NO. 59.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

YORKVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1914.

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ALONE IN THE WILDERNESS

By JOSEPH KNOWLES

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CHAPTER III. My First Adventure.

So far my life in the wilderness had been very commonplace. I felt in the best health. I had had no adventures, though unknown adventures were in store for me and they were to come quickly.

One late afternoon some time after small gully. From somewhere afar lean-to-one which I had thrown up came the sound of a rifle shot, which the night I came to this region from brought back to me the thought of the Lost pond district. human beings, but I did not dwell upon it.

dishes full.

The light was beginning to fade, so I made up my mind it was time to tained barrels of fish in this manner start for my camp, which was some had I seen fit. distance away. Just as I was step-

fall, then get to her feet again and would not die.

The two bears looked like galloping balls of fur. They would almost reach the deer when she would fall, but she always managed to scramble to her feet in time to keep just out of their reach.

Instinctively I wanted to go to the aid of the deer, but better reasoning held me back. Even in the presence of death I experienced a bit of joy, for I knew the bears would eventually get the deer.

The battle for life had carried the deer and her pursuers well out into the burnt lands. I stood close by, watching every move. I could see that the deer was weakening. Suddenly one of the black fur bodies hurled itself on the frail creature. A bear never seemed so powerful to me

Here I made my first mistake, I had been so glad that I might be able to get a deerskin without breaking the game laws of the state that I did no stop to figure that by waiting I might also get a bearskin. I didn't take into consideration that when once the deer was overcome the two bears would fight it out between themselves as to The Author's Lean-to, Photographed the possession. I should have reason-

pitiful struggles when one of the bears would keep for days. flew at the other. Had they been allowed to continue one would surely have killed the other in that mixup. pieces of bark to dry and shrivel up. But I was so excited I ran down into In this way I preserved many berries. the gully, across the open space toward the scene of battle. The bears ond they were streaking for the cover of the woods, leaving their prey be-

As I leaned over the deer I found that the skin had hardly been torn. High up on one shoulder blood was streaming from a wound made by a "Probably that gunshot heard about half an hour ago," I said to myself. No doubt some woodsman to get her, even though it was August, when deer are protected by law.

the creature that night through the Next, it is a comfort-a wonderful slow rock tearing process, so I dragg- comfort. ed the body for some distance into the

branches, leaves and stones. Then I went back over the ground where I had just dragged the animal and covered up the tracks with leaves.

or at least I thought it was, so that the bears would not find it. It was quite dark when I started for my lean-to, resolved to come back

and skin the deer in the morning. As soon as the sun was up I made for the place where I had hidden my deer. I had one regret-that I had

the night before and obtained a bearskin as well. But soon I had something else to think about, for upon arriving at the burn them in two again and so on unspot where I had interred the carcass til I had chunks light enough to I found leaves, branches, rocks, earth carry.

-everything scattered about. The bears had been there before me. had lost even the deerskin!

I wanted that deer skin badly. that's all there was to it.

I had counted a whole lot on the deer meat also, for my food thus far had answered after a fashion. In one of the marshes I had hit

couple of frogs over the head and tried better than nothing. eating the hind legs. But I couldn't go the taste of these luxuries and never tried them again.

In the clearings and along the streams I found plenty of raspberries rying it with it, I found a hornbeam and blueberries. Getting tired of these I ate some bunchberries, which kind of wood with which to make my grow in scarlet clusters; also checkerberries and berries of the mountain the slightest resemblance to a bow. ash. Almost everywhere in the deep woods skunkberries were to be found. I ate a lot of these, which contain much nutriment. These berries are black and fuzzy and probably receive scrape off the char, after which proctheir name because they resemble the fur of the skunk. They grow on high fire until a new char had burned. bushes. I chewed a great deal of

spruce gum. But as I said before, such food was trout had not been particularly pala- formidable weapon, which aided me table without salt, I realized that it greatly in after days. had given me strength and made up my mind that I must get some more

The loss of that deer meat was great loss indeed. Once again I headed for the Big

Spencer stream country. I knew, or the forest it will keep them away. All thought I knew, where I could find a man would have to do, if attacked, some good spring holes, in which I would be to throw a burning brand Carolina 98 cents.

hoped to catch some trout. After

long time my search was rewarded.

found a spring hole which was alive

with them I went downstream a little way where with rocks I made a small pool Then I went back to the big pool and began to drive the trout into the small pool. Down they went into my trap! my arrival at Big Spencer stream. I All I had to do was to wade in and returned to the burnt lands to gather just pick them up with my hands. I berries. On the way I stood on a gathered up as many as I thought I slight elevation, looking down into a needed and carried them to a rough

Doubtless people who have always fished with a line and hook can scarce-I worked overtime picking berries ly conceive catching fish with the bare and soon gathered two birch bark hands. But it is the simplest thing in the world. In some instances during my life in the forest I could have ob-

I remember one day when I crossed ping over a charred, fallen trunk I the beaver dam previously mentioned, heard a crash in the bushes behind I wanted some fish, so I promptly let the water out of the dam. In the shal-Whirling sharply about I saw, down low pools were stranded quantities of in the gully below, a deer come tearing through the brush with two bears as soon as I had all I needed I imat her heels. The deer was evidently mediately dammed up the broken wounded, as she would stagger and places so that the fish left behind

Of course many of the fish I caught in the Big Spencer stream country would not have kept very long without ome sort of preparation on my part. To cure the fish, I selected several flat rocks and built a smoke hole with hem, in which I hung the fish on



After He Had Left It. ed that they would fight, as they did. sticks to smoke. I let them smoke Scarcely had the deer ceased her for several hours, after which they

> When I had an abundance of raspberries I would spread them out on By this time I was satisfied in my nind that I would not suffer physicaland shelter and was getting enough to eat. Already I began to feel that I would never again think of such a thing as "calling it off," but that I should be able to stick it out the full time. Perhaps it was because I had the companionship of a fire.

Fire was my greatest asset in the got about everything. It would be difin need of food had made an attempt ficult-in fact, I do not believe a man could get along for any length of time I knew I wouldn't have time to skin all, it aids you in a hundred ways.

When I made my fire bigger I would woods, where I buried it with earth, say to myself, "Here, I am making scream of the leopard, and rushed up for mercy. Imagine how his crest fell! hours I would sit in front of it, thinking of my friends and of the outside world. From time to time I would er elephant was so shockingly mauled The trail was completely obliterated, catch myself talking out loud to myself. The mere fact that I felt that imaginary people were there made it

> so much easier to be alone. As a comfort producer fire is second o nothing in the world. As I look back on it now it seems as if it did about everything for me.

Ofttimes I would run across a log. not made the most of that situation which was to heavy for me to carry. I would get busy making a fire beneath t and burn it in two. Then, if the pieces were still too large, I would

I hadn't been in the forest long be fore the vision of a bow and arrow danced before me. I realized that it would, of course, require a lot of paneeded it. However, it was gone, and tience to make such a weapon, but I knew I could do it. Until I could obtain some rawhide I knew I should have to use the twisted lining of the inner bark of the cedar for a string. But, such as it was, it would be vastly

> Here the fire came to my aid again. In the midst of a tangle created by the uprooting of a maple tree which as it fell had erashed into a hornbeam, carsliver, which I knew was the best ow. Such a stick in the rough hasn't Then I built a fire and let the stick

ourn for awhile, turning it now and then to get an even char. With a sharp rock I would then begin to ess the stick would be returned to th scraped and charred that stick until had reduced it to one inch in thickness. And all the while the fire had not very substantial. It was enough been seasoning it nicely for me. With to get along on for awhile, but I need- the rocks I smoothed and rounded it ed something more. While that first perfectly. When it was done I had a

> It would be impossible for me to enumerate the things fire will do for a man if he will only let it and steer it It will cook his food, as it cooked mine. If there are vicious animals in

starving, but it would not come near

or me when I wanted to get rid of the tangle and underbrush. It smoked my fish, and it even broke my rocks. Many time I cooked my food NEWS AND VIEWS OF YESTERDAY on heated rocks, which were perfectly clean and very handy. (To be Continued).

WORLD'S WILD ANIMAL SUPPLY

More Jungle Beasts are Shipped from Singapore Than Elsewhere. More animals-wild ones, that is are shipped from Singapore than from

any other port of the world. Singapore is the collecting place for half Asia, and there are steamships which actually specialize in this trade 1913. and cater to it.

Elephants, panthers, leopards, deer and monkeys, of many kinds, crocothese are shipped at Singapore. The and instruction of the present generacollectors buy wholesale from the Chinese agents, who are particularly good about getting the creatures they want

Wild animals won't stand confinement in the hold of a ship. They are all, or almost all, carried as deck cargo. This means a lot of extra risk, for a bad storm or a sudden change of pleasant task of writing to the first law" turbulence and lawlessness to temperature may play havoc with a number of your semi-weekly issue. To curb, and blood to spill-that it is valuable consignment.

The most precious of all four-legged passengers is a giraffe. A giraffe is a most difficult creature to catch alive, and, when caught, too often dies before 1880 to 1900-only three giraffes were brought to Europe. During the present ture: ing to the opening up of East Africa, particularly of the Soudan.

A young giraffe, even before shipment, is worth at least £200, and needs report" of the regiment; from 9 to 10. two men to look after it. One that was officer's drill; from 10.30 to 11.30, comsent from Delagoa Bay to the London pany drill; from the latter hour till Zoo was 11 feet high, and was packed 2 p. m., for dinner, recreation, reading in a huge box ten feet high, with an the news and writing letters; 2 to 3, opening in the top for the lengthy creature to put its head out. Something reading, chatting, amusement; 5 to like £50 worth of fodder was shipped for its consumption on the voyage, and per and a walk, then prayer and tat when it was landed the box was found too, and now to this writing after to be too big to go through the railway reading President Davis' altogether tunnels

Every bridge and tunnel was meas

for his cramped journey. A big elephant is an awkward ania barge and hoisted aboard with a derrick. The pontoons would not stand his colossal weight.

sold to an American in the year 1903. He suffered from both home and sea mouldy. sickness. All he would eat on ship board was biscuits soaked in whisky. On the sixth day out the poor crea ture died. It is said that he was simply broken-hearted.

Mandarin, one of Barnum & Bailey's to kill his keepers. It was decided that saw me at once, for in less than a sec- ly from the experiment. I had fire was run around his neck and attached terprising and courteous firm have he was strangled. His body was dropped into the sea.

It occasionally happens that animals there is serious trouble. In March, 1995, the steamer Neidenfels, with cargo of wild animals, met with a woods by far. With a fire you have storm in the middle of the Indian ocean. A partition separating three was broken down, and one of the leopwhich the elephant calf was eating.

Instantly the mother elephant struck room for another fellow." Then for to find all three leopards attacking the elephant. Two were at last beaten off; one was killed outright, the poor moththat she died two days later. Fortu nately the calf was unhurt.

Pythons are packed in sacks-three in each sack. Four sacks go into a box than £2.000. It killed a whole consignment of valuable eastern snakes when formidable preventive. they were within two days of their destination.-New York Press.

This Year's Wheat Crop.-Despite wheat crop estimate this year of 930, 000,000 bushels, the largest on record there is no prospect, according to the department of agriculture, of greatly reduced prices. Such a large cro would augur very low prices, said the department in a statement recently were it not that the world's crop of wheat and competing grains do not promise more than the average of re cent years. Besides, more than the usual diversion of wheat from its use as food for live stock may be expected because of the present relatively short supply of corn in sections where there is promise of abundant wheat. With corn selling in Kansas fo about seven cents more per bushel than wheat, it is not surprising, offi cials say, that much wheat should be

estimated that about 45,000,000 bushels of wheat of last year's crop was onsumed as animal feed. Wheat sold for only 1.4 cents bushel more than corn on July 1, acording to the average of prices for all states, just announced by the department of agiculture. In Kansas orn was selling for seven cents more bushel than wheat. This was due to the failure of the Kansas corn crop

consumed as feed by animals. It is

ast year and the fine prospect of the wheat crop this year. The average price of wheat for the ountry on July 1 was 76.9 cents bushel. This is 19.3 cents less than the July average for the past five years. In North Carolina the price was \$1.05, while in Oklahoma it was

64 cents. The average price of corn was 75. cents a bushel, or six cents a bushel secretary of agriculture in August more than the five-year average. In owa corn sold at 63 cents; in North dean of the college of agriculture at home, carrying the basket.—New York anti-Elease gubernatorial candidates

into the bushes, and the creature would run quickly away. It might be FOOTSTEPS OF THE FATHERS uniforming the "5th," will likely keep us here a month or so, even if we are

Again, fire made several clearings As Traced In Early Files of The landing troops at Port Royal to over-Yorkville Enquirer

Bringing Up Records of the Past and Giving the Younger Readers of Today a Pretty Comprehensive Knowledge of the Things that Most Concerned Generations that Have Gone

The first installment of the notes under this heading was appearing ublished in our issue of November 14. The notes are being prepared editor as time and opportunity permit. Their purpose is to bring into review the events of the past for the pleasure and satisfaction of the diles, snakes, in huge variety-all older people and for the entertainment

SIXTY-SIXTH INSTALLMENT.

Thursday Night, May 2nd. Dear Enquirer: In obedience to request, albeit we have had a very busy day of it and would like to sleep now, we sit down at ten at night to the an excess of capital to spend, "highergive you an idea of camp-life as it fearful to contemplate to what lengths comes home to our "business and bosom," and to forewarn you not to expect too garrulous and long-drawn out letters from us hereafter, we will give it reaches the coast. For 20 years-from this day's routine, which is to be our daily to an unknown date in the fu-

> then one hour for sending off the mail to going to Virgina. With some, the of the "Jaspers"; from 7.30 till 9 pre- fever runs pretty high; others prefer paring and submitting the "morning to stay here. company drill again; 3 to 5 leisure regimental dress-parade; 6 to 8 supsuperior and admirable message.

A quiet rumor reached our ears to ured, then the bex was reduced to eight day that the military authorities about feet, telescoping Mr. Giraffe, but he ar- the island are somewhat apprehensive rived safely in London none the worse of the seaward approach of the enemy. We cannot credit it, however. We told you in our last how and wherefore we mal to handle, especially to get aboard had slept a night last week with our ship. Elephants, as a rule, hate ships. shoes on. That excitement was blown When Barnum bought the famous off with the morning seabreeze. This Jumbo for £2,000 it took about a week will follow in its wake. The fact is we to persuade him to enter the box in are far quieter here than you perhaps which he was eventually shipped. Jum- are in-dear me!-the dear uncountry. bo weighed seven tons, so when he ar- The Courier, Mercury, News, Union rived at Liverpool to be shipped to Press, Mountain Eagle and Enquirer-America he had to be floated down the and these few and far between-are since we came here. All our news before we get it is like our baker's bread, Another big zoo elephant, Jingo, was cold and stale; and much of it, like

some biscuits received from home, is Appropos of mouldy biscuits and their tardy arrivals in camp, we are reminded of a request coming from friends of our volunters in your midst o let them know how to direct boxes of provisions. The company to which finest elephants, went mad in mid- the "happy recipient" in prospective ocean aboard the Minneapolis and tried belongs, should be specified: and the boxes consigned to the care of G W he must be executed. A great hawser Williams & Co., Charleston. This ento the donkey engine, and in this way kindly consented to look after these interests of the regiment in the city. A little incident-showing the "pluck" of the "Catawbas"-occurred in camp break loose aboard ship, and then today, too good not to narrate. A burly, blustering fellow rode across the line of their encampment, and was orduty at the post. This he failed to do. however, and made good his escape leopards from an elephant and her calf He tried it again, but our mountain in the wilderness without it. First of ards put out a paw and seized a carrot them sprang at him, and deposited

boys were too hard for him. Two of their bayonets in either side just deep enough to tickle the ribs: and there the leopard with her trunk, knocking he stood between Scylla and Charybit several feet away. Keepers heard the did, and cried out like a good fellow The sand-battery, mentioned in our about a half-circle, with salient and re-entrant angles, like the renowned old revolutionary "stockade-fort" at war" will point their muzzles from its embrazures in every direction. The and the lid is nailed down. The snakes field before it, for half a mile to the travel without water or food and with east (on the water), and to the north very little air. An early autumn frost and west (on the land), is exposed. cost the late Carl Hagenbeck more and if ever Lincoln's hirelings attempt to invade this island, it will prove a

> We learn this evening that they wish 100 men daily at Fort Moultrie from our regiment. These garrison duties, together with the delay unavoidable in

DR. WILLIAM A. TAYLOR



Doctor Taylor at present chief of the bureau of plant industry in the department of agriculture, will succeed Dr. B. T. Galloway as assistant

Miscellaneous Reading. the experience of 1892 will be reinvited to go to Virginia at all. If Ray-

mond's very wise and feasible plan of run Charleston and Savannah be adopted by the much obliged Mr. Lin-

Mr. Ruffin thinks that the war wil end in six months; for 'we have a commercial bit, in the mouth of the north, that will restrain their rage.' This you know, dear Enquirer, has from the first been our opinion. We notice they are already beginning to count the cost. \$67,200,000 for one year for the army alone. They will be sick of soldiering by the time the new cotton crop comes in; and desirous of returning to their

old habits of seeking public protection

for their private enterprises, and

coln, of course, we will have our hands

swindling both public and private in trade. Yet it is our safety to look at the gloomiest side of the picture, and be prepared, both in spirit and resources, to pass through a long and ruthless war of fanaticism, baffed cupidity and of the situation we have seen up to rage against the upheavals of now a this time appears in the Greenville united and mighty people in defense of Piedmont, of Tuesday. It is as foltheir liberties. This continent, too, has lows: been so long prosperous-there is such madness and folly may go in this unholy warfare.

No one in the regiment is at all seriously ill. The government feeds us well. Our leaders are strict, as they should be; there is consequent good order, and very little dissatisfaction. We rose at 5; at 5.30 drilled one hour, The regiment is some-what divided as governor. We have been garrulous enough in

this letter after all; and so we are Sub silentio Our Corporal.

(To Be Continued) A LAND OF SUPERSTITION

Chinese · Have Many Strange Which to Them are Real. It is not always safe to kill a snake in China. It doesn't matter much species or of the land variety, or within the reptile's body is supposed to reside the spirit of what the yellow men worship as the Dragon King. This latter is believed by the average super-

stitious "John" to have the power of worship of the Chinese religion called the two candidates who will have to China practically possessed three different forms of religion until the campaign this year is very much like

advent of the Christian missionaries, that which existed in the senatorial form of a philisophy. ists throughout China as symbolized in Hemphill, of Chester; Elliott, of through the country, here and there Henderson, of Aiken; Latimer, of you will frequently run across idols of Anderson, and Evans, of Spartanother quiet and sequestered spots con- tain that practically none of those ducive to reverential reflection. Plenty of worshipers yet pay their homage to these Budhist idols, and you can see them conscientiously observing the formal ceremonies of their worship. But this form of religion is steadily dying Christianity.

The third variety of religious obervance among the Celestials is that of Taoism. This was started by an old patriarch named Lao-tgu, who had surrounding him a group of "eight immortals" as his disciples. One of these latter was given the responsibility of representing the god of barbers. The Taoist worshipers have temples erected in each native town. In those temples are pictures portraying the horrors of the future life. When the souls of the dead are ferried across the river Styx, the artist has painted a grewsome thought. Men and women ar depicted as climbing towering mountains of ice only to fall back into last, is progressing finely. It will be gaping abyss as they nearly reach the top. As they fall their bodies are revealed as being caught upon spears and tossed backward and forward by Ninety-six; and the grim "dogs of deft executioners. These grewsome pictures show the suffering to be finally ground up between millstones. Some of them show sharp swords slashing to pieces the bodies which have escaped the millstone process, and little dogs are pictured as running after the sufferers lapping up the blood. On certain occasions after a death the family will proceed in a body to these temples and will hold a public wail. On the drum tower of the Taoist temple at Tientsin it has been commor to see richly dressed native merchants

kneeling to an iron pot containing incence burned in honor of his excellency the rat. Other similar disgusting proedures could be observed. It is hard to conceive that human beings can be so superstitious as to deliberately endure such empty practices of hallowed nockery. Yet this is one phase of modernized Mongolians surely have their hands full in effectively combatng this awful element of ignorance and bigoted superstition and in holding heir newly organized republic to the main highway of progress.—Philadel-

phia North American. The Better the Deed .- He was olonel of the old school, a veritable Lord Chesterfield. Though suffering from chronic financial embarrassment, he could always find the pro-

erbial friend in need. Meeting an old comrade one day, he isked the loan of \$5. "I shall need it for a short time only: a tradesman has grown rather insistent," he said. His friend had not \$5 in change, but dadly pressed a ten dollar bill upon

The colonel expressed his thanks then asked, "And how is your charmng wife today?" "Not at all well, I am sorry to say,

vas the answer. "And no appetite, I'll venture, Pernay tempt her."

Whereupon he stopped at a nearby race will come between those two. stand, purchased a basket of rare fruit, paid \$5 the dealer asked out of candidates each had more ambition his newly acquired \$10 and walked than patriotism, so none would withwhen the latter will resign to become jauntily to the gate of his friend's draw. Is the same thing true of the

CLOSE RANKS!

Daily Newspapers Arguing for Elimination of Surplus Candidates.

Practically all of the daily newspapers are devoting themselves to pointing out the danger of going into he gubernatorial election with too many candidates. The administration forces have four candidates, and the anti-administration forces six. Most of the daily papers assume that the One New York paper puts it down at anti-administration forces have a majority in a straight fight; but point out that if they divide between six men with the administration forces divided between only four, the second race will be between two administration candidates. The purpose of such argument is to make sentiment in favor of concentration and as soon as one side begins to show evidence of a disposition to follow this policy the other side will do likewise. One of the most comprehensive surmises

"There are thousands of people South Carolina who regard Bleasism as the predominant issue in this state this summer. Not a few of these would regard it less of a misfortune for Please to be elected senator, provided no Bleasite became gov ernor, than for Blease to be defeated for senator, if his successor as gov ernor should be a man who would, in that office, use his power along the same lines that Blease followed as

"To those who think this way th seriousness of the situation is beginning to be apparent. They are firmly convinced that at the present the New York Times. In the winter time a majority of the voters of the of 1691-2 his daughter Elizabeth, aged state are against Blease for senator 9; his niece Abigail Williams, aged 11, and a Bleasite for governor. the opposition is embarrassed such a superfluity of good and popu- Tituba, began to teach them what she lar gubernatorial candidates that it is called the "black art," and soon they very possible—one might almost as- were barking like dogs or screaming at sert probable-that the second race. and a second race under present con- although invisible to everyone else. ditions is a certainty, may come between two candidates who are supwhether the snake is of the water porters of Please. Such an outcome would not only make it absolutely certain that Please's successor will had to be blamed for the folly of the be a Bleasite but would have no girls, and Parris beat Tituba until she small effect in helping him in the sec- admitted that she had bewitched the ond senatorial primary, it now being generally regarded as certain that ruling over floods. This Dragon King there will be a second senatorial prirepresents one symbol in the ritual of mary, and that Blease will be one of people of Salem, notably Ann Putnam,

"The situation in the gubernatorial

run over.

The first of these religions was in the campaign in 1892. That being the to some extent, and is known as Confu- the facts as to that campaign. In cianism. The second form has been [1892] six men aspired to succeed Mcrecognized as Budhism, which still ex- Laurin in the senate. They were the worship of idols. As you travel Beaufort; Johnstone, of Newberry; Budha located on the hillsides or burg. It is generally regarded as cerwho voted for Hemphill, Elliott, Henderson or Johnstone in the first race, would have voted for either Latime or Evans in the first primary had any one, two or three of those four withdrawn his candidacy before the natural death since the advent of balloting began. But each of those four was more anxious to be senato the charge was read to him, and, acthan to prevent the election of Laticording to custom, his obduracy was mer or Evans, so none withdrew. The punished by the peine forte et dure. result was that while Johnstone, Iron weights were piled upon him but Hemphill, Elliott and Henderson, rep not quite enough to crush him. Then resenting one faction; collectively polled ten or fifteen thousand more votes than Latimer and Evans, repre senting the other faction, polled together, the majority vote, split into four nearly even parts, gave each of age that he taunted his persecutors he majority candidates a smaller vote and asked them to pile on heavier than the minority vote, split into two weights. He died this way and four uneven parts gave each of the two minority car idates, and the consequence was that the second race wa between the two minority candidates neither of whom was the second choice of any considerable number of

those who voted for one of the other their national flags. A deliberate infour candidates in the first race. "Conditions are ripe for practically the same thing to happen in the gubernatorial campaign this year. There are eleven candidates: Mullally, Cooper, Irby, Browning, Duncan, Manning, M. L. Smith, Rich- with which a war-cloud loomed up ards, C. A. Smith and Simms. Duncan and Mullally are generally regarded as negligible factors, few believing either will poll a thousand rested United States marines. votes. There is a general idea that the same is practically true of Simms, whose vote will be a little larger but successfully crushed by the three al-Bleasites, while Clinkscales, Cooper, vote for Blease for the senate, ru mors persist that there is a possibility China, the China of today. The few of support of him by the Bleasites, if Next morning Bulgaria declared war. conditions warrant it.

"The Eleasites are better organized than their opponents and it seems to ters over. It is, for instance, a mortal be a fact that they have much better political generalship. They know it is an impossibility for them by conentrating their strength upon on andidate to elect him in the first primary. Two reasons guarantee

"1. Their full strength, even if oncentrated, would be insufficient. ause all votes connot be taken from the other Pleasite candidates, because not a few Eleasites, through local conditions or friendships, will vote in the first race for some of the opposition candidates.

"That being the case, the wise thing politically for the Pleasites to doand it is reasonable to expect them to do the patently wise thing politially-is to play for as nearly an even division of their strength as possible between two candidates they regard as favorable to their cause. If paps some of these hothouse grapes this be done, it is not certain, but it is highly probable, that the second

"In 1892, the majority senatorial in 1914? If so, the odds are that The decrease amounts to \$279,887.

in the race, but not all five or six of them, according as M. L. Smith is classed. Of course, the trouble would be to determine which of them should withdraw. If all stay in the race, there is great danger that all of them will be defeated, despite the fact that they will collectively poll more votes than their opponents. The trouble is as to how to determine which should withdraw. That must be left to their individual patriotism. If any of them are more anxious to defeat Bleasism than to become govtheir probable strength in the first primary and act accordingly. The man or men among them who says he will withdraw rather than indirectly contribute to a triumph of Bleasism in the gubernatorial race. will not be elected governor this year, but he will so win the hearts of anti-Pleasites than he will be certain of their united support of his political aspirations at a more propitiou season. There will be election years

litically that they will never again be

heard of as real factors in South

FAMOUS CITY OF WITCHES

wenty Persons Put to Death to

Stamp Out Black Art.

history for its witches. The delusion

which led to the execution of twenty

persons and the torture of fifty origi-

nated through the hysteria of the chil-

dren of the Rev. Samuel Parris, says

and several friends used to meet and

practice tricks. A half-negro slave,

some object they said they could see

the people of the seventeenth century

and Cotton Mather and his teachings

children.

encouraged the belief in it. Some one

Salem is famous in early Colonial

Carolina politics."

y, was the inventor. other than 1914. If selfishly all the anti-Blease gubernatorial candidates stick in the race this year and the outcome of their conduct shall be a econd race between two Bleasites, all of them should be buried so deep po-

man did so, yet he had no more desire o die than you or I have. He calmly beyed orders, stepped out on the wing as he might have sauntered out on the balcony of a house. Nothing happened. The machine maintained a horizontal course, while the allerons did extra work. Lateral stability had been demonstrated. Next the mechanic climbed aft toward the propeller some five or six feet. Again the machine was undisturbed. Longitudinal stability was It is almost needless to add that a

stabilizer that will stand such tests as these will stand equally well unfavorable weather conditions, M. Rene Quinton, president of the National Aerial League of France, was taken up by Sperry later, in a strong, gusty wind that whipped the branches of the trees along the Seine. This remarkable grees to the horizon. Without touching his hands to any control except his sition as long as he wanted to, and M

John Indian, her husband, through fear, accused others, and the young the time. spread the stories. At length a regular reign of terror prevailed in the village Any one who had a grudge against an other could accuse him, and strangely enough, some of those thus caluminated admitted that they really were bsessed. A special court was formed to try those who had sold themselves to the devil, and it was unsafe to express doubt of any one's guilt. Parris got the Rev. George Bur-

roughs, pastor of Salem, hanged as be avoided at that speed. friend of the witches and one colonist Giles Corey, a man of 80, in connection with the craze achieved the distinction to be the only man ever slain in America, by the old punishment of peine forte et dure. Accused by Ann Putnam, he was determined to do all which a machine would go. he could to save his property for his mile of he was brought to trial and convicted it would be confiscated, and the one way he could avoid this was to refuse to plead. So he stood mute as

with only enough bread and water to keep him alive. Tradition has it that the brave old man stood this torture with such courdays later his wife also was tried for

witchcraft and hanged. Respect to National Flags .- There is nothing about which civilized nations are so sensitive as the courtesy due to sult to a flag will bring even the most patient of nations to boiling point. Flag incidents always lead to strained

relations and often to war. How seriously nations take these things is shown by the suddenness when Huerta, the Mexican dictator quibbled about saluting the American flag after his officers had illegally ar-

It was a flag incident that renewed the Balkan war after Turkey had been local in its character. Irby and lies. There was strong ill-feeling Richards are regarded as out and out among the allies as to the divison of the spoils. A small Servian party Prowning, Manning and C. A. Smith crossed the Bulgarian border and was are regarded as objectionable to the quietly looting a village near Vratza, Eleasites. While M. L. Smith has when the local postmaster hoisted the stated on the stump that he will not red, green and white Bulgarian flag over the postoffice. He was shot in the act and the flag riddled with bullets.

Flag incidents keep cropping up accidentally, but apologies smooth matinsult for a ship to fly another national flag below its own, as this implies capture and conquest. It has occasion ally been done with flags on gala oc casions. A Russian warship did it some years ago during a call at Portsmouth It was, of course, followed by a com-

plete apology to the local admiral. This explains, why, when the British admiralty issued a universal code of signals some years ago for use by all the nations, there was a good deal of international heartburning over the colored plate of national flags that prefaced it. The Union Jack, naturally, came first. Diplomatic relations, particularly with Germany, were rather strained for some time, though there was no danger of war. It was recalled that alphabetical order was impossible, as many nations spell each other's names differently. Britain, for example, would count Germany among the G's, while Germany calls itself Deutschland, among the D's.-Philadelphia Ledger.

to Not since 1860 has the output of quicksilver been so low as last year, which showed the smallest production, except in three years, since 1850, when the commercial production

GYROSCOPE IN AVIATION Long-Sought Stabilizer Performs As-

TERMS ---- \$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

SINGLE COPY, FIVE CENTS.

tonishing Feats of Maintained Bal-

Most people are able to stand on the ball of one foot and keep their balance. Close your eyes and try to do the same thing, and it is not as simple as it eems. This, however, is exactly the ituation in which an aviator finds himself when he flies into a fog bank But here the result of a mistake is infinitely more serious. There is nothing for his eye to take as a basis from which to form any judgment, and he is ernor, they will take careful stock of forced to rely on the instinctive workings of his muscles.

This is only one of the reasons why some automatic stabilizer has been sought so much of late years. On June 18 last, at Bezons, France, Lawrence B. Sperry drove a Curtis hydroplane equipped with a gyroscopic stabilizer and performed feats that would have been pronounced impossible a few years ago. His father, Elmer A. Sper-

Standing up in his machine with ooth hands in the air, touching no levers, the young man told his mechanic to limb out on one of the planes. The

young man, Sperry-he is only 21thereupon proceeded to set the automatic device for a rise of forty-five desteering wheel he continued in that po-Quinton testifies he felt as if he were n an ordinary machine on a calm day It must be remembered that all this time, in which about a half mile was covered, the hydroplane was automatically compensating for every blast of wind that struck it, and M. Quinton insisted that there was a gale blowing at

Four small gyroscopes do the govrning. Two of them take care of the ateral stability and two protect the longitudinal equilibrium. Each is in its own air-tight case, so that vacuum may be retained. These gyroscopes are turning inside the cases at a speed of that, but you do not fully realize it until we say it means 200 turns a second. Now you can see why vacuum is necessary. All friction with the air has to

Moreover, if the power at any moment should give out unexpectedly, these gyroscopes will keep on turning for about thirty minutes and still be available as stabilizers, time enough to land from any conceivable height to

The cases are the size of an ordinary baseball, and the power required for all four is about half that needed to run the ordinary office light. They consume about six watts of electric power apiece. No one will suppose that an instrument so small and requiring so little electric power can of itself keep a heavy hydroplane from upsetting. he was left to linger in agony and fed and, of course, it does not. These four gyroscopes simply set into motion the motors that change the planes, known as servo-motors, and are electrically

> controlled The whole stabilizer is thrown on or off at the will of the operator by a foot pedal which, by the way, is the only oot control on the Curtis boat. When the stabilizer is active, the pilot has no other responsibility than to steer his rudder. A strong example of this was given when Sperry took up a man who had never operated an aeroplane before, and, as he had no other conditions or responsibilities, he made a most creditable flight. With this stabilizer, t will be seen, the military aviator can ock his rudder, make sketches, or take observations, and so have a much more comfortable feeling than under the old conditions of flying.

> One of the great difficulties in hand peration of both the elevating planes and side controls is that the machine has to make a very appreciable deviation from any normal flying position before the operator is conscious of it, and he, in turn, makes a correspondingly large corrective setting of the planes. So the average flying in any strong wind is a series of dips to and fro, or sideways. As the skill of the aviator becomes greater the dips become smaller. But to some extent they

> are always there. With the gyroscopic stabilizer the servo-motors are brought into play at the first tendency of the machine to tilt or dip, and the deviation is corrected without the airman having any

knowledge of its start. The generator that makes the alternating current for the gyroscope can also supply power for wireless messages, and thus keep the operator in ouch with his base. Lieutenant B. N. Bellinger, in some experiments performed with Lawrence Sperry last ummer at Hammonsport, has already demonstrated the practicability of the invention for military use, and several have been ordered by the United

States government. Amazing delicacy of action has been eached. Among other adaptations of the Sperry gyroscope is that of recording the roll and pitch of ships. In tests on board the United States steamship Worden pendulous gyros were used for ecording the roll and pitch of the ship. They were used to maintain the athwartship and fore and aft axes, and these gyros operated pencil arms resting on a paper tape, moved by clockwork. It was found that this mechanism was so sensitive to changes in the angle of roll and pitch of the vessel that it would indicate the roll caused by two men moving from one side of the ship to the other.-Harold Hoeber

in the Philadelphia Public Ledger A French scientist says the brain is not necessary for the maintenance

of human life.