trade monopoly and agrees to give diplomatic immunity to a certain number of Russian trade representatives. Details of the general treaty are not known, but it is believed it provides for British guarantee of a loan to Russia of between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000. Undersecretary Posenbly told the house that, regarding the claims of British bondholders, the soviet government had given an expression of liability and an assurance that the Russians would negotiate with the bondholders.

Prime Minister MacDonald is exceedingly anxious for consummation of these treaties with Russia, for the trade unions believe that they will mean more work and greater prosperity for the British workman. They constitute an important part of the labor government's foreign policy, which is being vigorously attacked by the opposition.

Re-establishment of relations with Russia is a very live question in France. It is favored by certain financial interests which seek control of the Chinese Eastern railway, and of course by the Communists. But the Socialists of France are against it and Premier Herriot has become lukewarm toward Russian negotiations, presumably to obtain and keep Socialist votes. The Communist press blames Secretary of State Hughes, repeating the denied story that he told the press in London that so long as Europe contemplated bolshevism, America could not help it.

BULGARIA on one side and Yugoslavia and Greece on the other are still sniping at each other across the borders, and the danger of an outbreak of war has not been removed. Last week Bulgaria called 3,000 reservists to the colors and Serbia put up a loud wail. The French and British governments are doing their best to prevent actual hostilities.

AMERICAN globe-circling air squadrons had both good and bad luck last week. First, Lieut. Erik Nelson successfully flew from the Orkneys to Hoefn Hornafjord, Iceland, but Lieuts. Lowell Smith and Leigh Wade were forced by dense fogs to turn back. Next day Lieutenant Smith made the flight all right, but Wade's machine was forced down by engine trouble when about half the distance had been traveled, and then was hopelessly wrecked during attempts to salvage it. Wade and his mechanic were taken aboard the cruiser Richmond, and it has been decided in Washington to send another plane to Pictou Harbor, Nova Scotia, so that they may continue the flight from there with the squadron. From Hornafjord the two planes still in commission flew to Reykjavik, capital of Iceland, 310 miles, in the face of a 50-mile wind and over land and water where a forced landing would have meant disaster and death. Their course from there takes them to Angmyssalik, Greenland, but ice conditions along the coast of Greenland are such that it was announced that the aviators might be compelled to wait in Reykjavik for a week.

THERE are indications that the LaFollette-Wheeler ticket will not get the unanimous support of organized labor by a long way, but it is considered formidable enough to occupy a major place in the strategy of both the Republicans and the Democrats. The former have adopted a policy of conceding nothing to LaFollette even in the several states of the middle Northwest which many have conceded to him. In these states the Coolidge leaders will make perhaps their hardest fight.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, added to his endorsement of the LaFollette-Wheeler ticket last week by further praise of the Wisconsin senator as the friend of organized labor, and made a lively attack on John W. Davis, Democratic Presidential candidate. He denied that any acts of Mr. Davis have shown him as friendly to the wage earner, and told how Mr. Davis last month sought secret interviews

with him and asked him to file with Gompers a "statement of questions in which labor is chiefly interested at this moment." All this, and more, was in a reply from Gompers to William B. Wilson, former secretary of labor, who had asked that the federation's executive council defer action on the proposed endorsement of LaFollette.

Matthew Woll, spokesman for Gompers, followed up this with a broadside directed at Charles G. Dawes, Republican vice-presidential candidate, whom he denounced for alleged anti-union activity and especially for his organization of the Minute Men of the Constitution. "This organization," said Woll, "has concerned itself chiefly fighting the organizations of labor and in upholding the right of judges to issue injunctions which have no warrant in law or in the Constitution, and which, as used in industrial disputes, order workers to refrain from doing, and order them not to do things which they have a lawful right to do."

Returns from the Oklahoma primaries at this time indicate that former Gov. J. C. Walton has won the Democratic nomination for senator over Congressman E. B. Howard. The latter was supported by the Ku Klux Klan and Walton says he will demand an investigation of alleged corruption by the Klan. W. B. Pine was nominated for senator by the Republicans.

MRS. ROSALIE EVANS, American widow of a British ranch owner in Mexico, who for many months made a determined fight to keep her great estate there from expropriation by the agrarians, has been murdered, probably by emissaries of the men who had been unable to get hold of her land. The British government, through the American State department, made upon the Mexican government the demands usual in such cases, and President Obregon ordered that the assassins be apprehended. It is now announced that the murderers, 17 in number, have been captured and jailed in Puebla. The incident, however, is not yet closed. Mrs. Evans' sister, wife of an American marine officer, has gone to Mexico to carry on the fight for retention of the estate.

Charles B. Warren has resigned as American ambassador to Mexico, and his successor will soon be appointed. Mr. Warren in his letter of resignation blamed the Wilson administration for much of our recent troubles with Mexico, and added that relations between the two countries have now been "readjusted to the satisfaction of both governments, and I feel that means have been found to protect American property and rights in Mexico, without offending the Mexican people or interfering in any way in her domestic policies and affairs."

MOST notable of the deaths of the week was that of Joseph Conrad, the eminent writer of sea tales, who passed away suddenly at his home in Bishopstbourne, England. Of Polish birth, he was a sailor for many years and began writing while serving as a sea captain. He wrote in English and was considered one of the foremost literary figures of the day.

Dr. Robert Grier Leconte of Philadelphia, internationally famed surgeon, committed suicide in his home, leaving a note justifying his act to financial troubles. He was a former president of the American Surgical Association, and during the war was a member of the advisory medical board for the American expeditionary forces.

SOME 5,000 delegates attended the national convention of the Knights of Columbus in New York last week. The pope sent his apostolic benediction in a letter. Bishop Mahoney of South Dakota in an address to the convention bitterly denounced the Klan and scored the conventions of both the great political parties for making "a concession of cowardice because of the fear that the quest for votes might suffer by an expression of opinion on the movement abroad that would eliminate Catholics from the privileges of citizenship and the emoluments of public life."

Tribute to the Legion
"CERTAINLY if any organization is in a position to recognize the value of mutual understanding between nations, it is the American Legion," declared William Mather Lewis, president of George Washington University, in an address on "Education for International Understanding" made before the National Educational Association at a recent meeting of that organization at Washington. President Mather continued: "The improved architecture in various parts of our nation, particularly in smaller communities, bears testimony to the effect which their stay in Europe had upon our soldiers. Likewise, the improved sanitary conditions in the reconstructed districts of France bear testimony to the lessons learned from our troops." In referring further to the Legion, the noted savant stated: "It seems to me that one who would not go to the defense of his government in its hour of danger has no right to enjoy its benefits in time of peace. The Legion has that right."

OBTAINS AID FOR MANY LEGION MEN

The national rehabilitation committee of the American Legion at Washington has thrown the spotlight on many little obscure dramas of the World War that for many seasons past have played to an unresponsive house, with the result that hundreds of disabled veterans, who of themselves were unable to obtain relief, are now on the road to health and happiness. There is the case of John Adams, disabled veteran, to whom the Legion extended a helping hand.

In June, 1918, John Adams enlisted at Pittsburgh, Pa., as a private in the infantry. The following October, while participating in bayonet drill, he got tangled up with that instrument and jabbed himself in the groin. He was bandaged up by one of the camp doctors. He got better and, though his side troubled him now and then he didn't take any particular pains to tell the army surgeons about it when he was examined for discharge, and consequently got by the mustering-out officers with a clear bill of health.

John went back to his pre-war work as a stationary engineer and carried on for some ten months. Then his old bayonet wound began to assert itself. He had to give up the struggle and filed a claim for compensation in December, 1919. He was sent by the veterans' bureau to a government hospital to be operated on several months later for gland trouble in his groin. Immediately following the operation he grew worse, until it became necessary to rate him as permanently and totally disabled, no service connection, however, being admitted.

From that time on John's life has been just one hospital after another—and John was still a very sick man. John had never been to school much, and had to depend upon others to lead him through the red-tape labyrinth that shut off help. One agency after another was lost in the maze. Then some one steered John onto the national rehabilitation committee of the American Legion. Things looked better from then on.

The Legion committee got the names of his comrades in the service, secured their affidavits affirming John's accident at camp; obtained the name and affidavit of the medical officer who treated John at camp, and finally got together the historical data necessary to establish the fact that the boy was hurt in the manner, on the date, at the place, just as he said.

But this was not enough. There was no mention of a bayonet stab anywhere in John's official papers in the War department. Therefore, John could not have been stabbed. He was still "out of luck" in so far as connecting his disability with service was concerned. John had by now been hospitalized continuously for four years and a half. He was ragged. He despaired—but not the Legion. Outside physicians and surgeons were called in. The government doctors were interviewed personally and finally, with every bit of evidence that could be secured from all sources, the case was placed before the director of the veterans' bureau at a special conference with Legion representatives.

With a few days John received a check for several thousand dollars from the United States veterans' bureau, covering the compensation he had gone without for so many years.

Demand Monument for First Killed in War

In Locust Hill cemetery, Evansville, Ind., lies the body of the first American soldier to lose his life in the World War. No imposing monument casts a protecting shadow over that grave; it is marked only by a small glass jar with a piece of paper inside bearing his name in faded letters "James Bethel Gresham."

The Everett Burdette post of the American Legion of Evansville is sponsoring a movement to raise funds to build a monument over this last resting place of the first doughboy to go "west." The chamber of commerce and other civic clubs and organizations are planning to support the movement. Gresham was honored with a state funeral when his body was returned from France.

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Relieves that over-eaten feeling and acid mouth.
Its 1-a-s-t-i-n-g flavor satisfies the craving for sweets.
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SPRINGLESS SHADES
Last Longer—Look Better

Mystery Present
"And how did my precious like the little present I made him with my very own hands?" cooed the sweet young thing to the object of her affections.
"It was lovely," replied the young man. "But there was one thing I should very much like to know, dear."
"And what is that, pet?"
"I want to know what your present was intended for," he answered, tactlessly. "My sister said it was a cushion. Mother thought it was a tobacco pouch, while I'm using it for a pen-wiper."
Now there's a coolness between them which no explanation can set right. —Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Exactly the Opposite.
Bill—"I hear you can't meet your creditors." Bob—"Can't meet 'em! Why, I can't dodge them!"
Kind words are the music of the world.—F. W. Faber.

Summer Find You Miserable?
It's hard to do one's work when every day brings morning lameness, throbbing backache, and a dull, tired feeling. If you suffer thus, why not find the cause? Likely it's your kidneys. Headaches, dizziness and kidney irregularities may give further proof that your kidneys need help. Don't risk neglect! Use Doan's Pills—a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys. Thousands have been helped by Doan's. They should help you. Ask your neighbor!
A North Carolina Case
S. T. Paul, supt. of brick yard, 730 W. 3rd St., Washington, N. C., says: "My back bothered me and when I stooped I had a hurting across my kidneys. My kidneys acted irregularly and the secretions were cloudy and pained in passage. A few boxes of Doan's Pills, however, made me well again."

DOAN'S PILLS
60c
STIMULANT DIURETIC TO THE KIDNEYS
Foster-Milburn Co., Mfg. Chem., Buffalo, N. Y.

Stops Eczema
Relieves the inflammation, itching and irritation, soothes and softens the skin and leaves it smooth and spotless.

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The complexion's best friend. 60c at your druggist's or from the SHUPTRINE CO., SAVANNAH, GA.

FLEAS
Bee Brand
INSECT POWDER
It kills them!
Bee Brand Insect Powder won't stain or harm anything except insects. Household sizes, 15c and 35c—other sizes 70c and \$1.25, at your druggist or grocer.
McCORMICK & CO. Baltimore, Md.

When Baby Frets
from teething, feverishness, cold, colic or stomach and bowel irregularities there is nothing that will give it quicker relief than
DR. THORNTON'S
EASY TEETHER
A famous baby's specialist's prescription, successfully used for 15 years. A sweet powder that children like—takes the place of castor oil. Contains no opiates or harmful drugs. Package, 25c, at your druggist. If it fails to help, your money refunded.