UST thirteen miles from Brus sels the little local train that ambled to Charleroi by way of Luttre used to stop at a way side station that hundreds of thousands of British tourists know so happening there in the past months well-Braine-l'Alleud. What has been schred; but in those days before the wer, Braine-l'Alleud was the startingpoint of a pilgrimage few visitors to Brussels ever missed. It was the station nearest to the Field of Waterloo, says William Bateman in the London

From Braine-l'Alleud the pilgrim would wander by one way or another to the shrine of his pligrimage, "Le Mon de Waterloo," the great Belgian Lion cast in metal taken from the guns captured in the great battle standing at the apex of a pyramid of earth, some two hundred feet high dominates the whole of the flat landscape for miles around. The Lion Mound stands as a monument to the nory of all the brave men who fell on that June day. Beneath the great bank of earth, as they tell you, rest thousands of soldiers of varied nationality. From the summit of the mound practically the whole area of Waterloo's battlefield

may be seen.

Probably there is not in the world more striking memorial than this hill of memory rising from the rolling plain that stretches all around. Yet, to create it, one of the most important features of the battlefield was de-In the building of the Lion Mound the ridge of ground which formed part of the Mont St. Jean, so portant a position in the battle removed, and the surrounding fat country made flatter still.

You ascend the mound by a seem-ingly endless series of steps until you

still know the battle of Waterloo.

most beautiful monument on the whole field-and one of the most recent. It shows a wounded Imperial Eagle dy ing in defense of a broken standard. It bears the simple legend "Aux Derniers Combatants de la Grande Armee, 18 Juin 1815." To the last of who fought in the Grande Armee of Napoleon, to the gallant veterans of those wonderful soldiers the Little Corporal led through Europe, Frenchmen erected this striking mon-

From Belle-Alliance the pilgrim's road led generally to the right along the narrow lane that runs through the very center of the battlefield to perhaps the most historic of all its remains, the Chateau de Hougomont The story of this chateau is one that can never die.

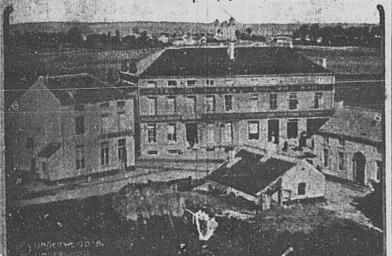
Hougement was one of the advanced posts of the British lines and the key of the British position. If it had fallen, the history of Europe would have been differently written.

At the time of the battle, Hougomont was an old, partly-ruined chateau, surrounded by numerous outbuildings. By the Great Duke's own orders the place was hurrledly turned into a fort. Here, throughout practically the whole day, the Coldstreamers, who fought the bulk of the de-fending force, held back the most riolent attacks of the action.

nont, the tourist generally contented himself; but in Waterloo itself, and in Mont St. Jean, there are scores of memorials of the famous day.

Waterloo was the Duke of Welling-

ton's headquarters from June 17th to the 19th. The church contains a bust of him, by Geefs, and numerous memorial



LOOKING OVER THE BATTLEFIELD

rom which the pedestal of the Lion ises. That pedestal bears the simple ption-"June 18, 1815." Lion itself, so your guide would tell you, weighed twenty-eight tons.

Many Monuments There. The Lion Mound occupies a site hat was about the center of the Britlines, a front not two miles long. and lies the village of Mont St. Waterloo, with the forest of Soignear at hand. Before it stretches dat field of Waterloo, waving with the in the summer, deep in mud in he winter, across which two cobbled in roads run away to the south the direction of Quatre Bras, from bich Wellington fell back only a few lays before the great battle.

The whole battlefield can be cov-ed on foot in a few hours. But for distory, it is a most unprepossess spot. Ditches and muddy roads ersect the fields from which, even lay, the plough will turn up rusty ns and bleached bones.

But the pilgrim can never forget that he is on unusual ground. The tace bristles with monuments.

You descend from the Lion Mound. "Its base stands a little group of heades, chief of which is the Museum lotel, so named from the musum of waterloo relics attached to it. A few dred yards to the east and you find simple pillar to the Laemory of Colonel Gordon. Almost opposite, across the main road, rises the Obeacross the main road, rises the Obelisk to the memory of the Hanoverian officers of the German Legion. A little tarther out by the side of the main load, stands the historic, red-reofed, white-walled form of La Hale Saints, me building which protected the Alles' canter in the battle, and around which some of the most desperate Lating raged.

Belle-Alliance and Hougemont.
About a mile down the road you ome to another of those low, white ed-roofed houses. It is now a little pyside tavern, Le. Helle-Alliance, here is an inscription over the door hat tells that Wellington and Blucher set there. But this is not correct, the historic meeting took place some wo miles from here.

one here.

eee, however, has much
tory. It was Naposeon's
at the beginning of the

Close at hand is undoubtedly the

iment only a few years since.

With the circuit from the Mound to Belle-Alliance, and back to Hougo-

slabs and tablets to the memory of those who fell in the battle.

And in the midst of the sublime there is, only a few paces away from the church, the ridiculous. In a cottage garden stands a monument to the leg of Lord Uxbridge, who com-manded the cavalry in the battle. The leg was amputated immediately after the victory, and lies buried here with an epitaph and a weoping widow

Saluting the Quarter-Deck Every time an officer or a seaman goes upon the quarter-deck he salutes He never by any this, one of the regular customs on board, says Pearson's Weekly. The quarter-deck is that part of the deck reserved by officers, and many people think that the reason why it is saluted is out of respect for those officers. The why and wherefore of the origin then that, however, and one has to go back hundreds of years to find the beginning of the custom. In the old days a crucifix used to stand on the quarter-deck. In those days all the sailors were Cathelics, and, of course, every time they approached the crucifix they crossed the to show their reverence for the holy symbol. It is many a long year ago since the crucifix was there, but the custom of sainting the quarter-deck, which was a result of it, has been handed down in the navy ever since.

'Mr. Speaker," quoth the member of the house, "I would like to ask if there are any committees investigating anything?" "There are none," replied speaker. It was a moment of intense though suppressed excitement. "I exclaimed the member with deep feeling, "the appointment of a committee to investigate why nothing tions are become such that there is nothing to investigate, they should be mej with appropriate legislation."— Puck.

Given Away. Bored Husband (after rejuctant vis-it)—"Good-by, Mrs. Jackson—enjoyed myself immensely." Wife—"There— I told you so! I knew you'd enjoy

THIRTY STATES HAVE ADOPTED WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS

New York, June 26 .- To the list of | wenty-two states in which workmen's compensation laws were already in effect, eight more states and the territory of Alaska have this year been added by the action of their legislatures during sessions which have just come to a close. This growth of the movement toward safeguarding the welfare of the laborer and his depenients is revealed in the summary of this year's legislative activities, which has been compiled by the Associated Press. The summary also shows progress in the abolishment of child labor and in the direction of limiting

The additional States to adopt workmen's compensation are Wyomning Montana, Oklahoma, Clorado, Maine indiana, Vermont and Pennsylvania of such a measure was also taken by a commission to investigate the question and report a bill for the consideration of the next legislature. In ne state which considered the matter New Mexico, a proposed workmen's compensation law passed the house but was defeated in the senate. In idaho, the bill was vetoed by the gov-ernor. Several other states revised their former laws in orde rto insure nore efficient operation.

Somwhat diffrnt standards as to the way in which compensation should be awarded and the law administered are shown in the measures enactd this year, but this lack of uniformity is also a feature of various laws oreviously passetd in other states. For instance, under the new Colorado statute injured workmen will receive 50 per cent o their wages during incapacity, though not to exceed \$8 a week. In case of total permanent disability, the compensation is payable through life. When death results from the accident, the worker's for six years with a maximum of \$2. limbs or other members, similar nayments are to be made for a specified period, varying from a few weeks to four years, dependent upon the na-ture of the injury.

Employers are required to insure payment either in a state insurance fund to be created or a mutual or stock insurance company. Adminis-tration is placed in the hands of an industrial commission of three memwho shall adjust disputes and with authority to make awards if employers or insurance companies neglect to make payments promptly Court proceedings are thereby practically eliminated.

The Maine law, however, awards her injured workmen payment by the employer of not more than \$10 a week in case of total disability with a maximum of \$3,000. Heirs in case of death receive the same and the scale

of payments for those partly disabled ranges from \$4 to \$10 a week. Pennsylvania provided for the pay-ment of fifty per cent of wages, but not more than \$10 or less than \$5. with a maximum total of \$4,000. The act is elective and takes away from the employers the common law de-fenses, but the people will vote in November on a constitutional amendment permitting the legislature make it compulsory. The act creates a state insurance fund, but employers are permitted to protect themselves in any other form of insurance or carry their own risks on approval of the bureau of workmen's compensation which will administer the law. Domestics and agricultural laborers are

The Indiana law p ovides no state insurance, but permiss the embloyer to seek it where he chooses, or not at all, if he give proof of his financial ability to pay the corpensation. This is fixed at 55 per cen. of the average wage not to exceed 5.0 weeks and in case of death, burial expenses to the defendants not to exceed 5.0 and 5. defendants not to exceed \$100 and 55 per cent of the weaky wages or 300 weeks. Domesti cse vanta, and agricultural laborers are exempt and
those engaged in interstate commerce.
The law is elective with both employer and employe and is administered
by a state industrial commission.

Fifty per cent weakly wages or 300

Fifty per cent weekly wage not to Oklahoma law.

Iowa and Alabama are the states which prohibited child labor. Maine adopted a law nude which women and boys under sixteen employed in and boys under sixteen employed in mills, factories and laundries are not permitted to work more than 54 hours a week. Pennsylvant enacted a statute limiting the hours of labor of children between 14 and 15 years to 51 hours a week. A efature of the law is that all such children employed must go to vocational school at least eight hours a week which must aw is that all such children employed must go to vocational school at least eight hours a week which must be computed in the 51 hours, thus making the actual working hours 43. It further provides that no messengers under 21 years can be employed by a telegraph, tele hone or messenger company after 8 o'clock at night, and that no child under 12 can sell newspapers. A statute along similar lines, fixing it 10 years the minimum age o fnew boys and other minors engaged in st eet trades, was adopted by California. In North Carolina, bills designed to enable officials better to enforce the present child abor laws failed to pass.

Massachusetts enacted a bill prohibiting the employment of women and children overtime of the purpose of making up for time less on a legal holiday and another requiring industrial establisments for those who are injured or been ill. A first aid measure, somewhat similar, to the latter, passed in the Washin ton legislature, was vetoed by Governor Lister. Labor unions protested it was drawn in the interest of employes a one.

Alaska adopted an eight hour law for place miners and pensioned her aged and indignant prospectors. A bill requiring employers of all kinds to grant their employes one days reat in seven was killed it the senate of Wisconsin, but one making such provision for railway employes was passed by the assembly and was at this writing awaiting settlon. In the senate. Other legislation affecting labor was the abolition of the contract, polison

Other legislation affecting labor was the abolition of the contract polson abor system by Iowa; the enactment in California of a bill for the employment o fconvicts for the building or roads in mountain districts; a similar roads in mountain districts; a similar bill in Idaho and a law in that state compelling county commissioners to provide emergency work wor the unemployed; the establishment of free labor bureau in New Jersey, and a law in Utah requiring all; mercantile establishments except these handling tablishments, except those handling food and drugs to close at 6 p. m., except the week before Christmas.

See page ten. Be sure to get a South Carolina Souvenir Spoon to start your collection:

Des Moines, Ia.—Helen Bradford, 10 years old, has graduated from high school and made arrangements to enter Iowa University in September. She will be the youngest student at Iowa for more than ten years.

The New Golf Champion in Two Poses.



Jerome D. Traveres, whom few of the country and has been so recognised for some years. His game has the open golf championship of America, which was a keld at the Baltusrol Club links at Short Hills, N. J., is one of the great golfers of produced.

ADVICE FOR THE NERVES

Well to Turn Habit of Overstrenuous ness Into Some Really Profitable Channel.

Are you streamous? Do you go in for things for all they are worth? If you are an American-born won know the answer. You pitch head long into club life, art, society, or some other pursuit because your nerves are ragged American nerve that never stop sending out impulses from dawn-to dark.

There is too much pent-up vitality in all of us, and yet it is better for your everlasting beauty and poise that you expend it with discretion over a number of activities rather than erest

I realise that this is a day of spe cialization, and to be a success one must adhere to one thing, but vitality is both physical and mental, and the first must not be neglected or the see ond will suffer. Regular walks in the open country and daily exercises would give her the perfect equilib-rium and nerve control which she and

her work both need. Have you ever noticed what a lot of uscless things we do when our nerves are on the ragged edge? When they are rested and well you keep calm, you enjoy life and accomplish things without leaving lines of wear on the face.

If you must be strenuous in the pur-

suit of some object, expend a good amount of daily enthusiasm on physi-cal exercise. The benefits will show in your looks and health and the perfection of your work.—Pittsburgh Dis

WELL TO ABSTAIN FROM FOOD

Giving Stomach an Occasional Rest is Regarded as an Excellent

Abstinence from food for a short

period is a very excellent method of treatment for dyspepsia and kindred digestive disturbances. A raging sick headache disappears after giving the stomach a rest—by omitting to est only one or two meals. It is common knowledge that a day or two of starving every two or three months ena-bles one to do better work-more mental and physical work can be ac-complished without fatigue. It is ad-visable, however, when on a hunger strike to drink water. Copious libstions of hot water-several quarts dur-ing the waking hours-will contrib ute to the feeling of well-being. The water may be taken a tumblerful or more every bour or two. Those persons who eat at frregular hours and partake of foods poorly cooked or of such composition as to cause indigestion will find the mild form of starving for 24 hours or longer a practice worthy of trial, for the resulting effects of the experiment will be gratifying. The rest (when one is on hunger strike) given the digestive apparatus strengthens it and thus aids in conserving the health. A general feeling of rejuvenation invariably follows a few days' fasting.

Common Humanity.

clouds or sit on mountain tops in these days thundering commands to folk pay little attention to them. Owls that simply sit and blink and look unutterably wise do not fool many peo

He who never unbends to speak the simple language of the home and the fields, or hold occasional honest conrespect by sheer force of intellect, pertaps, but we love to feel the quickening power of that divine spark we call common humanity that links mind to mind and heart to heart; that make us comrades in a common cause. That y worth while out it all is " id storage," void of the spirit that stands for the sunlight, for God's good earth and the brother hood of man.-Breeder's Gazette

Victoria's V. C.'s. In presenting the Victoria Cross to soldiers actually "n the field," King George may to some extent have been influenced by the original order, which provides that under conditions st.pu lated, the coveted decoration shall be conferred "on the spot where the act to be rewarded by the grant of such decoration has been performed." The first presentation of the Victoria Cross. however, took place in Hyde Park in June, 1857, when Queen Victoria with her own hands pinned it on the coats of sixty-two Crimesn heroes. It is re-corded that the queen wore a red and white feather at the side of her round hat, "a scarlet body made nearly like a military tunic," and a dark blue skirt. She was on horseback, with Prince Albert on her left, who made a protound obsistance to each woner of the V. C.

Pigeons That Swim.

The swimming of blue pigeons—tifamiliar domestic bird—ts the remarkable sight reported to a Data natural history journal. Some monitage one of the doves was thrown in the water in a fight and rescued by he man aid, and since then they have become more familiar with the water Pieces of bread noticed in shall places evidently tempted them at fire Gaining courage, they soon fearned awim, and just before making his in port the observer saw two of the calling around like guils a few rash from his house. When they firef, of the bath they quistly few but the Bath they quistly few but

Yesterday We Received-

36-inch Blue, Pink and Purple Linens at 50c yd. Excellent quality and very stylish for dresses.

04-inch White and Black, White and Blue stripe Voiles at 25c yd.

04-inch Plain White Voiles at 25c, 35c and 50c.

40-inch Gaberdine 35c and 50c.

And a big lot of Bleachings, Sheetings, etc.

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at \$2.00; these you'll find a splendid value. Exceptionally good in style and quality.

Just now our stock of "Things White" is full and well assorted, a good place to make your bill.

Remember our Millinery Sale of all colored Hats

Silk Dresses, Half Price

And Other Good Raggains



FURMAN FITTING SCHOOL GREENVILLE, S. C.

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enjoyed by boarding students.

Strong athletic teams, literary societies, and debating of School stands for thoroughness and character building. Greenvellimate is unsurpassed. Health record of the school is e...el fields, or hold occasional honest con-verse with his fellows, may be a truly Students have advantage of the equipment of Furman Universy scent and disnified personage. He fixpenses moderate. Next session begins Wednesday, September 5, may indeed deserve and gain a wide For an illustrated catalog address

L. W. COURTNEY, M. A., Headmaster, Greenville, S. C.

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From To Chicz Williamston. Spring 25 8 × 5 Tenea Path .25 1.06
Donalds .30 1.00
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25 Hodges .40 1.00
25 Greenwood .50 0.00 Chick S-rings 50.....

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fr. & IV. 18 delightful.

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tween Spartanburg and Anderson and between Spartenburg Greenwood, \$1.50

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