vire pulling and hauling first."

Pinckney hesitated. He felt he had

to go cautiously, but it would not do

"Yes." he said slowly, "this fellow

Sommers is here to have a gun forged

at Washington, I'm certain of that."

"Oh," protested the manager, "sup-

oose after they test the Sommers gun

they give it preference over the Rhine-

strom gun and countermand our or

gouge the government. Sommers is an

officer in the navy and can claim no

royalty. It would reduce the cost of

Pinckney howed in agreement, then

"You are partly right, Mr. Durant

but if they took his gun there would

be no certainty about our getting the

order. We would have to compete in

"We can't help that," replied his

"Of course not," he exclaimed, "but

any dirty trick to have our gun turned

Durant laid his hand on the young

"Now, now, Edward," he said mean-

good for the business, but you must

not let your enthusiasm lead you to

foolish hatred. This young Sommers

Frances' father looked up sharply.

Again Pinckney hesitated. It was

time for careful work now. He could

not afford to make an open rupture or

rather than by open accusation what

"Yes, I have noticed it, Mr. Durant,"

because you know my interest in ev-

erything that concerns you, and par-

ticularly in Frances." He hesitated

"Yes, I understand your interest,"

"Thank you, sir," exclaimed Pinck-

ney gratefully. "You know, then, how

hard it is for me to see her associated

make her fond of him."

hesitated Pinckney.

to his full height.

thing," he said with dignity.

Durant looked at his young mana-

As a general rule, I've found these na-

stand for mere rumors and suspi-

He .stopped abruptly, for the door

keenly.

him?"

right out.

nanager's arm in kindly fashion.

chief. "Is Sommers' gun better than

Pinckney looked up indignantly.

the open, and some one might under

every twelve inch gun \$12,000."

suggested

urs?

him very much."

he meant.

ou?" sneered the manager.

"Yes; have you?" he asked.

nakes," replied the steel man.

Durant nodded, pleased.

to let Mr. Durant guess his hand.

Durant nodded.

der.'

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ESTABLISHED 1855.

YORKVILLE, S. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1909.



Novelized by Thompson Buchanan From the Successful Play of the Same Name By WINCHELL SMITH, FREDERIC

THOMPSON and PAUL ARMSTRONG Frederic Thompson. Copyright, 1908, by Frederic Thompson. All Rights Reserved

CHAPTER IV.

A Desperate Game. Lieutenant Sommers looked around at the complete little workshop in amazement. Besides the wireless outfit, he saw tools, models, sharps, a drawing table, a little workbencheverything, in fact, that it seemed to him a mechanical inventor would really need.

"You use all these!" he exclaimed. "Why, of course!" she said. "That is my fun. I work up here on dark days, and we have plenty of those in Pittsburg, you know."

The man could not have controlled his astonishment. He examined several of the models. They were on improvements in wireless telegraphy, various mechanical devices and or even the model of a little gun.

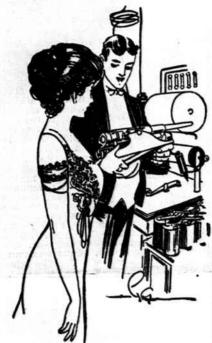
"Oh. I've patented them all! claimed Frances. "I don't know that any of them amounts to much, but I patented them just the same. You see, you're not the only gun inventor, Mr.

"Then the Sommers gun has to compete with the Frances Durant gun?

he asked quizzically. She shook her head, smiling.

"No; I'll tell you a secret. I wouldn't let them make a gun of mine if I could patent it, but that is just a litle model of the Rhinestrom gun, which Edward has great faith in. Marsh made the

"Oh, the Rhinestrom gun!" said Sommers, with lifted eyebrows. "I've heard something of that around the



with the Frances Durant gun?"

works. Your man Marsh seems to have great faith in it. Who is this Rhinestrom?"

Frances shook her head.

"I don't know. Think he must be controlled them. But that doesn't affect your gun any, does it?" Sommers looked up from the model

he had been studying. "Frankly," he said, "if this model is correct it won't affect my gun. The Sommers gun has the good points of this one and a new principle which I

expect will partly revolutionize things for whoever manufactures it. "It all depends on the forging. If my gun is forged right and properly tempered, well"-he paused, then went talk. You talk and promise, but you on with a confident smile-"I don't want to brag, but honestly I am not known better than to trust you the afraid of any gun that ever was cast. other day when you fooled me down It will all be in the forging, and tomor- at the works with all that stuff about

through! It would be terrible to think any contract. You haven't done any

of a failure." "Yes," he said grimly, "it would." "It would mean," she asked, "the blasting of your hope?"

He shrugged his shoulders. "That would be a minor consideration. It would mean death to the men who are handling the gun and court I'm going to see him, I tell you. I'm martial and disgrace for me. You see going to stay here till I do."

why I'm interested." "But there's no chance of a failure," she exclaimed, her eyes big with

Sommers laughed.

"Not of the Durant works, I think," the government decided to have a gun cast here. Your father's plant there has a reputation for the highest class, most careful work, so I feel safe, even macy, not force, so he put on his blandif you do own patents on the Rhine-

asked.

×

5

"Of course," he replied. "I'll be down in the works superintending as accident you've acted as if I were to much as I can."

"And I," murmured the girl, half to herself, "will be up here waiting eagerly, anxiously, watching for you to sidetrack me with any talk like that." come with the news that everything has gone right. Oh, what a pity it is that you should invent this gun and ing to see that you do." not get anything for your brains and

He shook his head, smiling.

"No," he said; "it's right. That's er?" part of the contract I made with Uncle Sam when he took me in at Annapolis. He educated me, gave me the chance to work, and I promised to devote my

"We're all merely cogs in the big machine, Miss Durant, we fellows from Annapolis and West Point, cogs ney. in the machine that makes the flag, and the flag's the biggest thing to us, you'know. It's hard sometimes, fearfully hard. We have to give up a lot. But it's duty, and duty is what we up, signed by Rhinestrom and by me

must think of." admiration and just a hint of some- and I'll get that tonight."

the real patriots working for your country. You seem to be about the only ones who do any real sacrificing.

Then her voice became more earnest

"But I don't see why you should sac

rifice everything." The man laughed somewhat grimly "That's just it, you see," he said. We try not to sacrifice everything. We always try not to sacrifice our self respect. I think."

"Self respect, fiddlesticks! It isn' self respect men won't sacrifice," she snapped. "It's generally selfishness Oh, how you men do love to fool your selves! You step back and stand on your dignity, so proud and hard and rigid, and you pretend you're suffering that you are heroes who won't sacrific self respect, and in reality you are nothing of the kind. You are simply stupid self deceivers who are willing to sacrifice your future, happiness, everything, on the altar of your own selfishness-really sacrifice yourselves

and sometimes"-She paused suddenly, aghast at what

she was about to sav. "And sometimes?" the man questioned unsteadily.

"And sometimes girls talk more than they should," she ended sharply. Then she looked at him with a sudden smile and quick change of mood that baffled him completely. "I think it's time we went back to wireless telegraphy, don't

Baffled, but still somewhat relieved at being saved from himself, Sommer turned to the wireless instrument. "You can send and take well?" he

"Of course," she answered. "Edward taught me originally, but I've learned lot since. He's quite an adept too. learned really because I wanted to have a wireless plant placed on father's yacht. Perhaps some time when I'm cruising on the yacht I may pick you up when you are on your battleship and have a little chat with you Do you think you'd be glad to hea from me?"

"I'd he glad to hear from you no natter where I was," he exclaimed eagerly, "and I'd recognize you, too, whether the message was directed to

"I will send it to you," she said, with eaning, "and you must recognize it." "I will; you may be sure of that," he agreed earnestly. "And now I think must be going. It's late."

He turned within the door and ther started back to the drawing room. Meantime down in the drawing room Edward Pinckney had been having an uncomfortable quarter of an hour Marsh had come up from the works determined to see Mr. Durant.

Pinckney had not told the master draughtsman of the contract which he had signed, and Marsh, thoroughly imbittered with the prospect of losing everything he had done, hurried up to the house determined to lay bare the whole matter before the owner of the some German Edward just told me works, throw himself on Durant's merthat we had bought the patents and cy and beg that at least he be given credit for the invention of the Rhine strom gun.

Fortunately Pinckney had been in the drawing room when the butler brought in Marsh's name and so had been able to intercept the man before he got to Durant.

"I don't want to talk to you," ex claimed the inventor when he entered and found it was Pinckney and not Durant he had been shown in to see, "I don't want any more of your soft don't do anything. I ought to have row will tell that. We'll put it through giving me a chance. I felt in my heart you weren't going to do it; but,

patents, and now I am entirely at your going to put it up to the old man. He's on the level anyhow. He'll give me a chance and a little reputation ev :n if he doesn't give me the money.

The voice of the man had risen until he was fairly shouting at the general manager.

"Don't yell like that," protested Pinckney. "I don't wonder you want me to he said. "That's why I was glad when keep quiet," sneered the inventor "You ought to want me to keep quiet. Pinckney had regained his wits now He saw it was the time for diplo

est, most ingratiating smile. "Now, listen to me, Marsh," "You'll be here for the forging?" she pleaded. "You're up in the air with this because you've got an entirely wrong idea of me. Ever since that

> "I don't want to talk about that, exclaimed the inventor. "You can't "But I want you to get a square deal," protested Pinckney. "I'm go

> Marsh looked at him with a sneer "You call it a square deal to give the credit for all my work to anoth-

> "Of course it wouldn't claimed the manager. "That's just it I'm going to put it through for you if you'll only give me a chance." "After what you said the other day?

sneered the other. "And I've done it," snapped Pinck-

"You've done it?" "Exactly," he said. "The contract between Wilhelm Khinestrom and the Durant steel works has been drawn for the Durant steel works, but only The girl had been looking at him, waits for the approval of Mr. Durant,

"Rhinestrom signed it!" gasped dous price that doesn't help our future "Yes," she said at last; "after all, you men of the navy and the army are it when there isn't any Rhinestrom?" when we want work next time."

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Pinckney looked at him pityingly. What do you care who signed it for Rhinestrom if you get the money?" he said. "This name on the contract is Wilhelm Rhinestrom."

"You forged that name!" gasped "Shut up!" snapped the other. "Don't be a fool; You can't forge a man's name if the man doesn't exist. Now

take your money and be satisfied. Leave it to me. I'm your friend. I'm proving myself your friend, and here you go ahead and kick up a fuss and risk the whole thing. I've taken a little risk myself to put this thing through and give you a square deal, that he's invented. He's got some pull and this is what you do in the way of gratitude. Now, aren't you ashamed of vourself?"

Marsh looked at the manager apole zetically.

"I'm sorry, Mr. Pinckney." he said 'I'm always playing the fool, it seems You've been a good friend of mine, sir, and I want to thank you for helping me out. I'll be grateful. I won't make any trouble. I'll shut up." Pinckney slapped the old man o

the back almost affectionately. "That's all right, Marsh," he said. "I realize you don't know anything in the world about business, realize that thoroughly, and I'm acting in this manner for the good of all. Now, you trust me. With this order we have from the government, it ought to keep us busy for a year-you'll be rich. You'll have a fortune, but if it were known who was the inventor we'd get nothing. You see that?"

Marsh nodded. "I understand, sir,

"All right, Marsh. Then be good," advised the manager. "Now you'd bet-

ter go. The little man had got almost to the door when he paused and turned back. "Just one thing more, Mr. Pinck-

"Well?" said Pinckney impatiently. "It's about the casting of the Som ners gun tomorrow."

"What about it?" asked the manager harply. Marsh hesitated. "It's just this, sir. I understand that

you're going to put Smith in charge of of young fellow. I never saw him bethe works. You know what sort of a fellow Smith is?" "Smith is a good man," said Pinckney sternly. "Don't criticise fellow

employees, Marsh. I am responsible

and I know what I'm doing." Still the little man, honest at heart felt compelled to protest. "Smith has been drinking for several days, sir, and he's already ugly. The last time he was charged with impor- say anything about a direct explanatant work he ruined the gun and cost tion, so he began using all his diplo-

us a lot of money, besides throwing macy, suggesting by look and gesture and hurting one of the men. "Now, Sommers, I understand. tends to be down at the works to superintend forging these guns. If he he said. "I hoped I was mistaken. I Smith get together there'll be trouble and the gun may be ruined and that will cost us a lot more mon-

"Seems to me, Marsh," he said, "that for a moment, wondering just how to the inventor of the Rhinestrom gun is go on. taking an awful interest in the gun of his rival. What do you want to do- said Durant kindly. "I understand ing in the doorway staring at each manage the business yourself and spoil that."

Sommers' gun?" "Mr. Pinckney," exclaimed Marsh indignantly, "you haven't any right to talk that way to me. I was telling you something for your own good and the

good of the works." "Look here, Marsh"-Pinckney manner had grown suddenly stern-"I am the general manager of the Durant works, and I don't propose to take any interference from you or any other employee. I have ordered Smith in charge of that work, and he's going to be in charge, and he's going to do it

right. "If there's any danger of Sommer coming down there and raising a row, we will simply slap the gun in a few hours ahead of the schedule, and it'll all be over before he gets there. Now, you go attend to your own business and keep your mouth shut. Good

night." Thoroughly cowed, Marsh turned and left the room just as George Durant entered by another door from his study, where he had been dictating.

## CHAPTER V.

Honest Man and Knave. "I wish to talk to you, Edward," "Oh, I hope it goes through all like a fool, I trusted you, and this is began Mr. Durant. His manner was right!" cried the girl. "It must go what I get for it. You haven't made serious, and Pinckney, who had known him so long, realized that he was seri thing but run ahead and perfect the ously put out about something. At such times there was only one way to mercy. I'm going to fool you. I'm handle the steel magnate-that way was absolute obedience and prompt replies to his questions. Pinckney

became all attentions at once. "Yes, sir. What is it?" he asked. Durant consulted the paper in his hand.

"The royalty on this Rhinestrom gun," he asked-"am I correctly informed about it?"

"How much did you think it was" asked the manager. "According to the papers, we pay other man he would not have toleratroyalty of \$6,000 for every gun six ed mere backbiting. inches or under and \$1,000 an inch extra for every one over six. So for these twelve inch guns we are to forge we must pay \$12,000 each."

"That's correct, sir," said Pinckney "It's too much," declared the steel magnate sharply. His manager ventured a protesting

zesture. "I wrote you," he said, "and cabled ou before I signed the contract. It was too risky waiting until your re-

turn." "I don't see why," exclaimed Durant impatiently. "I think you've made a mistake this time, Edward-a were speaking, with Frances, came in. The quick eye of the girl caught her grave mistake. That royalty I considr outrageous."

The manager had to make a fight. The old man turned to her, with a "I'm very sorry, sir," he said apologetically, "but you know I have your smile. interest at heart, and it seemed to me "Nothing at all, little one, except Edward's been saying some things the only thing that could be done. You have trusted my judgment. I had to that interest me greatly, and to show exercise it. The government liked this him what I think I'm going to ask him gun, and it meant an order that will to come to the study and continue the keep us busy for a year. If we conconversation. I'll leave you to entertrolled the patents they were obliged tain Lieutenant Sommers if you'll exto give us the contracts. There was cuse me. no competition, you see, and then our price to the government leaves us a Frances.

very fair profit even after this big "Yes," broke in Sommers, "that bad time when I must say good night has royalty is paid. Durant shook his head. arrived." "Penny wise, pound foolish, I think "How much longer will you be in it. Edward. To make a profit we have Pittsburg, Mr. Sommers?" asked Duto charge the government a tremen-"Only until my gun is forged," re-

cions."

father's angry mood.

"Well, I'm sorry, sir," said Pinckney "Oh, then you intend to remain to see the forging of the gun yourself?" apologetically. "I was working only for the best. I wanted to insure our Sommers smiled at him. "Is that surprising? I'm somewhat contract with the government. As it s, you see, we do not begin work for interested, you know.'

two months, and there'll be a lot of "We're glad to have you, of course Mr. Sommers," spoke up Durant. "Everything is at your service. "Yes, if they find a gun they like night, sir." petter they can countermand our of

turning, started to his study. Pinck ney remained a moment behind. "Of course," he began rather cau tiously, "we are glad to have you, as Mr. Durant says, Mr. Sommers, but with your gun so well under way I don't see how you can possibly be of any help to us.'

Just a slight hardening of his tone "Don't see what difference that made Pinckney's speech mean only too plainly. "There's no use in your staying, because we don't want you But the naval man overlooked entirely the implication. Instead of taking of

fense he smiled courteously. "I had no idea of being of any help Mr. Pinckney. I only want to be o "I wish they would," he said. "We could still get the business and not hand when the tempering is done." "You mean at the work in the fur nace room?" gasped the manager.

> "That's it exactly." Pinckney was beginning to lose h

Sommers smiled

"May I ask why?" he said sharply. Sommers continued to smile "Only to be sure it is properly done

he explained. Frances was standing by, watching the men and in her mind comparing them. She saw Pinckney, big, aggres sive, strong, an iron man, used to overriding all who opposed him, nov matched and held by this quiet, smiling man, whose coolness and evident commers has influence, and I do not pliant strength reminded her more than trust him. I think he'd be capable of anything else of the finest tempered steel, tough, elastic, unbreakable, that outlasts iron every time. Now Pinck-

ney was losing more of his temper. "Have you any idea we are not com petent enough to handle this job?" he demanded.

"I like your enthusiasm; it's Sommers still smiled. "Oh, no, of course not, only I pre fer to see for myself, that's all. Ah!" seems to me to be a very decent sort had entered. "Mrs. Durant, I fear I fore tonight, but I was quite favorably impressed. Frances also seems to like to. Thank you for a splendid evening." Mrs. Durant shook hands cordially. "So you've noticed that, too, have "Good night, Mr. Sommers. I hope

> town." "Thank you. You may be sure i'll me as often as I dare," he said.

to Frances "Good night, Miss Durant." The girl shook her head. "I'm going to see you out." she said

He smiled gratefully. "Thanks." Next he turned to Pinckney. time will that gun be in?"

Pinckney hesitated a moment "Two o'clock sharp. Good night." Sommers bowed, turned and follow ed Frances out into the hall, leaving the girl's mother and Pinckney stand-

### other. (To be Continued.)

THE COTTON TAX.

with such a fellow as Sommers and Story of a Great Outrage Perpetrated what a blow it would be if he were to on Southern People. Partly to raise money to carry or Durant looked at the younger man the war against the south, but chiefy to punish the southern people, "Do you mean there's anything congress, in June, 1861, levied a tax against this young fellow," he askedof one cent a pound on all cotton "any reason why Frances should avoid held or owned by any person on and after October 1, 1862. The tax was "I-I'd rather not say, Mr. Durant," successively raised to two and to three cents a pound, and was abolish-Durant was a straightforward old ed in February, 1868. It is this tax fighter who liked to have people come which hundreds of southern people have been living in the hope of see-"If you can't say right out, why do ing refunded by congress. We know you intimate, Edward?" he demanded of one man who lived in Charlotte sternly. "I don't like people who beat who went to the postoffice daily for about the bush. If you have anything ten years or more in expectation of on this young fellow, come right out getting a check for \$60,000 refunded and say so. Be prepared to prove it cotton taxes. He died in the expecand don't beat about the bush and tation, and his next best friend is suggest all sorts of things against him even now keeping his papers in hand. merely because he's paying attention It is explained by The New Orleans Picayune that at first the tax could Pinckney rose and drew himself up only be collected in such districts as were permanently occupied by the "I'm very sorry, Mr. Durant, that Union forces, but as the war closed you should think me capable of such a in April, 1865, and the tax was contin-"I ued through the balance of 1865 and thought my interest was too well prov- the whole of 1866 and 1867 over ed for you to think that I would do the entire country, it is easily seen anything underhanded. I say nothing that all the cotton districts of the against this fellow Sommers now, besouth suffered this unjust burden that cause I'm not prepared to prove it; but, was inflicted on the people of a secremember this, Mr. Durant, he's no tion and not upon the entire country good, and sooner or later you'll find it in proportion to population.

out. I only hope it won't be too late." Y. Thomas, writing in the North American Review for November, note ger keenly. He had no reason to sus- that by far the larger part of the pect that Pinckney would lie or do tax came from the lower south. Georanything maliciously underhanded gia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mismerely to put a rival out of the way. sissippi, Tennessee and South 'Caro-He had known Edward from a boy lina paid \$58,000,000 out of a total of and found him always apparently de- \$68,000,000. In 1867 the corn crop of voted to the Durant interests. All this the United States was worth \$610,made him judge kindly when from an-948,390; the wheat crop, \$42,796,460; the hay crop. \$372,854,680; yet all of these were tax free, while cotton, worth "All right, Edward," he said kindly. \$201,470,495, paid a tax of \$22,500,-You've proved yourself devoted to 947.77. He declares that this cotton me. I think this is just a little over tax for extortion by a conqueror outenthusiasm in the Durant interests. did the 10 per cent tax levied on the Holland Dutch by the famous or infaval chaps straightforward, decent mous Spanish invader, the Duke of young fellows, and I'd hate to believe Alva. In some instances it amounted otherwise. However, we'll watch him to as much as 30 per cent. In 1861 a and see. Come to me if you get anytax of \$20,000,000 was levied on lands thing on him, but you know I will not and dwellings and was apportioned among the states according to popula-There was no question about the legality of this act; yet, thirty years later, the amount collected unopened and the man of whom they der it, less cost of collection, \$14,000,-000, was returned as a gratuity to the states whose citizens had paid it. "What's the matter, dad?" she asked. The fact that the tax had operated on only one section of the country, the seceding states paying very little, undoubtedly was one cause of the repayment. May not the same principle be to deport the American negro to Afriabout \$3,000,000 was collected before

the close of the war-it was also payis all interesting history, but it is true, as the Picayune says, that the reviv-

indemnity.-Charlotte Observer.

# Miscellaneous Reading.

ROOSEVELT IN AFRICA.

An Astounding Story of What Is Be lieved to be the Real Purpose of the Ex-President's Mysterious Journey to the Dark Continent.

William Buckey, in Leslie's Weekly.

That Theodore Roosevelt, while ap-

parently in Africa on a hunting expe dition, killing tigers and fleas, is in reality carefully investigating conditions to ascertain if it be not possible and practicable to establish in the Sudan country a second empire of Liberia, and thereby solve forever the negro question of America, is the disclosure made by a United States Federal attorney, in charge of a southern dis-Roosevelt in all their details. The plan as revealed by the former preswest of German and British East Africa; hoist up the Stars and Stripes at the four corners, have Uncle Sam detribes into a suzerainty of the United States of America, and then will come the expiration of the negroes from this country to the new empire in the heart pour forth in abundance. of Africa. In the rounding out of the plan, a wedge will be formed by a nation under the control of the United States, that will prevent the expansion territorially or commercially of Germany and will make the United States a factor in the balance of power among the nations of Europe now struggling to retain and enlarge their

footholds in Africa. President Roosevelt to solve the negro question while in Africa, bore out his declaration with a buttress of facts that dovetail with the movements of Roosevelt both previous to his departing for Africa and since he has penetrated beyond the reach of the news paper arm. "His plan to cross a territory not at present under the flag of any European nation," continued the must say good night, much as I hate Federal attorney, "his determination to take with him men known to be expert agriculturists, capable of judging soil conditions; his skill in surrounding himself with representatives of the you'll come up often while you're in civil and military arms of the government, and above all, his persistent re fusal to allow any newspaper men to accompany his expedition-all these acts and facts lead me to believe that Roosevelt went to Africa to carry out the plan he discussed with me when gathering data on the negro question He has taken with him a large quantity of trinkets with which to placate the natives with whom he first would be obliged to deal before mapping out groes. He has kept his plans absolute ly secret, because every nation of Eu rope, at the first whisper of his intentions, would direct a dozen detach

ments to dog his footsteps and prevent another Fashoda maneuver. "With Roosevelt, long before he devised his scheme to deport the blacks to Africa, the negro question always has been a paramount issue. He told me that the criticism he received from all parts of the country when he entertained Booker T. Washington caused him to come to the belief that it would be utterly impossible to educate the negro to a standard of social equality with the white race, and that he saw clearly that no inferior race could exist for any length of time and prosper in a Republican country Roosevelt said the attitude the south assumed toward the Charleston post mastership confirmed his belief, and that it was this, bed on other facts he had gathered, some of which I gave him, that led him to form his plan to see if the only logical solution of the negro question - deportation -could not be brought about successfully. Through Federal officers scattered throughout the south he ascertained that a condition existed that was leading to one certain end, and that would be the extinction of the negro element by a method other than race decay His data correctly informs him that

the negro as a laborer in the south was fast being replaced by the negro as a consists of a tract of land surroundthief, and that even such menial positions as waiters, street cleaners and fitted together that nothing can get day laborers on public improvements all were being filled with whites, while allowed. There are no doorways of At least three-fourths of these costs the negro, having no employment left open to him, was gradually becoming more and more accustomed to support himself by th' were and to consider himself at war with the whites. All through his trips to the south Rocsevelt sought information concerning the dried grass afford hiding places and negro question, and the information he received. I believe, is the basis for his expressing himself so treely and assorting it was his belief that the existence of the negro in North America had bethat was becoming excessive.

come a question of the ability of the all over Texas, Mexico, Arizona and south to continue to Lear a burden other states and territories, and are "The police chiefs of every southern city will assert that the negro is the guilty thief in forty-nine cases out of every fifty. The penitentiaries are riated reptile coils to strike, meantime full of negroes, and the southern cities are clamoring for relief from negro a clock running down. A loop of leathex-convicts from the convict faims and prisons." The plan outlined by deftly dropped over the snake's head, Mr. Roosevelt, and which took him to and from that time, rattle he ever se Africa to complete, contains a solution fiercely, he is a helpless captive. His to every vexatious question connected with this problem. The fact that the negro now is a citizen of the United States and is a property owner, and all the difficulties, legal and otherwise, entailed in the execution of this plan, all are solved in the explanation of Roosevelt's intentions to deport him, as disclosed by his confidant. "Theodor. Loosevelt relies on his popularity as Napoleon did on his," asserted the attorney, "to carry him through all his difficulties in his novel scheme applied to the cotton tax At the time ca. He believes that it will be easy to head. The snake's head is now forced the south was paying this tax—only persuade the nation to abrogate the back over the side of the box until the Fifteenth amendment, and then the jaws open; a glass is held convennegro will have the same relations to ing its share of all other taxes. It the Federal government as the Indians, and they were ejected from their glass just as if the snake had struck. ing of the cotton tax question is like of ancestors and forced to migrate virus, which runs down the side into because the Jewish parents object to lands handed down through centuries disinterring a mummy. It is only a thousands of miles, as in the case of the glass and is bottled for sale to their children soiling their hands. relic of the past, and has no other the Seminoles. He relies on the supvalue than as a mere curiosity to put port of the south for the financial burin a museum. The cotton tax can be den necessary to carry out his plan, hung up with the French spoliation provided his reports of conditions in Africa are favorable. If it is pointed of Abyssinia. out to him that the territory he would AFA fly bacteriologically examined has Le Dogs kept solely for the guidance annex, practically is far inland and not been found to carry one hundred thou-

of the Mormons in making a fertile valley out of Utah, when they were upplies overland from Kansas City. "Roosevelt will burst from the jun

have risked my life for a year to find says that the gift of a life cannot be solution to your negro problem. have organized a friendly federation of tribes in the most fertile country of Africa. I have prepared a place about. The scientist adds that he for the negro, where each can have a s not the pestilential coast of Liberia, but the very heart of Africa. The col- is the value of the average life in the nizing of this country will also pre vent the expansion of our commercia enemy, Germany." And then, exerting all his influence, he will run through legislation and strike while or possible, to have the individual United States were unnecessary at the

trict who relates the supposed plans of the iron is hot. He plans, if necessary states issue bonds to finance his migraident's confidant is "to stake out a tion and expatriation proposition, in good section of the country in the Sudan, north of Congo Free state and each, supplemented by a bond guaran tee by the Federal government. As last resort he relies on the attitude the south to raise the money, if neces clare protectorate, organize the native sary by popular subscriptions, feeling sure every county and locality throughout the south will open sub scription lists and that the money will "There is one more problem and Roosevelt seems to think he can solve

this also. And that is the necessity of being able to persuade the negro to migrate. State legislation Roosev knows he can control if its object is to settle the negro question; but by offering the negroes peace and safety, freedom from conditions that are now humiliating by offering each a farm with a bonus with which to make a what he asserts was the intention of new start and buy the tools of hus- year at prevailing interest rates, averbandry, by acclaiming that he is the been, and that his solution will improve them as a race and as individuals, by these means Roosevelt hope to overcome the situation without com pulsory legislation, unless it might be by a remote time limit of, say, twenty years. If he does not find conditions over there as he expected as he has not announced publicly his plans, he can withdraw gracefully and no harm has been done; but I feel sure he wil do his utmost to put the deal through

> likes." What is Roosevelt really doing in Africa? Strong evidence is now being brought to light which affirms the rumor that he is there to solve the ne gro question. Did Roosevelt, a man who has kept the world in a turmoil for seven years, go out to Africa with dreams equalling those of the Corsi can, expecting to reverse the laws of ethnology and turn the tide of migration back from west to east? Did he expect to succeed where Monroe had failed, to combat the lust of Europea nations for every inch of soil on the dark continent? Did he expect to be able to accomplish that which the sacrifice of a million lives in the Civil war did not? And if this has been hi real game, instead of lions and tigers will he burst from the jungles of Africa next April, expecting with one hand to push back the nations of Europe, and with the other to beckon to the Ishmael tribe of North America and point it the way to a promised

# in Africa? A TEXAS SNAKE FARM.

Where Rattlers Are Kept For Scien tific Purposes. as untamable as a hyena," and no 000. Dr. Biggs of New York, arguing doubt he is right; but every now and that tuberculosis cost the patient \$1.50 then some new sort of animal is a day, and other diseases more, places brought into subjection to the mental the total cost of the care of illness and ascendancy of man, and it is hazardous to say that there is any sort of figures accepted by Prof. Fisher. living creature which absolutely cannot be "tamed." F. B. Anthony, of loss of wages after death, create a to-Brownsville, Texas, is described in the tal annual loss in the care of patients Wide World Magazine as in a fair way and loss of their earnings during ill-

to make the deadly rattlesnake amenable to discipline. name of the "Rattlesnake Ranch," is ble death and the grand total national on the Mexican border, within a mile of the city of Brownsville. The ranch ed by a high fence of boards, so tightly through, not the slightest crack being any kind, entrance being effected by are preventable. The consumptives means of ladders over the top. Inside, the space is divided into three enclosures for the safety and comfort of upon the public. the snakes, some species of which are deadly enemies to others. Brush an shade. In these pens, and in boxes in which the snakes are shipped, hundreds of snakes, many of them mon-

sters in size, are kept in stock. The snakes are captured by Mexicans sent in with the certainty of sale, for Mr. Anthony has a market for them. The Mexican snake hunters punch the snake with a stick until the infukeeping up a rattle which sounds like er attached to the top of the stick is captor then drags him ignominiously to camp, where he is handled with an immense pair of wooden tongs. It takes a strong man to negotiate an enraged rattler when fully aroused and writhing with his immense power of muscle, for the creatures weigh many and sometimes as thick as a man's leg. address to the Kadimah, a Jewish so-The snake is next put into a box with ciety of research. a sliding lid. This lid is carefully drawn back until the snake protrudes his head, and is then shot forward so ery profession and none of trades. as to clench the neck behind the There would be a Jewish doctor for iently, and the head released, whereupon the jaws close on the rim of the but where would you find the man to This is done to collect the deadly till the soil? You could not find them,

AT Cattle raising is the chief industry

NO. 98.

VALUE OF HUMAN LIFE.

obliged to cart all their material and Man is Worth \$90 at Birth and \$4,000

at Twenty Years Old. Religion teaches that a man cannot gles of Africa next April and say, give more than his life for another. Here, I have done it; now help me. I The scientist after cold calculation more than a gift of \$4,100. That is something for every person who loves his own life or somebody else's to think must be in his prime, 30 years old, to nundred and sixty acres of land. This be worth \$4,100. The chances favor his being worth only \$2,900, for that United States. How many would sel

themselves to death for \$2,900? Almost every one indignantly de nies that he would sell himself so cheaply. The scientist replies that in 1907, 52 per cent of the deaths in the time. They could have been prevented or postponed if the victims had

These heartless facts have been gi

en publicity by the United States govtional Health." Prof Fisher has reduced life, death and illness to a matter of dollars and cents in an effort to prove the economic wisdom of teaching the inhabitants of the United States how to live long and keep well. He bases his computation of the value of the average life on a table prepared after similar tables made in England. His table is founded on the estimate that the average worker in railroad presidents to day laborers earns \$525 a year. His value is then the capital that would earn \$525 a friend of the negro and always has yielding actively being considered. A youth with 40 years of work ahead is worth more than an old man agai retirement. Calculating from this Prof. Fisher finds a baby just born is worth \$90. Man is most valuable at 30, when he reaches \$4,100. Then he declines until at 80 he is only an expense and his value is placed at \$700

less than nothing. Such is the trivial worth of the individual life, but the grand total value of the 85,000,000 of us is \$250,000,000, 000, making the men, women and chi dren worth more than all the other national wealth. How many of us would trade our individual lives for the

cash value of the lot of us? But sickness and preventable death come in and take a toll approaching every year \$2,000,000,000. They steal what we say we wouldn't give up for millions. Of those who die 42 per cent might have lived if they had profited by what is known about the care of

health. There were 1,500,000 deaths in the United States in 1907. Of these 630,postponed, and by such postponen 630,000 lives worth on the average \$1,-

In other words, unnecessary deaths every year cost the nation \$1,000,000,000 in capitalized worker's earnings. In addition to that 1,000,000 workers are ill every year, and the wages lost during their illness amounts to \$500,000,-

Illness and death also collect a heavy toll in the bills of doctors, nurses, drugland? What is Roosevelt really doing gists and undertakers. The United States commissioner of labor finds that the average American workingman's family spends \$27 a year for the care of death and sickness. Since there are 17,000,000 families in the nation, the total cost of doctors, druggists, nurses, and undertakers is \$450,000,-

death of \$1,500,000,000, three times the Illness and death then, not including ness of \$460,000,000,000, plus \$5,000,-000,000, or \$960. Add to this the total toll of \$1,000,000,000 taken by preventa-

Tuberculosis costs \$1,000,000,000 every year in loss of earnings through illness, in possible earnings stopped by death and in the expenses of sickness. must bear \$660,000,000 of them personally; the remaining \$440,000,000 fall Typhoid fever, says Dr. George

deaths and illness is \$1,960,000,000.

United States. Dr. L. O. Howard estimates the loss from malaria at \$100,-000,000 and from insect diseases at \$200,000,000. Care of the feeble-mir ed and insane make a tax of \$85,000,000 according to Charles L. Dana. Dr. George M. Gould estimates that death and sickness altogether cost \$1,-

Kober, costs \$350,000,000 a year in the

000,000,000 a year in the United States. One-third of this is preventable, he be-"The trouble is the public does not believe in this waste from 'just poorly and 'so as to be about,' " he argues, "it has no conception of the difference between working with a clear brain and steady hand and with a dull, nerveless

The Jews.-"If the Jews of America were all gathered together in a community where there was no other creed or people they could not live by their

tool. They must be convinced some-

own efforts 48 hours." This declaration was made by Sam-

pounds, are from six to nine feet long, uel Alschuler, a Jewish scholar, in an

"there would be representatives of evevery Jewish patient. There would be many Jewish lawyers, civil engineers, more Jewish merchants than customers, and many Jewish pawn-brokers, drive the nails, to build the homes and "There should be less of this spirit,

among the Jews. There should be more Jewish farmers."

Artificial legs may cost as much as

two hundred dollars each. ta There are sixteen cables across