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—By—  
**STOCK, SHELOR & SCHRODER.**

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WALHALLA, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1913.

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**WALHALLA HIGH SCHOOL**  
HONOR ROLL  
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Following is the honor roll for the month ending May 30th:

10th Grade—Alice Barker 91.3, Bewley Hunsinger 94.5, Marion Moss 91.6, Bertha Ritter 90.6.

9th Grade—Luther Davis 94.5, Olive Hunt 93.8, Ida Pitchford 94.1.

8th Grade—Grace Beard 98.1, Ethel Davis 93.6, Ansel Umberger 96.2.

7th Grade—Myrtle Brown 94.1, James Badger 90, Gordon Fant 92.7, Boone Fitzgerald 90, Sallie Hunt 94.8, Julia Kaufmann 95.5, Isabel Macaulay 91.7, Sara Moss 95, Ina Mulkey 94.3, Pauline Steck 96.

6th Grade—Emmie Ansel 90, Ruth Brown 95, Inez Douthit 96.6, Carrie D. Harrison 94.6, Mildred Moore 93, Lucile White 93.3, Robert Rogers 93, John Schroder 93, Holleman Seaborn 95.

5th Grade—Mildred Carter 93, Alice Corbin 93, Lalla Duncan 90, Joe Moss 92, William Stribling 95.

4th Grade—Winnie Belle Brannon 94, Annie Busch 94.7, Derrill Darby 96.8, Caro Probst 96.7, Annie Strutton 96.2, Leonard Strutton 91.7, Inez Todd 94.3, Eunice White 96.3, Annie Wilson 96.8.

3d Grade—Caroline Ansel 91, Kathleen Barton 97.8, Eunice Beatty 95.1, Willie Brandt 95, Loris Hill 92.6, Paul Hunt 93.1, Frances Kaufmann 96, Henry Klaren 93.3, Willie Klaren 90.5, Eugenia Moss 93.1, Ross Umberger 93.5.

2d Grade—Joseph Norton 95, Du-Pre Pool 95, Louis Seaborn 97.5.

Advanced 1st Grade—Maurice Badger 94, Grace Brown 92, Dargan Hutchison 92.5.

1st Grade—Harry Collins 92.33, Greta Douthit 92.66, Ethel Hunt 94.33, Jesse McLees 90.66, Lillian Pitchford 90.66.

**Yearly Honor Roll.**

10th Grade—Bewley Hunsinger 95.3.

9th Grade—Idah Pitchford 94.7.

8th Grade—Grace Beard 97.3.

7th Grade—Boone Fitzgerald 91.2, Julia Kaufmann 95.2.

6th Grade—Inez Douthit 96.8, Lucile White 95.4.

5th Grade—Mildred Carter 94.1.

4th Grade—Eunice White 95.1, Annie Wilson 95.

3d Grade—Kathleen Barton 97.8.

2d Grade—None.

1st Grade—Greta Douthit 93.1.

**Medal Winners.**

Pennmanship medal, offered by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shelor—Bertha Klaren.

Honor medal, offered by Supt. H. W. Gasque—Kathleen Barton. (Average 97.8.)

Essay medal, offered by Mrs. Crisp to members of 7th grade—Pauline Steck.

**Alfred Autsin, Laureate, Dies.**

London, June 2.—Alfred Autsin, British poet laureate since 1896, died to-day at the age of 77.

Besides being a poet he was a barrister, a critic, a novelist, a war correspondent and a political writer. He published his first poem anonymously at the age of 18, before he had taken his degree at London University.

Although a lawyer, he never practiced that profession. He was a newspaper correspondent in Rome for many years and he followed the operations of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870-71, with the headquarters of the Prussian King.

In 1911 he issued his autobiography. The greater part of his poetical work was published between the years 1881 and 1890, including "Savonarola," "Prince Lucifer" and "English Lyrics."

The poet laureate died at his home, Swineford Old Manor, Herford, Kent, where he was ill for some time.

**Mr. Bryan's "Dove of Peace."**

A dispatch from Washington says: Secretary Bryan has just made for himself a private seal of which he is especially proud. It is a reproduction of the design on a coin that was made for Alexander the Great, which Col. Bryan obtained on his recent trip around the world. The design discloses a man holding a bird aloft.

The bird is said to resemble a falcon, but Secretary Bryan, whose propensities are well known, insists it is a "Dove of Peace."

Mr. Bryan had not become the head of the State department long before he realized the onerous task of his affixing his own signature to an enormous mass of correspondence. So he hit upon the scheme of a private seal and stamp bearing the words "William J. Bryan."

**Suffragettes Burn \$75,000 Home.**

London, June 5.—Damage exceeding \$75,000 was done yesterday by a suffragette arson squad that set fire to a new and unoccupied mansion at Westwood, Wiltshire. The women left a placard stating "For damages apply to Walter Runciman, commissioner of woods, forests and land revenues." Runciman addressed a meeting at Trowbridge a few nights ago, during which suffragette interrupters were ejected.

**UNCLE SAM'S WAR ON THE "YEGGS."**

(Continued from Second Page.)

of a number of small post offices in Virginia and West Virginia and a portion of North Carolina. The Plymouth office appeared to be so poorly protected and easy of entrance that it was decided to tackle this job on the same night another office was rifled. Inside a negro watchman was found, but as he was asleep when the yeggs crept in it was an easy matter to tie him up and gag him. The negro, wall-eyed and with wits nearly frightened out of him, lay in a corner of the office while the safe was blown, and when the last blast was set off he went into convulsions from fright. The robbers made a fairly good haul and decamped, leaving the negro still bound hand and foot, the gag propping his cavernous mouth wide open.

The usual precautions were taken to cover their flight, and the bloodhounds that were put on the trail made no headway and apparently the detectives were without a clew.

A few months later McCarthy was arrested at Norfolk, Va., and taken to Charleston, W. Va., where he was tried for the robbery of the post office at Bramwell, that State. John Collins, alias John W. Kennedy, "Dutch" Herne and "Portland Ned" also were seized for this safe job. By a strange twist of the law McCarthy, or "West Philadelphia Johnny," escaped through the loophole of a mistrial, but the others were convicted. McCarthy was immediately rearrested and taken to Raleigh, N. C., where he was tried for the Plymouth robbery, for which he, "Portland Ned," and "Dutch" Herne had been jointly indicted. McCarthy got two years in the Federal prison and with the other Federal prisoners was removed to the Tennessee penitentiary at Nashville.

In the light of later events, especially since he so distinguished himself by the wholesale confession he made in the Vermont prison, "Johnny" is believed to have furnished the police office inspectors the information which brought about the conviction and imprisonment of "Ned" and Herne.

"Portland Ned" escaped from the West Virginia penitentiary and was never rearrested for the Plymouth job. The term he faced in South Carolina was so much more severe than the one he would have gotten in North Carolina that the Federal authorities decided to hold back the Plymouth case until he emerged from the custody of the South Carolina authorities, but in this "Ned" outwitted them.

While "Ned" was in durance vile in West Virginia McCarthy was proving himself a model prisoner in the Tennessee institution until the opportunity arrived whereby he could take French leave. He readily seized this opportunity and was soon at work with "Delaware Danny," "Lem" and "West Philadelphia Whitey" and after pulling off a number of safe jobs was seized and locked up again. "Lem" got seventeen years, "Whitey" was given sixteen and a half years, while fifteen years was the sentence meted out to McCarthy.

**McCarthy Starts on Tour.**

"Lem" is still doing his bit, while "Whitey" was called to answer before a higher court, death cutting short his stay in prison. The usual luck attended McCarthy, for he had not been in prison two months before he escaped, and by a strange coincidence at the first rendezvous for yeggs he visited after fleeing prison he met "Portland Ned," who also had just broken jail. Then began McCarthy's celebrated tour through the West and Southwest.

Few men outside of the Federal service are better acquainted with the customs, habits and haunts of yeggs than Geo. W. Dougherty, Deputy Police Commissioner of New York city. For years as one of the most active operatives in a private detective service he has trailed yeggs the country over, and is regarded as an expert in yegg lore.

Those haunts in New York city which would be most likely to attract "Portland Ned" are being carefully watched, and yeggs now in the city are constantly being shadowed in the hope that they will lead the men trailing them to the lair of "Ned." All of "Ned's" closest friends are well known to Dougherty, and he has taken unusual precautions to have the whereabouts of these men looked up. Should any one of them appear here the chances are he would be seized at once and held until something definite could be learned from him as to "Ned's" whereabouts.

But the inspectors attached to this office do not think "Ned" is lurking in or near New York. They know that those who are supplying him with cash are only doing so because they realize "Ned" will not long remain idle and that with one or two good post office jobs to his credit he will be able to pay back with big interest all funds advanced to him.

For this reason inspectors attached to the rural districts have been warned and instructed to be on the alert and report to the minutest detail any safe job that might be pulled in their bailiwick. All of "Ned's" jobs bear the imprint of his master hand, and few yeggs are as expert with dynamite or drill as he. He is an artist in the preparation of "soup," which he always distills himself, rarely leaving this delicate task to an assistant. Its preparation is easily accomplished when this formula, which he always adheres to, is followed:

The sticks of dynamite, more often stolen from a quarry or railroad supply house so that no clew can be followed as in the case of purchasing them, are crumbled into a gauze cloth and the contents dipped into a can of warm water. The cloth is then wrapped tightly about the moistened explosive and squeezed until the nitroglycerine in the form of thick, sweet-smelling oil is forced from the cloth to the can. The oil floats and then the water is drawn from the can, leaving the solution which has spelled ruin to so many bank and post office safes. This solution is then poured into a rubber bag and thus carried about the man who applies it when the opportunity

**JACK JOHNSON GIVEN A YEAR.**

Also a Fine of \$1,000—Asks Time to Prepare Writ of Error.

Chicago, June 4.—Jack Johnson, negro heavyweight champion, to-day was sentenced to one year and one day in the State prison at Joliet and fined \$1,000 for violation of the Mann "white slave" act.

Sentence was pronounced on Johnson after Federal Judge Carpenter had denied a motion for a new trial. Johnson obtained two weeks' time in which to prepare a writ of error, and the bond of \$30,000, on which he had been set at liberty since his conviction, was allowed to stand.

Half a dozen deputy United States marshals, who had grouped themselves around Johnson in anticipation of resistance when the prison sentence was given, left the room when Judge Carpenter announced that the fighter would continue temporarily at liberty.

The sentence to the State prison is owing to the crowded condition of the Federal prison at Leavenworth. Johnson left the court room declaring that he would not give up his fight.

Judge Carpenter in passing sentence said: "The circumstances in this case have been aggravating. The life of the defendant, by his own admissions, has not been a moral one. The defendant is one of the best known men of his race, and his example has been far-reaching."

The court denied a request of counsel for Johnson that the negro be allowed to serve the term in the city Bridewell instead of the State prison.

Johnson was convicted May 10 of having sold for the transportation of Belle Schriber from Pittsburg, Pa., to Chicago.

**Carnegie Gives a Million.**

Nashville, June 1.—Chancellor J. H. Kirkland, of Vanderbilt University, has announced that a proposition had been made by Andrew Carnegie to provide \$1,000,000 for the benefit of Vanderbilt's medical department. Of this sum \$200,000 will be given the university at once for the erection and equipment of laboratories. The income of the total (\$800,000) will be paid annually for the support of the department through the Carnegie Corporation. A condition of the donation provides that the direction of the educational and scientific work of the department be committed by the board of trustees to a small board of seven members, three of whom shall be eminent in medical and scientific work.

The offer has already been reported to the executive committee of the board of trustees and accepted by it. The action of this committee is to be ratified at the annual meeting of the board on June 16th, at which time the governing board of seven will be selected. It is provided that the chancellor himself be one of the seven. The gift is the largest single gift ever made to the university.

**SUMMING UP THE EVIDENCE.**

**Many Walhalla People Have Been Called as Witnesses.**

Week after week has been published the testimony of Walhalla people—kidney sufferers—backache victims—people who have endured many forms of kidney, bladder or urinary disorders. These witnesses have used Doan's Kidney Pills. All have given their enthusiastic approval. It's the same everywhere. 30,000 American men and women are publicly recommending Doan's—always in the home papers. Isn't it a wonderful, convincing mass of proof? If you are a sufferer your verdict must be "Try Doan's first."

Here's one more Walhalla case: Mrs. Ida Hellams, Factory Hill, Walhalla, S. C., says: "We have used Doan's Kidney Pills in our family with fine results. I know that they live up to the claims made for them. They were obtained from Dr. Bell's drug store and used for pains in the back and sides and trouble with the kidney secretions. Complete and lasting relief was had."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

presents itself. Some of the more careless yeggs carry their "soup" in an ordinary bottle, but "Portland Ned" long since decided that this is a dangerous practice, so he pressed an ordinary hot water bottle into service for the transportation of this explosive.

Just at a time when "Portland Ned" made his sensational flight from the South Carolina authorities taken in his closest "pals" has been taken into custody. "West Philadelphia Johnny" is now languishing in a Tombs cell, "Topeka Joe" has just been caught, and William L. Dunn, alias "Irish Jimmy," alias "Kansas City Billy," has just been transported from New York city to North Carolina, where he faces a long term.

**NEXT WEEK.**

The next story in this series deals with the sensational battle between "Irish Jimmy" and his captors in a court of law.

**How's This?**

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

National Bank of Commerce, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**TWELVE GOOD REASONS WHY**

You Should Sow Peas—And Then Sow More Peas.

(Progressive Farmer.)

1. They are fairly good human food.
2. They are one of our most nutritious feeds for stock.
3. The peas alone are worth from \$5 to \$20 per acre.
4. Cow pea hay is easily worth \$20 per ton. The yield varies from one to three tons per acre.
5. If left on the land and turned under, the vines are worth from \$5 to \$15 per acre as fertilizer.
6. The roots and stubble are worth from \$2 to \$4 per acre as fertilizer.
7. The vines, roots and stubble furnish humus (vegetable matter), something nearly all soils are deficient in.
8. This humus helps to make the land cultivate easily; absorbs and holds moisture that will aid a crop to continue its growth during a drouth, and furnishes the conditions necessary for the existence of beneficial bacteria that enable plants to get nitrogen from the air.
9. The shade of pea vines helps in the formation of valuable nitrates in the soil.
10. Pea vine roots are good subsoilers. They go to considerable depths, opening up the earth so air and water can make a deep soil.
11. Cow peas fit in well in nearly all systems of rotations of crops. They are well adapted to growing among corn and after small grain harvested in the spring.
12. Peas get some of their nitrogen from the air, free of cost to the farmer. Nitrogen in commercial fertilizers costs about 20 cents per pound.

**Hog Cholera and Its Control.**

(This is the fourth of a series of press bulletins on hog cholera. Preceding articles described symptoms and post mortem lesions of cholera, also the manner in which the disease spreads.)

**Sanitary Measures for Control.**

When cholera exists in a neighborhood every hog owner should establish a strict quarantine on his individual premises. No one except the person taking care of the hogs should be allowed near the fields or pens where healthy hogs are confined and this man should not, under any conditions, visit premises where there are sick hogs.

Dogs and buzzards should be considered dangerous and should be guarded against. The buzzard is undoubtedly one of the most common carriers of the disease, and it is unfortunate that these scavengers are protected by law in some sections of the State.

All new hogs should be considered infected and should be isolated until sufficient time has elapsed (three or four weeks) to prove their freedom from disease. Hogs purchased from distant points should be protected by injection with anti-hog cholera serum before shipment, as they are apt to be exposed to the disease en route.

When cholera exists on adjoining farms hogs should be protected by injection with anti-hog cholera serum. It is also the duty of all citizens to see that the State law relative to proper disposal of carcasses is strictly enforced.

**To Prevent Spread of Cholera.**

The sudden death of one or two hogs should lead owners to suspect cholera. Careful examination of the carcasses should at once be made, preferably by a veterinarian, and the carcasses should then be deeply buried or burned.

If the lesions found on post mortem examination are characteristic of cholera, a strict quarantine should be established and all healthy hogs should be moved to new lots or pens until they can be protected by injection with anti-hog cholera serum. Pens and lots that have been occupied by sick hogs should be thoroughly disinfected. The lots can best be disinfected by plowing—the refuse should first be cleaned up and burned or buried. Pens, feeding troughs, etc., can be disinfected with 3 per cent solution of compound solution of cresol, 5 per cent carbolic acid or other satisfactory disinfectant. Carcasses should be immediately burned or buried. This is now required by State law.

Anti-hog cholera serum, when injected alone, gives immunity for from four to eight weeks, but this immunity becomes more permanent when injected hogs are exposed to infection, therefore some prefer to turn injected hogs back on to infected premises for a week or two before disinfecting.

Under existing conditions in this State hog raising would be a very uncertain proposition were it not for the fact that hogs can be protected from this disease by the use of serum. Information relative to anti-hog cholera serum will be given in the next article.

State Veterinarian, Clemson College, S. C.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day**

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 25c.

**Commoner Editor Panama Governor.**

Washington, June 5.—Richard L. Metcalfe, of Lincoln, Neb., editor of The Commoner, was yesterday selected by President Wilson to be Civil Governor of the Panama Canal Zone. This was announced by Secretary Garrison after he and Secretaries Bryan and Daniels had conferred with the President.

Although Mr. Metcalfe was first recommended by Secretary Bryan, Secretaries Daniels and Secretary Garrison joined in urging the appointment. Mr. Metcalfe has been in the newspaper business all his life and came into national prominence during the campaign of 1896 as spokesman for Mr. Bryan. Last year he ran in the primaries on the Democratic ticket for Governor of Nebraska, but lost.

A chronic grumbler can be set down as a man who loafs too much.



"Vanity on the highway" still pays a ridiculous toll for automobile travel. But two hundred thousand new Fords will this season go to buyers who prefer real service at reasonable cost rather than ostentatious display at unreasonable cost.

More than a quarter of million Fords now in service—convincing evidence of their wonderful merit. Runabout, \$525; Touring Car, \$600; f. o. b. Detroit, will all equipment. Get interesting "Ford Times" from Dept. F., Detroit, Mich.

**Carter Hardware Co.,**  
WALHALLA, S. C.

**THE CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE**

ENROLLMENT OVER 800—VALUE OF PROPERTY OVER A MILLION AND A THIRD—OVER 90 TEACHERS AND OFFICERS.

DEGREE COURSES: Agriculture, (seven courses); Chemistry; Mechanical and Electrical Engineering; Civil Engineering; Textile Industry; Architectural Engineering.

SHORT COURSES: One-Year Course in Agriculture; Two-Year Course in Textile Industry; Four Weeks Winter Course in Cotton Grading; Four-Weeks Winter Course for Farmers.

COST: Cost per session of nine months, including all fees, heat, light, water, board, laundry, and two complete uniforms, \$133.45. Tuition, if able to pay, \$40.00 extra. Total cost per session for the one year Agricultural Course, \$117.55; Four-Weeks Course, all expenses, \$10.00.

SCHOLARSHIP AND ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS: The College maintains 167 four-year Agricultural and Textile Scholarships, and 51 one-year Agricultural Scholarships. Value of Scholarships \$100 per session and Free Tuition. (Students who have attended Clemson College, or any other College or University, are not eligible for the Scholarships unless there are no other eligible applicants.) Scholarship and Entrance Examinations will be held by the County Superintendent of Education on July 11th, at 9 a. m.

NEXT SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 10, 1913.

Write at once to **W. M. RIGGS, Pres.,**  
Clemson College, S. C., for Catalog, Scholarship Blanks, etc. If you delay, you may be crowded out.

**BLUE RIDGE RAILWAY.**

TIME TABLE NO. 13—EFFECTIVE JUNE 1, 1913.

WESTBOUND.				EASTBOUND.			
Mixed	Mixed	Passgr	Passgr	Passgr	Passgr	Mixed	Mixed
5	7	9	11	12	10	6	8
Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
ExSun	ExSun	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	ExSun	ExSun
	9.15 a	11.22 a	5.35 p.	Belton	9.00 a	5.25 p	7.10 a
	9.35 a	11.32 a	5.45 p.	Erskine's	8.50 a	5.15 p	7.00 a
	9.52 a	11.47 a	6.00 p.	Anderson	8.34 a	4.55 p	6.43 a
				(Frt. Depot)			
	1.15 p	9.55 a	11.50 a	6.03 p.	Anderson	8.31 a	4.52 p
				(Pass. Depot)			
	1.22 p	10.03 a	11.57 a	6.08 p.	W. Anderson	8.26 a	4.47 p
	1.40 p	10.20 a	12.10 p	6.20 p.	Denver	8.12 a	4.33 p
	1.47 p	10.27 a	12.15 p	6.25 p.	S. Springs	8.07 a	4.27 p
	1.50 p	10.30 a	12.18 p	6.27 p.	Autun	8.04 a	4.24 p
	2.01 p	10.40 a	12.26 p	6.34 p.	Pendleton	7.56 a	4.16 p
	2.15 p	10.55 a	12.36 p	6.44 p.	Cherry's	7.44 a	4.04 p
	2.18 p	10.58 a	12.39 p	6.46 p.	Adams's	7.41 a	4.01 p
	2.40 p	11.20 a	12.57 p	7.01 p.	Jordania	7.26 a	3.46 p
	2.43 p	12.05 p	1.05 p	7.12 p.	Seneca	7.23 a	3.43 p
		12.30 p	1.23 p	7.30 p.	West Union	7.05 a	3.25 p
		12.35 p	1.28 p	7.35 p.	Walhalla	7.00 a	3.20 p
					Arrive Leave		

NOTE.—Steam trains will stop on flag at Anderson Freight Depot, West Anderson, Denver, Sandy Springs, Autun, Cherry's, Adams's, Jordania, Welch, Toxaway, Phinney's and James's. J. R. ANDERSON, Supt.

**VALUE OF GROWING COW PEAS.**

Iron and Brabham Varieties a Necessity Where Cotton Wilt Occurs.

Clemson College, May 31.—Special: Every farmer in South Carolina recognizes the necessity of growing cow peas, but few seem to realize the value of planting a good variety. Some of the most progressive farmers in the State, who exercise great care in the planting of the best varieties of cotton, corn or oats, pay no attention whatever to their cow peas. If we would get the best results from a field of cow peas it is equally as necessary that we plant good seed of one of the best varieties.

From our experience during the past two years in our work with the farmers of the State, we feel no hesitancy in recommending the Iron and Brabham as probably the best varieties of cow peas for this State. Both of these varieties are too well known for discussion here. The fact that they have proven almost universally satisfactory in different parts of the State is sufficient proof of their growing and keeping qualities.

Iron and Brabham cow peas have a special advantage over common varieties in that they are resistant to both wilt and root-knot diseases, very prevalent in the eastern section of this State as well as in other Southern States. No common variety of cow peas should be grown on land infected by these diseases, because the trouble is increased by their growth. The eel worms, which cause root-knot and increase the loss from wilt, find an easy place to live and multiply on the common cow peas which they do not find on the resistant varieties. By thus using the Iron or Brabham varieties in a few years of proper rotation these nematodes or eel worms which cause so much trouble can be starved out. The elimination of root-knot in a soil by this means is the first real problem in the control of cotton wilt. After the soil is free from root-knot, then wilt resistant varieties of cotton can be grown successfully, but until this is done little success can be hoped for, even with the most resistant cottons. It is highly important, therefore, that only the Iron or Brabham cow peas be grown on land where