



1—Princeton Battle monument dedicated by President Harding at Princeton, N. J. 2—Young America celebrating Flag day, a scene repeated everywhere throughout the land. 3—Drumhead election of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company on Boston Common.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Big Row Over Sale of Liquor on Vessels Controlled by the Shipping Board.

DRYS AND WETS BOTH ANGRY

Controversy May Hamper Ship Subsidy Legislation—European Experts Meet at The Hague—Russia is Recalcitrant—American Federation of Labor in Convention.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

"BIGGEST bootlegger in the world" is what they are calling Uncle Sam these days—and just because alcoholic beverages are sold on passenger vessels owned and controlled by the government, outside the three-mile limit.

The storm of controversy, which has its center in Washington, is amusing to the people generally, but it is a mighty serious affair for Chairman Lasker and the other members of the United States shipping board, who are trying to compete with the passenger liners of other nations. And it is likely to be equally serious for those who favor and are trying to pass ship subsidy legislation.

Prohibition, like politics, makes strange bedfellows. United in the attack on Chairman Lasker's policy are the Anti-Saloon league, the dry leaders in congress, the Association Against Prohibition and such eminent wets as the men of the Busch family, brewers of St. Louis. The Busch men, indeed, started the row by letters written while on a shipping board vessel on which drinks were sold, openly and at moderate prices. Their wail, of course, is directed against a policy that prevents their brewing and selling beer while it permits the selling of German and English beer on government-owned ships.

The Association Against Prohibition insists that the Volstead act be enforced to the limit, in the hope and expectation that it will thus be proved so unpopular that it will be rescinded. Wayne R. Wheeler, counsel for the Anti-Saloon league, reiterates the league's position concerning the three-mile limit, holding that liquor cannot legally be sold on American vessels anywhere; but he says the Busch attack is "simply an effort to discredit prohibition and create sentiment for the sale of beer," and he thinks the shipping board can take care of itself. Prohibition Commissioner Haynes admits there has been a difference of opinion as to whether the Volstead act applies to vessels outside the three-mile limit. That is does not so apply is held by counsel for the shipping board, according to Mr. Lasker, and he adds:

"Both from the standpoint of legal right and from the standpoint of the life and security of our national merchant marine the shipping board has permitted, and will continue to permit, the serving of liquor on its ships, so long as foreign ships are allowed to enter and depart from our shores exercising that privilege."

IN CONGRESS the results of the controversy may be more serious because, as has been said already, the ship subsidy legislation is likely to get mixed up in the tangle. Senator Willis of Ohio, Republican, and one of the most ardent dry leaders, said it was about time for the "prohibition navy" to turn its guns on the American merchant marine, and that the ship subsidy bill about to come up offered an excellent and timely legislative vehicle for action to end the sale of liquor on ships operated by the government.

Senator Jones of Washington, who is just as arid as Senator Willis, but who is also chairman of the commerce committee, made energetic protest against the Ohioan's proposal. He declared that the prohibition issue would complicate seriously the ship subsidy legislation and imperil its success. This is also the opinion of leading Democrats in the lower house, where they are gleefully getting ready to offer amendments to the subsidy

measure providing that subsidies shall not be paid to shipowners who sell liquor on American ships outside the three-mile limit.

So long as Mr. Lasker is able to maintain his position—that an American ship is not American territory after it passes the three mile limit—thousands of thirsty and grateful Americans will patronize the shipping board vessels. If and when he is driven from that position, the thirsty American travelers will transfer their patronage to ships that fly some other flag than the Stars and Stripes.

PRESIDENT HARDING is so insistent on the passage of the ship subsidy bill, which has been re-drafted by the house committee on merchant marine, that he has warned congress its failure in this respect will certainly lead him to call an immediate extraordinary session. The President has also let congress know that in his opinion the tariff is the most important matter before it, and that it should have undivided attention until it is disposed of. Then, and not until then, he thinks the soldiers' bonus bill should be taken up. McCumber and other senators who are pushing the bonus legislation showed a disposition to disregard this advice from the White House and went ahead with plans for sidetracking the tariff in favor of the bonus this week. They believe the latter measure can be put through without a long debate.

FLAG DAY was observed generally throughout the country and among the celebrations was one especially worthy of note. This was in historic Fort Mifflin where was unveiled the monument erected by congress to Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner." The handsome shaft stands near the spot where floated the Flag while Key was writing his immortal lines. President Harding delivered a graceful dedicatory address.

ONCE more the European experts are gathered together to determine the best method of dealing with Russia and accomplishing the regeneration of the nations suffering from the effects of the World war. This time they are at The Hague, and for the present no representatives of Russia and of Germany are admitted. When a plan has been settled on, the soviet government will be asked to send delegates to take part in pourparlers, beginning June 20.

First the attitudes of Great Britain and France must be harmonized. At present these are diametrically opposed. The British want Europe to forget the war; to do away with international debts; to conciliate the vanquished states and make concessions to them; to jolly soviet Russia; and generally to base the new Europe largely on economic interests and compel the smaller states to enter into agreements accordingly. The French, as desirous as the British for peace and stable conditions, believe the war cannot be forgotten; and that international obligations should be fulfilled as far as possible. They want the new order maintained by physical force and the alliances re-enforced and gradually extended to include all of Europe. As for Russia, they insist, as they did at Genoa, that suitable guarantees must be supplied by the soviet government, and the memorandum of May 11 withdrawn before official relations are renewed.

It is probable that a proposal will be made to Russia that a commission be permitted to investigate economic condition there. If they maintain their present attitude, this will likely be rejected. The bolshevik leaders are quite unyielding, asserting that their attitude at The Hague will be the same as at Genoa, and that the only possible concessions to foreign capital will be on the basis of the recently enacted laws governing private property. Their publicity man, Karl Radek, said the conference at The Hague would prove a hindrance rather than a help, and continued:

"If we are not to consider the declarations of Hoover and Hughes and the memorandum of Poincare as empty threats, what they ask before the pourparlers with Russia is Russia's withdrawal of the memorandum of May 11 in which the principal position of Russia was expressed.

"The Russian government is not in such a low position as to allow itself

to be treated with contempt either by France or even the United States, without whose economic co-operation the economies of the Russian state cannot be re-established. By her famine relief America has gained some sympathy in Russia, which she is going to forfeit if she wishes to play the role of dictator toward Russia by forcing upon her such base demands. "Despite her poverty, Russia will enter into relations with foreign countries only on the basis of mutual esteem."

What a strange inversion of ideas in that allusion to America and the famine relief!

NECESSARILY the German reparations question will intrude itself in the present conference, and the friends of France are hoping that she will present a definite plan in this regard. Germany has paid the June installment, but cynically says, as to the sums due in July and thereafter, "there is no likelihood that we can pay them, and what are you going to do about it?"

Austria is attracting more sympathy than any other of the former enemy states, for obvious reasons. Her rulers are calling for material aid, which they say must be extended to save the country from bolshevism. Already France has agreed to make a large loan to Austria.

CHILE and Peru, through their representatives sent to Washington, have spent a month in futile attempts to reach a basis for settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute, and now they have asked Secretary of State Hughes to help them. It is understood that he will not act officially as a formal arbitrator, but in an individual capacity in the role of a conciliator.

CUBA is in a mess again, owing to the delay of President Zayas in carrying out the pledges made to General Crowder to rid the government of alleged graft. The cabinet has resigned in order to aid the President in carrying out the desired reforms. Some members of the Cuban congress are talking of impeaching Zayas. The American government is watching developments closely, but is hopeful that intervention under the terms of the Platt amendment will not be necessary.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, in session in Cincinnati, once more turned down the idea of the "one big union" plan, which Gompers and his supporters have so far successfully combated. The Chicago Federation of Labor was leading in the effort to put over an amalgamation of allied unions so that there would be only one union in each industry. The delegates to the convention decided that the whole force of the federation shall be directed toward the elimination of child labor in the United States, a crusade in which they will find few to oppose them outside of the southern states. They also adopted a resolution declaring that the ship subsidy bill should be condemned as inimical to the public interests and destructive to the nation's hopes and aspirations for sea power. In an address to the convention Senator La Follette of Wisconsin made a warm attack on the Supreme court and some of its recent decisions. He proposed an amendment to the Constitution denying the power of lower courts to set aside a federal law as unconstitutional, and providing for the nullification of any such decision by the Supreme court by re-enactment of the statute.

IRELAND'S dall elections took place Friday, but at this writing no returns have been received. The wind-up of the campaign and the vigorous measures of the British soldiery served to quiet somewhat the warfare on the Ulster border, but there were daily outrages in Belfast, including an incendiary fire that destroyed a large block of business houses.

In London the constitution of the Irish Free State, as revised, was made public. It places the relation between Ireland and the empire on the same basis as Canada and the other dominions. The instrument is quite up to date, including female suffrage, proportional representation and the referendum and initiative. Free schools and freedom of religion are provided for.

PLANS IN MAKING FOR ROAD WORK

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT HAS NUMBER OF ROAD AND BRIDGE PROJECTS.

WILL ASK FOR BIDS SOON

Plans for Large Bridge Over Ashley River Near Charleston Being Mapped Out.

Columbia. Several road and bridge projects are being planned by the state highway department in conjunction with the counties and bids are to be asked within a short time.

Charleston county is planning an extension of King street coming out of the city toward Columbia to connect with the main Charleston-Columbia road. This extension will run from the city limits to a point about three miles out to connect with the Meeting street road. It will give the other outlet from Charleston to the main mountain and sea highway. Federal aid will likely be applied to the project, which will include an overhead bridge over a number of railroad tracks out of Charleston.

Pickens county is planning a continuation of the mountain road from Reedy Cove to the North Charleston line to connect with Brevard and other Tarheel points. Bids are to be asked for within a short time. The stretch of road will be heavy construction.

Greenville county is working to have the Jones Gap highway constructed within a short time. The highway department is making plans for this road now. It will run from Travelers Rest via Caesar's Head toward the North Carolina line, being 10.2 miles long. This road will give Greenville county another outlet into the mountainous resort country of North Carolina.

The highway department, in cooperation with the Charleston sanitary and drainage commission, is designing plans for a bridge over the Ashley river out of Charleston. The proposed structure will cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000. It will connect Charleston with the road to the Savannah river bridge.

Harvey Endorses State Fair Plan.

Governor Harvey has endorsed the plan to build a home for the fair which will help put the annual show on a par with the largest state fair. He expressed his approval in a letter to R. M. Cooper, Jr., president of the fair society.

Governor Harvey is much interested in seeing the state fair put on a larger scale, and in his communication to Mr. Cooper gives some details of his ideas on what a fair should be.

"It is with keen interest that I note through the public press of the plans of yourself and associates to house our state fair in a home in keeping with its progress and educational value and one fitting the dignity and richness of our great state," said Governor Harvey. "Fairs and expositions are barometers of the progressive spirit of a people. They mirror advancement; their exhibits depict not only the fruits of effort agriculturally and commercially, but they serve to inspire our people."

Bequest to Carolina.

The bequest of \$5,000 left the University of South Carolina under the will of A. Tracy Hardin, vice-president of the New York Central railroad, who died recently, will be used to endow a scholarship, according to Dr. W. S. Currell, president of the university.

Mr. Hardin was a graduate of the university in the class of 1894 and during his life took an active interest in the institution.

The terms of the scholarship have yet to be worked out, Dr. Currell said, and it will not be taken up by the university faculty until the bequest is made available some time this summer. The scholarship will bear the name of Mr. Hardin.

Governor Addresses Club.

Gov. Wilson G. Harvey in a stirring address before the Men's club of the Washington Street Methodist church, said that the people of South Carolina want a good governor, but added, "Are you worthy of a good governor? Ask yourselves that question." The executive touched upon law obedience, the placing of responsibility for the execution of sentences upon the governor and the Sunday sessions of the legislature.

Road Bill Passes.

The \$50,000 federal aid to highways bill has passed both houses of congress according to advices received by the state highway department. Under the terms of the new measure South Carolina will get \$700,000 of the aid from the federal government for the fiscal year beginning July 1, the entire amount to be available on the first of next month.

The bill appropriates \$65,000,000 for 1924 and \$75,000,000 for 1925, according to the information furnished the highway department.

Hygiene Board Holds Meeting.

The advisory board of the state bureau of child hygiene held a full and interesting meeting in the office of the state board of health. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss plans for the expansion of the program for the development of the Sheppard-Towner work. Two additional baby nurses, Misses Ruth Moore and Laura Blackburn, have been secured. One of these will develop the baby program and the other will have under her supervision the midwifery work of the state and will endeavor to see that all midwives are registered, and that they receive and carry out the instructions of the state board of health.

Dr. William Weston of Columbia made a motion disapproving baby contests, which motion was approved by the board. The reasons given for this disapproval were that baby contests bring out only the best babies of a community and are of no educational value to the mother.

Dr. R. E. Seibels of Columbia was elected a member of the board and also appointed as special adviser for the development of midwifery and maternity work.

A resolution was passed to the effect that wherever county hospitals already exist or are being contemplated obstetric and nursery departments be added.

A committee, composed of Dr. J. A. Hayne, Mrs. Ruth Dodd and Dr. W. P. Cornell, was appointed to get out two bulletins, one on maternity and infancy and the other on baby welfare. These bulletins will furnish general rather than specific information.

Dr. Hayne said that the object of the Sheppard-Towner bill was for the protection of mothers and infants by educating the public to tax itself in order to protect mothers and infants.

Mrs. Dodd proposed a resolution to instruct nurses, when planning baby conferences, to present first the matter to the county medical society and to ask this organization to appoint some local man to assist the nurses in the examination of the babies. If it is not possible for a local man to give his time, then the county medical association should invite some baby specialist in to assist the nurses in these counties.

The members of the board present at the meeting were: Dr. E. A. Hines of Seneca, chairman; Dr. R. M. Politzer of Charleston, Dr. Ashley Mood of Sumter, Dr. W. P. Cornell of Columbia, Dr. William Weston of Columbia and Mrs. Ruth A. Dodd of Columbia.

Commission Plans Hearing.

Atlantic Coast Line trains, No. 53 and No. 69, operated between Columbia and Sumter, will be continued in operation until a hearing can be held by the state railroad commission on the petition of the railroad company to discontinue the two trains, according to the announcement of Frank W. Shealy, chairman of the commission. The two trains were advertised by the railroad company to be taken off, but protests from both Columbia and Sumter brought the issuance of orders by the commission preventing the discontinuance of the trains until a hearing could be had. The commission's schedule, Mr. Shealy said, is now filled for the next three weeks and the proposed hearing, he said, can not therefore be held until nearly a month. "The Atlantic Coast Line railroad has been notified of the hearing and ordered to continue the trains in operation until further orders."

No. 68 and No. 69 are local trains running only between Columbia and Sumter and if the railroad establishes the fact that they are not carrying sufficient traffic to warrant their operation it is practically certain that they will be discontinued. The two trains, the company also contends, duplicate the service offered by other Atlantic Coast Line trains and their discontinuance will therefore work no serious hardship upon the public.

Harvey Speaks in Asheville.

Asheville, N. C. (Special).—Addresses by Gov. Wilson G. Harvey of South Carolina and Gov. Cameron Morrison of North Carolina, depicting the time honored words of the governor of North Carolina and the governor of South Carolina, with both pleading for a closer bond between the people of the "two greatest states in the union," was an outstanding feature of the closing day of the South Carolina Bankers' association.

The election of officers was the main business of the day. Charles L. Cobb of Rock Hill was elected president. He advances from the office of vice president and has presided over the annual convention in the absence of the retiring president, E. P. Grice, of Charleston.

Robert I. Woodside of Greenville was elected vice president, and James H. Craig of Anderson will continue as secretary and treasurer of the organization. Judge B. Hart Voss of Orangeburg was reelected to the office of attorney, and retiring President Grice on the executive committee at large.

Cotton Growers Given Charter.

The South Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative association, an eleemosynary organization, was chartered by the secretary of state. The association was chartered under the terms of an act passed by the legislature in 1921, entitled "An act to promote and further cooperative marketing."

The declarants are listed as follows: E. W. Evans, J. Wade Drake, J. S. Craig, J. P. McNair, B. F. Williamson, A. V. Bethea, R. C. Hamer, A. R. Johnston, L. D. Jennings, J. E. Johnson and H. A. Kammer.

GAINS 8 POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS' TIME

Dyspepsia Entirely Overcome and She Eats, Sleeps and Feels Better Than in Years, Says Boston Resident.

"I have actually gained eight pounds in two weeks' time and am now eating better, sleeping better and feeling better than I have in three or four years," said Mrs. Celesta Fell, 32 Prince street, Boston, Mass., recently, in telling of the great benefits she has derived from the use of Tanlac.

"My stomach was in such a bad fix before I took Tanlac that I did not dare eat much of anything, for if I did I would have so much pain and distress from indigestion that I felt like I was going to die. I was so run down and weak from lack of nourishment that I could not do my housework."

"I was so nervous I couldn't keep still during the day nor sleep at night. I can see now if it had not been for Tanlac I would have had to give up entirely. I am now feeling strong and healthy and all the credit belongs to Tanlac."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.

Censure, like charity, should begin at home.

The empty vessel makes the greatest sound.

Advertisement for Bell's Indigestion Cure, featuring the product name and benefits for indigestion.

JUST DRAGGED SO WEAKENED

Florida Lady Was in a Miserable Condition, But Says She Found Cardul Helpful, and Got Well.

Blountstown, Fla.—In explaining how she found Cardul so helpful during change of life, Mrs. Ella M. Bailey, of this place, said:

"I became so weakened it was an effort for me to get around. I knew what was the matter, but I felt like I couldn't get up."

"I just dragged, and I certainly was nervous. I was so restless I could not sit down long—yet so weak I couldn't get about. It is a most miserable and such a helpless feeling."

"I would get depressed and out of heart."

"I began to feel, after I had used Cardul, that I was no use to try to get up. It is all wrong, for it makes me worse."

"I had heard of Cardul, and thought it might strengthen me. A neighbor had used it with good results."

"I took one bottle (of Cardul), then I saw I wasn't so nervous, so kept it up."

"Gradually the nervousness left me. I began to eat and sleep better. Was soon well, and all right."

"Cardul did wonders for me, and I certainly do recommend it."

Thousands of other women have written, to tell of the beneficial results obtained by taking Cardul, and to recommend it to others.

Cardul has stood the test of extensive use, for more than forty years, in the treatment of troubles common to women.

Good druggists, everywhere, sell Cardul, the woman's tonic. Try it.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE FOR THE FEET

Sprinkle one or two Allen's Foot-Ease powders in the Foot-Ease and soak the feet. It takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions and aching feet. Then for lasting comfort, shake Allen's Foot-Ease into your shoes. It takes the friction from the shoe, rests the feet and makes walking a delight. Always use it for dancing parties and to break in new shoes. Over One Million Five Hundred Thousand pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by our Army and Navy during the war.

In a Pinch, Use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

Shave, Bathe and Shampoo with one Soap.—Cuticura

Hay Fever and Catarrh Sufferers Get quick, lasting relief by using—No-POLLEN Guaranteed Money refund if it fails FREE TRIAL BOTTLE. Ask your druggist or No-POLLEN CO., 19 Opera Pl., CINCINNATI, O.

Mitchell Eye Salve For SORE EYE

AVOID dropping in drops from a bottle. Mitchell's Eye Salve is a safe, effective remedy for all eye troubles. It is sold by all druggists and is the favorite for safety razor shaving.