



## Mid-Summer Clearance of Manhattan Shirts

Men, here's the event you've been waiting for—the semi-annual clearance of Manhattan shirts in which you may buy any Manhattan shirt at a substantial saving.

There is a complete range of sizes and variety of patterns but not too many of them—so you'd better get yours early. Stock up too, for prices are lower than those for Fall.

\$3.00 values	\$2.15
\$3.50 values	\$2.85
\$4.00 values	\$3.15
\$5.00 values	\$2.85

## Winsberg's "The Quality Shop"

### DEBTS OF ALLIES MAY BE HELD UP

#### MELLON FEELS MORALLY BOUND TO CARRY OUT PREVIOUS AGREEMENTS

Washington, July 20.—Commitments made by his predecessors for the settlement of both principal and interest of the \$11,000,000 foreign indebtedness to the United States may make him "morally obligated" to abide by any "understanding" they may have had with foreign governments, Secretary of Treasury Mellon indicated today when he reappeared before the senate finance committee.

Negotiations were entered into by a representative of the British treasury by former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Rathbone, Secretary Mellon and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Wadsworth disclosed, which resulted in:

1. An agreement being reached in May, 1920, whereby payment of the principal and accrued interest due from Great Britain was to be spread over a period of 25 years, and as a result of which agreement the American government was to make no demand on the British government for either principal or interest until the negotiations for the funding of the British government had been completed.

2. An understanding was also reached whereby payment of accrued interest due from Great Britain was to be spread over a period of twelve years—onethirtieth the first, second and third years, one-fifteenth the fourth year, and the balance during the remaining eight years.

No payment of principal or interest, under either the agreement of "understanding," was to start "until the beginning of the British fiscal year in 1922," Mr. Wadsworth explained.

### LIGGETT AND WIFE NEW YORK BEAUTY SEPARATED, REPORT

#### DRESSMAKERS' SUIT FOR \$2, 500 REVEALS DISCORD IN BANKER'S FAMILY

New York, July 20.—Whispers among members of society recently that John E. Leggett, the millionaire banker, and his beautiful wife have separated seemed to receive a definite confirmation today.

That the couple, whose marriage on May 8, 1914 created a sensation, are not in harmony was revealed in a suit brought against Mrs. Leggett by Hattie Carnegie, Inc., dressmakers, for \$2,500.

The sum was asked in payment for crosses, capes and hats purchased by Mrs. Leggett in June and July, 1920. Mr. Leggett was born in St. Louis, the son of Mrs. Laura L. Hill, widow

of the former governor of Maine. His father was one of the famous tobacco Leggettes of St. Louis and left a fortune estimated at several millions.

Mr. Leggett is 35 years old and is a director in a number of railroad and steamship companies. He is also a member of the New York Yacht, Metropolitan and other clubs. He is a graduate of the University of Maine.

### Southern Pine Notes

New Orleans, La., July 19.—The exportation of Southern Pine through Southern ports, according to compilations made by the Southern Pine association, continues to decline, and the June exports of 8,485,105 feet are the lowest record, with the exception of February of this year, since April, 1919.

For a period of five years prior to the beginning of the war, Southern Pine shipments through Southern ports averaged one and a quarter billion feet, and in 1913 almost reached a billion and a half. Each year of the war, however, saw a considerable drop of in the amount of pine exported, until 1918, when only one and a half million feet were shipped.

After the armistice, exports showed a decided tendency to climb to their former heights, in 1920 raising to nearly three quarters of a billion feet but apparently the adverse exchange conditions now affecting manufacturers of all American commodities in their efforts to capture foreign business, under which buyers are obliged to pay two and three times as much for merchandise purchased in the United States as elsewhere, are making themselves likewise felt in the lumber industry, with the result that this year has been seen decreased rather than continued increasing activity in the foreign market. Unless shipments abroad pick up considerably in the fall, 1920 will witness the exportation of less than two thirds of the amount of Southern Pine shipped through ports last year.

A. G. T. Moore, Director of Cut-over lands of the Southern Pine association, left New Orleans Tuesday night to attend the Southern Forestry congress, to be held in Atlanta July 20-22.

Mr. Moore will take part in the discussion of the various forestry problems before the country, and will acquaint the delegates with the attitude of Southern Pine manufacturers in the matter of reforestation.

The second series of special bulletins being issued by the Southern Pine Association on various features covering the work of salement of Southern Pine, deals with the experience of carpenter over a period of

## POISON TO KILL INSECT ENEMIES

Destructive insect pests give the gardener or farmer a fight from the time he puts his seed into the ground until the crops are ready for market. Left alone, they would devour every useful plant in the garden. The successful gardener is the one who studies the habits of these pests, learns the means of combating them, and keeps at it.

The gardener who starts with clean soil has done much to keep out insects and diseases. Many diseases and insects live over winter in the soil, and one of the best ways to avoid trouble is to plant each vegetable in a different part of the garden every year. Some of the worst garden troubles are brought in on roots of plants; consequently, in buying plants of any kind one should be sure they are healthy and free from insects.

Use Some Kind of Poison  
In spite of the best precautions, insects will attack healthy plants. The principal measures effective against them are various kinds of poison, generally applied as a spray or as a poison bait, in the form of bran mixtures. The kind of poison to be used depends upon the insect's method of feeding. Some bite and chew the leaves and other parts of the plants, and these are best destroyed by arsenical stomach poisons, such as Paris green, arsenate of lead, and arsenate of lime. Of these arsenate of lead is the best and safest for general use, and also adheres better to the foliage. Paris green is likely to burn some plants, such as beans, seriously if not carefully applied, but on account of its long use can be obtained at every drug store and seed house.

Sucking insects, or those which puncture the skin of the leaf and feed upon its sap, are combated with contact poisons, sprayed or otherwise applied on the bugs, such as nicotine sulphate and kerosene emulsion. Where these are applied as a spray it is often desirable to mix them with Bordeaux mixture to prevent various fungous troubles.

The most destructive garden plant enemy, and one which made its appearance within the last half of the Nineteenth century, is the common Colorado potato beetle, known to farmers as the potato bug. This potato beetle passes the winter in the ground and emerges early in the spring, so that he is on hand when the first potato leaves begin to push through the ground.

Easily Destroyed by Poison  
An arsenical may be applied dry, mixed with 10 to 20 parts cheap dry flour or hydrated lime and dusted on, preferably when the dew is on, by means of guns or blowers, so as to cover the plants and leave as little as possible. The application must be repeated as often as new larvae hatch. A spray is generally preferred. It is prepared by mixing the arsenical with water or Bordeaux mixture at the rate of one pound of poison to 50 gallons of the liquid. A small quantity of quicklime in the mixture will prevent scorching the leaves.

Arsenate of lead is sold in either dry or paste and should be mixed at the rate of one pound of paste or one-half pound dry powder to 15 or 25 gallons of water or Bordeaux mixture. Two or three sprayings will ordinarily suffice for the spring brood and the same number should be applied for the second and third generations. Both insecticides are deadly poisons and should be kept away from children. The spray will also prevent injury by the potato flea-beetles.

thirty years in the use of Southern pine.

George A. Demarcay, a carpenter and cabinet maker, tells of the adaptability of southern pine from the making of toys and playthings to the support of huge walls and roofs of buildings in the form of trusses and girders.

Starting with an underpinning of southern pine, Mr. Demarcay shows the ease with which the whole structure could be erected to and including the roof with this one species of wood, without leaving out one item. Pine can be used for practically every part of the house, and on that part which has the severest use, the floor, and for which a material must be chosen which will not only withstand the impact of heels but must also withstand the weight of furniture, piano casters, etc., this universal wood has proven that it has sufficient toughness and has shown itself to be superior to even some hardwoods for this use.

Mr. Demarcay unhesitatingly recommends southern pine as the best all-purpose lumber commercially manufactured in this or any other country.

The exhibit of the Southern Pine association of real estate boards, held July 14 in Chicago, attracted wide attention and brought many requests for the literature and plan albums distributed by the association. The exhibit was used in connection with a paper by King H. Pullen, trade extension manager, regarding the selling helps of the association.

## Enormous Lock Links Lake and River at New Orleans

Putting to work at least a part of the great torrent of water the Mississippi pours past New Orleans every day, giving some of those waters a new outlet into the Gulf of Mexico, and providing the Louisiana port with nearly 12 miles of new landlocked harbor frontage, the Inner Harbor and Navigation canal, constructed and owned by the state of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans, was dedicated May 2, during the annual convention of the Mississippi Valley association.

The completion and successful operation of this lock accomplishes a piece of engineering which many experts declared impossible. The comparatively newly made land of the Mississippi delta, the numerous "potholes" of quicksand which have brought disaster to other heavy building attempts alongside the Father of Waters, and the great pressure of 22 feet of water in the river above the level of the canal, at high-water periods, combined to give the engineers of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans a task second to none in the New World, save only in the locks of the Panama canal. The river will not be turned into the canal until this fall, owing to the summer high stage of water in the river, but the canal itself, with the exception of the lock, is now in use.

The Inner Harbor and Navigation canal, which is costing \$10 for every man, woman, and child in Louisiana, or approximately \$25,000,000, connects the Mississippi river with Lake Pontchartrain, running five and one-half miles across the lower business section of the city of New Orleans. The canal is 300 ft. wide at the top, 150 ft. wide at the bottom and 30 ft. deep at low tide in the Gulf of Mexico, with which it is connected through Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne. The entrance to Lake Pontchartrain is at tide level in the Gulf of Mexico, but, as these two lakes have an average depth of only eight or nine feet, large shipping must come in and also go out of the canal through the lock, which, therefore, becomes the key to the entire canal, federal government engineers having reported unfavorably on a project to dredge a 35-ft. channel across Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne and Mississippi Sound, to deep water in Ship Island Pass, on the Gulf of Mexico.

This massive lock stands 2,000 ft. inside the levee which protects New Orleans from the rise of the waters of the Mississippi. Access to the lock is given through a channel, cut through this levee, at a downstream angle, 2,000 ft. long 300 ft. wide at the top, 150 ft. wide at the bottom, and weighing 400 tons, and operated, as 30 ft. deep at low water in the Mississippi river. Two steel gates, each is all the lock machinery, by electricity, hold out the thousands of tons of water constantly pressing against them during the several months of high water in the Mississippi, or admit these waters to drop ships into the canal more than a score of feet below.

The lock is 1,020 ft. long, 160 ft. wide, and 68 ft. high, outside measurements. This height puts the top of the lock 6 ft. above the highest stage of the Mississippi river ever recorded at New Orleans. The inside measurements are 640 ft. long, 75 ft. wide, and a depth of water over the sill of 30 ft. at mean low water in the Gulf of Mexico.

The floor of this lock is laid 45 ft. below the surface of the surrounding ground, on 14,000 piles from 60 to 80 ft. in length, or approximately 140 miles of piling.

Completed, as it stands today, the lock will handle ships up to 20,000 tons, larger than any which come in to the Gulf ports, or are likely to seek entry there for many years. The machinery of the lock is operated entirely by electricity, the operator sitting in front of a switch-board which is a miniature replica of the lock, with indicators showing him at all times the position of the gates, the height of the water, and the progress of ships through the lock. Though this switch-board is located in a building several hundred feet from the lock, the operator could not have a better view of the entire workings even if he were hovering in an airplane above the big concrete box he controls. This switch-board is patterned after those in use on the locks on the Panama Canal and is the only similar switch-board in the world.—By Robert Morgan, in the August Popular Mechanics Magazine.

The Race  
Griggs: I repeat, the race is not always to the swift!  
Brigs: Right! The hare gets in the soup as often as the turtle!—Cartoons Magazine.

He: Don't you think I ought to exercise my mind more?  
She: Yes! Why not take it outside?—Cartoons Magazine.  
It seems quite strange, as such things go.  
No matter what the tint,  
The girls who dress in calico  
So seldom get in print.  
—Cartoons Magazine.

## MIDSUMMER MADNESS



### Forest Detective

Incendiarism—man started fires—is one of the evils with which the government forest rangers have to contend throughout the many national forests. One does not think of the average forest ranger as a detective, but that these employees of Uncle Sam are clever sleuths is impressively indicated by the remarkable records they have made during the last three years in running to earth and convicting rascals, rogues, and careless hunters, campers, and tourists who have been responsible for man-started fires in the national forests. Fire-warning signposts are placed throughout the government timberlands and the attention of campers, hunters, and fishermen is especially directed to the absolute necessity for extinguishing camp fires before they break camp or move to a new location.

The forest rangers and special investigators of the department of agriculture have become very adept at locating the manner in which incendiary fires were started, and in tracking the guilty parties to cover. In these detective activities, they make use of water-glass casts as well as impressions made by the use of dental plaster, plaster of Paris, and ordinary cement, in making models of the foot tracks, etherotain shrub tracks of either man or beast. They carefully collect and preserve all articles found around the abandoned camp fire or point where the forest fire started which permanently may be examined for finger prints. They search for unburned matches, the charred remains of the man-started fires, lens, and other mediums used for kindling the flames.

It was in 1918 that the pioneer arson squad of Uncle Sam's forest service was organized for the prevention of incendiary fires in the forests to California and Nevada. Previous to the inception of the detective service, anywhere from 150 to 300 incendiary fires occurred annually in

the national forests of California. Last year—the third year that the "Sherlock Holmes" of the forest primal were on the job—the number of incendiary fires were reduced to 28, and there is every evidence that shortly the fires of human origin will be of negligible importance.

The mountain custom of always shoeing horses with ready-made shoes has resulted in several malicious fire starters being tracked to their lairs and ultimately tried, convicted, fined, and imprisoned. In each of these instances, the offenders rode horses which had been shod with sharp calks so that it was easy for the forest sleuths to follow their trail. Human footprints—in innumerable cases—have led to discovery and ultimate conviction and punishment. In some instances it was a worn heel, or turned-over toe on the shoe or boot, which led to identification; in other instances, hobnails, peculiar patterns of rubber heels, abnormalities of foot conformation, or other peculiarities of the foot tracks, were responsible for the location and arrest of the vandals. Peculiarities in the foot marks of the horse, mule, or burro ridden by the incendiary have as often aided in the trailing and discovery of the culprit. In one instance a lost handkerchief with a distinctive laundry mark was found near the scene of a fire. Through the laundry number, the owner of the handkerchief and originator of the fire was finally found. The peculiar tread, makes, and tracks of automobile tires have also often facilitated the work.—By George H. Dacy in the August Popular Mechanics Magazine.

### PROGRAMS FOR SHORT COURSE ARE READY

Programs have been printed and are being distributed for the eighth annual boys and girls short course which will be held at the Louisiana State University July 28 to August 3, inclusive. Separate schedules have been arranged for the boys and girls

Carload of Hogs Assured  
Marksville, La., July.—My carload of hogs for club shipment in November is assured, writes F. A. Swann, county agent of Avoyelles parish. But in order that there be no doubt whatever, I am getting a few extra hogs. Most of my club members will run their hogs on permanent pasture this summer and will turn pigs on velvet beans this fall, and will harden off with corn. This method will greatly reduce the cost of pork and will enable members to put extra good hogs on the market. Trees are being budded now and more will be budded in August. The agent with the assistance of a progressive farmer will bud Satsuma oranges on trifoliata stock.

RESIDENCE FOR RENT  
Residence for rent in center of city. For terms and location apply to Frank S. Garbo, Opelousas, La. Jun 11 tf.

as the courses of study outlined for them are along different subjects.

The program for the girls includes demonstrations and practical work in bread making, gardening, poultry dairy, health, home ornamentation judging and canning, while the boys program contains lessons in corn, cotton, pigs, calves, soils, cattle judging, orcharding and handicraft. Health lessons will also be given.

Special arrangements have been made for trips to the site of land where the greater agricultural school is to be built. In order to make these visits as instructive as possible the children will be taken down in different groups.

The programs give space to number of amusements which have been planned for the club children. Along this line is swimming, in the community club pool, automobile rides over the city and the surrounding country moving pictures, band concert, parade and games of various sorts.

It is expected that 800 children will attend the short courses.

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BECAUSE we put the utmost quality into this one brand. Camels are as good as it's possible for skill, money and lifelong knowledge of fine tobaccos to make a cigarette.

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Such things do not improve the smoke any more than premiums or coupons. And remember—you must pay their extra cost or get lowered quality.

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