

**BAPTISTS MEET ONE DAY LATER**

**Dr. McGlothlin's Suggestion Meets With Favor. No Sunday Traveling.**

Washington, May 15.—Date of the 1921 meeting was changed from Wednesday, May 11, to Thursday, May 12, by the Southern Baptist convention late today upon the suggestion of Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, president of Furman university, Greenville, S. C., in order that messengers coming from a distance to attend the convention will not be compelled to travel on Sunday. Otherwise the report of the committee on arrangements which chose Chattanooga, Tenn., as the meeting place, was unchanged.

Disapproval by the convention of the statement made by Vice President Marshall to the Virginia Bar Association, that had the prohibition amendment been considered by the senate behind closed doors it would not have received 20 votes, was voiced by the adoption of a resolution presented by Dr. H. W. Battle, of Charlottesville, Va.

"We keenly deplore the vice president's poor opinion, if correctly quoted, of the august body over which he presides," the resolution recites adding that if the vice president was correct in his assertion "we would regard that fact the darkest sign of national decadence and coming disaster."

"The Southern Baptist convention can not concur in the imputation placed by Mr. Marshall, if correctly reported, upon the senators of the United States in their recent enactment of prohibition legislation," the resolution said.

Vice President Marshall delivered

**Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days**

Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, blood, bleeding or protruding piles. Instantly relieves itching piles, and you can get it at any drug store. Price 50c.

the address of welcome to the convention when it opened here on Wednesday and adoption of the resolution was opposed by prominent messengers on the ground of discourtesy. At the suggestion of Dr. A. J. Barton of Alexandria, La., action on the resolution was deferred until the convention had listened to an address by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon league, when it was passed with but a scattering of negative votes.

Both Mr. Wheeler and Federal Prohibition Commissioner Kramer, who followed him were received with acclaim, the convention rising to its feet to applaud them when they advanced to the speaker's platform.

Mr. Wheeler declared that he would stand by the senate against the vice president who, he added, did not add anything to the confidence of the people of the country by his statement. He scored those he termed as wine and beer candidates, characterizing their position as one of "defiance of the law."

"The government needs more men to enforce prohibition, Mr. Kramer declared, and asked the help of Southern Baptists in unholding the 18th amendment to the constitution.

Prohibition of the drug and liquor traffic in India was endorsed by the convention in a resolution calling upon the governor of India to "prohibit the import, manufacture and sale in India of alcoholic liquors and drugs, particularly prohibition of the cultivation of poppy and the manufacture and sale of opium for other than medical purposes."

Charging that the British government supports the opium trade in India by lending money free of interest to the poppy growers, Taraknath Das, of India, a Christian Hindu, pleaded with the messengers to help remove the drug curse from his country.

**HERBERT HOOVER TALKS OF SUGAR**

**Former Food Administrator Gives Views on Entire Situation.**

Washington, May 14.—Herbert Hoover, former food administrator and candidate for the Republican nomination for president, gave his views to congress today on the sugar situation.

Appearing before a house committee investigating the sugar situation Mr. Hoover declared that the world shortage of the product was likely to continue two or three years. The pressing need was rationing, he said, with immediate government action to control the supply through commercial, not legalistic methods.

Although the hearing related primarily to the action of Attorney General Palmer in approving a maximum price for the Louisiana crop, it reached out into a broader field after Mr. Hoover said he could give only an "off hand" opinion as to that proceeding. Mr. Hoover, said, however, that the government should have bought the Louisiana crop last year, pocketing the loss or else selling to the luxury trade at an advance.

Earlier in the day Mr. Hoover, who was a member of President Wilson's second industrial conference, told the senate labor committee he did not believe that the relationship between employers and employees could be settled by any form of legal repression whether it be by injunction, compulsory arbitration or industrial courts.

While a large audience heard Mr. Hoover's views before both committees, the greatest interest was displayed by crowds that sought enlightenment on the shortage and high price of sugar, with his resultant tax on the family pocketbook. Answering a multitude of questions bearing on the Louisiana crop and price situation Mr. Hoover explained that he had no knowledge of his own on the subject but that it influenced Cuban producers to stimulate prices, and that except for it, the rise in prices would have been less rapid.

Mr. Hoover frankly disagreed with the policy adopted by the attorney general saying that if he had been in the latter's place he "certainly would not have attempted such an operation." Prices never could be fixed by threats of jail, he said, adding that the proper course was through commercial process.

In making reply to members who wanted to know what should have been done to keep the present high prices on the people, Mr. Hoover reiterated that the government should have bought the Cuban crop as well as the Louisiana crop and that even now there was a chance to help by limiting the supply to non-essential industries. In this connection he told the committee that prohibition had stimulated the use of sugar in manufacturing of sweet drinks, and thus had added to the drain on stocks needed for home consumption.

**DETECTIVES AFTER DARING THIEVES**

**Band of International Bond Thieves Operated in Many and Various Lines.**

New York, May 13.—Evidence of the existence of a band of international bond thieves, who traded in stolen motorcars as a sideline and had politicians in certain cities on their pay roll, is in possession of the district attorney's office, it was learned here tonight. Assistant District Attorney Dooling, who with Souls Meyers, has been investigating New York's huge securities thefts, declared that from papers found on several prisoners caught in dragnet he had good reason to believe that the operations of the swindlers in this city and Cleveland have expanded beyond the limits of the American continent.

So brave were they in their operations that the leaders, according to information he received, tried to buy a New York hotel, offering \$1,000,000 for it.

The arrest last night of Robert McDonald, who described himself as a stock salesman and is said to be a close friend of "Nicky" Arnstein, is one of the best "finds" in a long time, Mr. Dooling said. Among his effects were found several checks on non-existent banks.

Mr. Dooling exhibited a large number of checks, most of them blank, purporting to be checks of banks in St. Augustine, Fla., two banks in San Diego, California, two in Vancouver, B. C., and one in Americus, Ga., all of which, he said, do not exist.

**Notice of Lost Certificates of Deposit.**

Notice is hereby given that Certificates of Deposit No. 2922 and No. 2923 of Bank of Cross Hill, dated January 24, 1920, have been lost or misplaced, and that I will make application for duplicates of same at said bank on May 27, 1920.

R. T. HOLLINGSWORTH, April 19, 1920. Cross Hill, S. C. 40-6t-A



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In Boston, Green & Sweet Co. watched the Miller records on some hundreds of large cars. They found that Miller's increased the former tire mileage from 50% to 75%. They eliminated blow-out troubles. And only six tires in each 1,000 proved disappointing to the users.

**\$1,000 Daily To Reduce Your Tire Cost**

The Miller Tire mileage, now discussed everywhere, is not an accident.

Over \$1,000 daily is spent in tests and inspections. Fifty inspectors guard against defects.

Every lot of tread stock is first vulcanized and tested in the laboratory.

Over 1,000 tires yearly are worn out in factory mileage tests.

Every tire is signed by maker and inspector, and both are penalized if a tire falls down.

Highly-paid experts spend their years in making betterments.

**Mark the results**

The Miller Tire is now talked everywhere. It is today's sensation.

It is winning countless contests where a score of makes are brought into comparison.

In the factory tests—radical rear-wheel

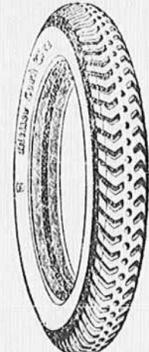
tests—Miller cords last year averaged 15,000 miles.

The new Miller treads, in these tests, outwear the best of others by 25%.

Defective Miller Tires are a rarity. Some large Miller dealers last year had not a single adjustment.

If you don't know these new-day tires you should find them out. They are saving millions of dollars to motorists.

Get one and watch it. It will give you new conceptions of a modern tire.



**Tread Patented**

Center Tread smooth with suction cup, for firm hold on wet asphalt. Geared-to-the-Road side treads mesh like cogs in dirt.

**Miller Tires**

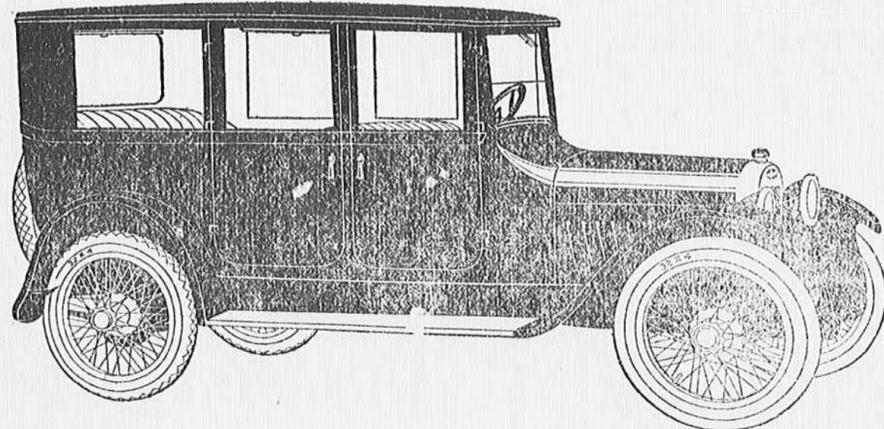
The Most Talked-about Tire in America

Cords or Fabrics

Geared-to-the-Road Registered U. S. Pat. Office

**Vincent Motor Car Co.**

Laurens, S. C.



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The individuality, comfort and refinement of the home are component parts of the—

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Sensible Six

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Its handsome lines, appropriate interior fittings and sturdy dependability afford complete contentment.

Every detail of equipment is conducive to the whole-hearted enjoyment of the owner.

**BROOKS-GRAY MOTORS CO.**

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**Swift & Company Does Not Control Its Raw Material**



Other industries can buy their raw materials according to need or judgment, and set a selling price. They need manufacture only what they can sell at their price.

Cotton, wool, wheat, lumber, iron, steel, and other non-perishables, can be held either by their producers or their users until needed.

But live stock comes to market every day in fluctuating quantities from scattered sources, wholly uncontrolled and at times without regard to market needs.

An immediate outlet must be found for the perishable products, at whatever price, as only a very small proportion can be stored.

No one can foresee or stipulate what they shall bring; prices must fluctuate from day to day to insure keeping the market clear.

Only the most exacting care of every detail of distribution enables Swift & Company to make the small profit from all sources of a fraction of a cent per pound, necessary for it to continue to obtain capital and maintain operations.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

