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NO. 21.

THE AMERICAN COUNTESS

By ETTA W. PIERCE.

CHAPTER XXX-Continued. "I went away—what else could I do? On the other side of the door, however, I stopped for a moment and listened, and heard him say:

"You are pale, dearest—you danced too much, I fear; let me pour you glass of wine."
"He moved toward the closet in the wall. Immediately after, the click of glass against glass was distinctly au-dible. I turned and walked away.

wall. Immediately after, the chek of glass; against glass was distinctly audible. I turned and walked away.

"I fung myself upon my bed in the countess's closet, but not to sleep. I felt that she would ring for me directly—that she could not prepare herself for bed unassisted; but no summons came. In the gray dawn I arose and looked into her chamber. She was not there. I rushed to her bouddir—I flung back the heavy curtain from its threshold. Oh, mon Dieu! She lay stretched upon her sofa, in her rich ball-dress, with all her jewels sparkling and shining upon her—madame, behold how I tremble as I tell you this, for the horror of it will never leave me, I think!—one hand holding something to her side, her gold hair flowing over the silken pillow, her eyes closed, her soft flesh already like ice—dead, madame—stone dead!

"The something in her hand was the empty laudanum vial which I had seen behind the picture. I flew to the closet in the wall. The Venetian glass and the decanter were both gone! I ran shrieking to the doors; the count came —so did the other servants, all save one—Adolphe! He had fied the house leaving behind him a letter for his master, in which he said that, having discovered the countess's unhappy passion for himself, he could not, in passion for her side and in the countess's unhappy passion for her side her in the said that, having discovered the countess's unhappy hassion for himself, he could not, in passion for her side her in the could not, in passion for her side her in the could not, in passion for her side her in the could not, in passion for her side her in the said that, having discovered the countess's unhappy discovered the countess's un discovered the countess's unhappy passion for himself, he could not, in honor, abide longer under the count's roof. She had threatened to kill her-self if he left her, but all the same he

self if he left her, but all the same he must go. Oh, it was infamous!

"Monsieur, you cannot believe it!' I said to the count. She hated Adolphe, and he has killed her! Who but he put that vial in her dead hand, hoping to screen himself by making others think her a suicide? Where is the wine that he pleaded in the closet yonder that he placed in the closet yonder—that he placed in the closet yonder—examine it, monsieur, and you will find that she has been foully dealt with—what! have you no longer any regard for my wishes or commands?

We two were alone in the countess' chamber when I said this. He selzed me flercely by the throat.

"Fool! he hissed, 'dare to accuse my good Adolphe of such a thing—

dare to breathe your vile suspicions to any living being, and I will crush you as I would a gnat! Help me to shield as I would a gnat! Help me to shield that wretched woman's name from disgrace, instead of setting inquiry afoot by such gabbling as this. She died by her own hand, because my valet would not reciprocate her unhappy passion. There has been no wine in the closet—you rave! You never saw this laudanum vial until it was found in her grasp. On your peril, do not repeat

"The look which he gave me—ah, "The look which he gave me—ah, it shut my mouth. I was paralyzed with terror of this man. I knew a once that Adolphe was his tool; that together they had killed the countess. "Well, she was buried in Pere Lachaise. The count wept and raved and tore his hair; his extravagant grief was the talk of all Paris. As for me, I fied to my own people at Verri-eres, and there I fell ill, and lay for a eres, and there I in the land and all long time at death's door. After a while I returned to Paris, and again became a lady's maid; and three years ago I entered the service of madame, your mother. At Baden-Baden I saw Count Stahl for the first time since the Countess Olga's death. Afterware, he came to Lucerne to woo you, the heautiful rich American. You for New York, and I went with you; and there, oh heaven! there in your

father's house, I beheld that miscre-Finette had poured out this story in breathless, excited way, her voice l of long-represed fear and hate; and the woman to whom the recital was made had listened, motionless and silent as carven stone. Now, however

silent as carvell sudden start.
"In my father's house, Finette?"
"Yes. madame. He called himself Baron Strozzi. It was he who sought to marry Mademoiselle Beatrix, your cousin. Madame, his name was not Strozzi, but Adolphe Sassard; and he was no baron, but the former valet of monsieur the count. I saw him, but he

"Finette, Finette! why did you tell these things long ago?"
"Who would have believed me, madame? What proof had I to support my statements? I had not the courage the future, with all its sorrow, pover to openly brave those two bad men. I was a stranger and a servant. Your mother would have called me a madwoman, and turned me into the street.
The count would have killed me, for aught I know. In my own way I yould not let me. And now I hav told you all this, that you might see your own peril. He tired of the Couness Olga; when her fortune was spen and she became a burden on his hands, he destroyed her. He has tired of you; your fortune is gone—will he not at-tempt to destroy you? Madame, I entreat you, be on your guard!"
Ethel stared in dumb horror and affright at her waiting-maid.
"Listen, madame! there is a
tress at the Varieties Theatre Mademoiselle Nicole. The count is her devoted admirer. She is very rich, and it is whispered about Paris that she yould, without doubt, marry the sake of her great wealth. Is it not probable that he may make an effort probable that he may make an enort for freedom, with such a prize before him? Today, unfortunately, he recog-nized me here. He will command you to discharge me at once. He hates me, to discharge the cannot breathe freely while I am under this roof."

Ethel shuddered, and clutched Fi-

"I am doomed!" she whispered, with pale lips. "He will kill me, even as he killed her!"

CHAPTER XXXII.

For twenty-four hours after nette's disclosures, Ethel remained in her own apartments, shut up with her grief and perplexities. The count did not attempt to approach her. Once or twice he arrested Finette on the landing to make some suave inquiry regarding her mistress, but that was all. His sleepy eyes wore a very unpleasant gleam as they surveyed the brown of the French-woman, but he

hreshold of his wife's boudoir. nerself before him to oppose his entrance, he crossed the velvet carpet, and paused beside the chair in which Ethel sat, all in black from head to

dispatch, confirming the terrible tid-ings of disaster and death which his

C1401401401401401401401401401401401401 are iil, madame. You be in to com-prehend the calamity which has be-fallen us—you see, as I do, that we are

> He caressed his blond mustache, an gianced at her from the corners of his sleepy eyes.
>
> "Madame, will you allow me to inquire into the present state of your

"Madame, as your husband, I com-"I will not part with Finette," re gard for my wishes or commands? Has it come to this?"

"I will not part with Finette-it iseless to ask me," she answered, with letermination. "Madame, you shall have another at-"I will have Finette, and none oth-

He smothered an oath.
"Very well. You are not yourself, adame. I will not urge the matter now. Did I seem harsh and inconsid erate to you yesterday? Forgive me.
Let me kiss your hand.
She recoiled with horror.
"Don't touch me," she cried, wildly.
"I cannot bear it!"

der went over her from head to foot.
"Little fool!" he hissed, under hi treated from the boudoir. treated from the bouddir.

As his footsteps died away, Ethel ank down, where she stood, till her face was hidden in the rich carpet.

What was to become of her; and oh, within it. She said nothing, but Figure 1.

merciful Heaven! what was to become of her proud, luxury-loving mother across the sea—how would she bear "Monsieur, you i of her proud, luxury-loving mother across the sea—how would she bear poverty and dishonor? And poor Bee—without doubt, her fortune, to, was swallowed up in the general ruin; but to Ethel, the fate of these two, when compared with her own, seemed as compared with h Oh, to recall the last three years of her life, with all their blunders! How she hated the title that had cost her Avenue

so much-how she hated the man who had conferred it upon her! The very fact that he wished to part her from Finette proved beyond doubt that the The air of the boudoir seemed stifling Ethel. To her distorted fancy the crim-son silk hangings on the wall took the hue of blood. The pale face of her predecessor, the fair and unfortunate Olga, seemed to start out from every

friends that she had made in the gay world of Paris, did she know of one to whom she could now appeal for coun-sel, protection or assistance? She was

ty, and, maybe peril. The day wore on. shadows gathered in the little garden The countess arose, at last, from the a stupor of despair, and touched a sil-

er bell. Finette appeared, but started back consternation at sight of her mistress's face.
"Oh, madame!" she cried, "you will

go wild if you remain here longer, shut up with your troubles."

"That is quite true," shivered Ethel!
"bring my outer garments and a thick veil, Finette-I am going out." "You wish me to attend you,

Mistress and maid left the house in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, and, turn-ing into another street, walked away

guised the countess. At this hour she was not likely to be seen or recognized by any fashionable acquaintance The air was like balm. Happy-faced The air was like baim. Happy-faced bourgeois passed her upon the pavement. Flowers were blowing, green foliage waving in the declining light. She saw none of these things; her thoughts were far away from this beautiful Paris. In truth, she knew not whither she went, and she cared even less

Suddenly a carriage, drawn by a pair of blooded horses, turned into the street. It drew nearer; it flashed by the countess and her servant. In it two persons were seated—one, a little brunette beauty, wrapped in a superb Delhi shawl, the other, a heavy, flond man, who was listening to the gay chatter of his companion with a look of sleepy adoration. madame!"

Ethel stood motionless avement, and gazed after the carriage till it was lost in the distance. "Mademoiselle Nicole, of the Varietes. Ah! you are ready to sink, mad-ame. Let us turn in here till you re-

gain your composure. nette to conduct her up the well-worn steps, under the shadow of a wonder-ful portico, and into a solemn interior of long, lofty aisles and painted winsubdued rainbow gleams. the grand, silent place had neither

priests nor lighted tapers, nor smok-

dropped by her side, and told her beads quietly. Along the solemn aisles strangers came and went, but paid no

ดกเสกเสกเสกเสกเสกเสกเสกเสกเสกเสกเสกเส heed to the two women.

Half an hour passed. Ethel's motionless silence began to alarm Finette. She touched her gently.

"Madame, shall we go now? "here is a gentleman standing near, vatching you—Anglaise. He has sharp eyes—I fear that he knows you."

you—Anglaise. He has sharp eyes—I fear that he knows you."

The countess arose and unconsciously flung back her vell. As she did so, she saw, standing not two yards distant, regarding her with fixed attention, the stalwart figure of Sir Valentine Arbuckle. He advanced quick-ly to her side. y to her side.
"Pardon," he began, in a low voice

"may I not be permitted to express my sympathy for you in your great trou-ble, countess? Do not think me in-trusive. By birth, I too, am an Amer-Something in his manly, sincere

voice arrested her steps at once. She stood beside him in that great, dim silent church, her face white with dis-tress, her wild, dark eyes dilated. He regarded her with looks full of mpassion, not unmixed with em

"I was deeply shocked to hear of Cullen Sardis's death," said Sir Valen-tine. "He was no stranger to me—as "Moreover, count, some thief has stolen my jewels. They were abstracted from my chamber yesterday while I lay unconscious in the salon. I wish to ask what he has done with them?"

He winced in spite of himself.

"Madame, you mistake, the jewels were not stolen, but borrowed to pay some pressing debts that could not be put off. They shall be returned to you at an early date—I swear it, on my borner!"

you, perhaps, know. For years I was a clerk in his Boston banking-house."

"You!" she cried in amazement.

"Yes. As the daughter of the man who was once my employer, it is natural, is it not, that I should feel something more than a common interest in your welfare? It was my intention to call at your home, and offer my sympathy; but I chanced to see you enter this church a half-hour ago, and so determined to address you here." you, perhaps, know. For years I was a clerk in his Boston banking-house." determined to address you here."
"You are very kind," said Ethel me

chanically. Falsehood, in any form, was not easy to Sir Valentine, but he stammered out the following with pretty good grace:
"I—that is—I owe much to your late father. He placed me under many— a—obligations in the old days. For his sake, I beg you will allow me to be of

service to you now."

The tears welled slowly up to her eyes.

"You cannot help me."

"Think again," he urged, and the pity deepened in his strong, rugged face. "I am entirely at your disposal.

many sacrinces. Our present expensive establishment can no longer be maintained. But you have heroism—so, I trust, have I. We will seek to sustain each other. Dearest, the first thing I must ask of you, is to discharge your maid."

For a full moment they looked at each other. Then Ethel answered colds. She shook her head, but gratefully put out one slim, trembling hand. "I thank you, both for myself and my dead father," she faltered; then

to her servant, and moved hurriedly away.

At the church door Finette paused Sir Valentine was leaning against a pillar, watching with disapopinted eyer the retreating figures of mistress and

"Madame, I have dropped my rosary," whispered Finette; and she turn-ed and glided swiftly back to the baronet. "My lord," she murmured, "do remain long in Paris?"
"Several weeks," he answered. "If madame should need you, where

"If madame should need you, where could you be found?"
He drew a card from his pocket-book and slipped it into her hand. She nodded, snatched up her rosary, and urried back to her mistress. Sir Valentine followed the pair out annot bear it!"

His heavy face changed. "I you have been listening to that an's lies!"

You have been listening to that an's lies!"

As the countess was descending the steps he saw her sway suddenly. He rushed forward, and caught her as she fell, carried her

nette, with an eloquent glance, touch-

God! She is very ill!

Count Stahl did not return Avenue de l'Imperatrice that night. The next day when he presented him-

clined to see him.

"Madame," said Finette, "surely you have written to your people—your friends at home?"

"No," groaned the countess. "I will not tell them what I endure. They constant help me and they have sorcannot help me, and they have sor rows enough of their own to bear." visible, but he sent his valet to make some polite inquiries regarding mad condition

beside her mistress

nurse and sentinel in one. She would not leave her post for a moment. (To be continued.)

Finette sat

Brains and Experience.-Mr. Alvey A. Adee is the grand old man of the state department. Everybody there highly regards him. He has been in most intimately. Nobody knows whether he is a Democrat or Republican year. He is second assistant secretary of state and has been for a long time. When the change of administration occurred, Mr. Adee filed his resigna But Secretary Bryan and Presi dent Wilson asked him to withdraw it or have appointed him all over again

At any rate, four years have been added to his official life.

He was told that the administration wanted him, and, probably, it does. His remarkable record and wide experimake him most valuable in th department at a time when foreign af-fairs will occupy much of the time of

Mr. Adee has been in the diplomati gation at Madrid; later he was ap-pointed charge d'affaires at different places; in 1879 he was made chief of the diplomatic bureau in the state de partment, in 1882 becoming third as-sistant secretary of state and four years later was made second assistant, which position he now holds. He was at the signing of the peace between the United States and Spain in 1898; served as secretary of state for about ten days in September, 1898, and was acting secretary o tate during the critical period of the Boxer troubles in China Our information is that Mr. Ade has written every Thanksgiving day proclamation since 1886, when he as-

Chronicle. Impatient With Office Seekers Senator Benj. R. Tillman of South Carolina, according to a Washington dispatch on Tuesday, evinced his displeasure at the persistency of hundreds of office-seekers who have flocked to the capital since the inauguration. With characteristic vigor the senator condemned the scramble for the No. 81d the situation reminded of long, lofty aisles and painted winlows, through which the light fell in
subdued rainbow gleams.

It was not the hour for service, and
the grand, silent place had neither
briests nor lighted tapers, nor smokng incense. A few persons only were

A few persons only were

A few persons only were

The said the situation relimined
him of a Bible text. "I have forgotten
just where in Holy Writ I read it," he
said the situation relimined
with a whip of cords?

The history of man, the doctrines
of philosophy and the science of sociology, all conspire to show the absolute impotence of the gospel of force
in developing the best and highest in
have forgotten
that a whip of cords?

The history of man, the doctrines
asses of the desert are athirst and
hungry. They have broken into the
hungry are cords?

sumed his present position.-Augusta

ings of disaster and death which his lips had been first to tell her.

Ilps had been first to tell her.

"Ethel, my wife!" said the count. She arose with a repressed shudder. A day and a night had wrough a startling change in her appearance. She looked wasted and hollow-eyed. A new expression, too, was upon her beautiful face—a mingling of horror, looking and fear.

Ing incense. A rew persons of by very persons of only with the to be seen—tourists, studying the architecture and decorations; a grisette, to be seen—tourists, studying the architecture and decorations; a grisette, the senator recalled that the text to be seen—tourists, studying the architecture and decorations; a grisette, the senator recalled that the text to be seen—tourists, studying the architecture and decorations; a grisette, the senator recalled that the text to be seen—tourists, studying the architecture and decorations; a grisette, the senator recalled that the text to be seen—tourists, studying the architecture and decorations; a grisette, the senator recalled that the text to be seen—tourists, studying the architecture and decorations; a grisette, the senator recalled that the text to be seen—tourists, studying the architecture and decorations; a grisette, the senator recalled that the text to be seen—tourists, studying the architecture and decorations; a grisette, the senator recalled that the text to be seen to recalled that the text to be seen—tourists, studying the architecture and decorations; a grisette, the senator recalled that the text to be seen—tourists, studying the architecture and decorations; a grisette, the senator recalled that the text to the senator on the senator of the senator o green corn."
The senator recalled that the text ried her face in her hands. Finette ing any damage."

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

According to the terms of the Col mbia State's challenge to Senator McLaurin to take the negative side of the compulsory education discussion, there were to be three articles on each side. The first two articles by each roundings, flowers, gardens and playside have been printed. The publication of Senator McLaurin's third article was delayed by the absence of the editor of the State in Washington; but this article together with the reply, appears in the State of Tuesday:

To the Editor of The State: I thought that you would not be able to answer the arguments in my second letter, and sure enough you had the "man of straw" that every well regulated newspaper office keeps

handy, brought out for you to set up

and knock down. It was not reciting Browning or quoting from "King Lear" to the man on "Mr. McLaurin's farm who can not earn an average wage of 75 cents a day; whose clothes are rough and in-sufficient; who owes the country store-keeper for last month's meal and meat, and to whom 'white bread' and molasses would be a delicacy." Such molasses would be a delicacy." Such a man has practical demonstration that poverty, not ignorance, is the cause of his misfortunes, but it takes "compulsory education" to convince the Editor of the State that education will clothe this poor man. The fact is the man he describes on my plantic the state of them the clerk who tation is better off than the clerk, who has to buy everything that he eats. He is completely at the mercy of the middleman, whose extortions constantly increase the cost of living. The tenant farmer keeps a cow, a few pigs and raises plenty of potatoes and veg-etables. It is hard to starve him, but the clerk, mechanic and mill worker is an easy mark for those "who toil not, neither do they spin," and com-pulsory education can not change hard and fast financial conditions. That is my contention, not that education, compulsory or otherwise, is not a

blessing to any people.
You say: "Will Senator McLaurin have the goodness to tell us how the greedy educated ones could have enslaved the masses and done as they slaved the masses and done as they pleased with the country except through the ignorance of the masses?"

Mr. Editor, I told the story as applied to the south's great product in a speech this session to which the State gave about four lines. I inclose you a pamphlet copy of this speech, which gives an answer to your question. I ask you to publish this speech and bring all of your splendid powers of mind to a criticism of it. If you convince me of its fallacy, you will have mind to a criticism of it. If you con-vince me of its fallacy, you will have done me a great service, and if you fail you will have conferred a bless-ing, not only upon South Carolina, but converted where certain is result of poverty? Why does he not but converted where certain is result of poverty? Why does he not but converted where certain is result of poverty? lack courage when I accepted your challenge to meet you on your chosen ground. Now the combine has been narrowed down, according to your own editorial, viz, "Ignorance or Poverty." I challenge you to meet me for a few rounds on my chosen ground. Publish my warehouse speech which is a direct reply to your que tion above stated, show me where it is wrong. You ask, "Why introduce Jesus Christ into any sort of argu-ment, when His life on earth was

object to the introduction of Christ object to the introduction of Christ into the argument. You say the latter portion of my letter "is not an argument, but a speech." I cannot help but grow a little eloquent when I discuss the rights of man, as set forth in the doctrine that Christ promulgated, and I speak not of the God but the Man Christ. You say, "He sent His disciples out to teach." I ask you to teach what? The law of force, not the law of love? To dispel force, not the law of love? To dispe

er. A physician came, left some soothing medicines, and an injunction to keep her perfectly quiet, and went his way again. The count remained invisible, but he sent his volet to make the count remained in the country of the cou luence in the guidance and ultimate destiny of the human race? the former, compulsory education wins; if the latter, compulsory

education fails? 2. Is slavery or freedom the finer atmosphere of the blossoming and nurturing of the soaring spirit If the former, compulsory educa-

education fails. highly regards him. He has been in You preach the doctrine of force, the state department so long that he is known to Washington official life most intimately Nobody knows whethdense ignorance of human history of Rome in religions are its illustrious examples.

The mailed hand of Rome was fel-

in every part of the known world, and the masses of humanity cowered and shriveled under its touch, while the Caesars flourished in the freedom of ruleship and builded the God of Force.

the lives of men, which still exists, but which is doomed to ultimate destruction.

victories, but what about its victims? Its course down the ages is lined with cries of its victims ascend to heaven, but thank God, its days are numbered. and the wheels of its Juggernaut are slowing down under the impulse of the glorious gospel of love. The thought set in motion 20 centuries ago, by the Son of the carpenter, must finally be the reigning influence in human life, and men will forget the meaning of the word pulsion" as applied to human pulse. Happy will be the people first

to recognize it, in all of its omnipoten You say that I "overlook His forcible expulsion of the money changers from the temple." No, I am following his example and

use a scourge myself. But, Mr. Editor, I can not believe that you are so spiritually blind that you can see nothing more than the

of the incorrigibly vicious and crim- "The wisdom or unwisdom of compul-Mr. Editor, I am not willing to put

basis of the foremost educational systems, and the essence of Frobel's tend those schools to go there? Mr. teaching is that the child should not McLaurin himself drew and introduc-

nasty sound.
"Dotheboys halls" are being converted into well ventilated and lighted school buildings with attractive surmisdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not more than thirty days." Does that imply less force than requiring childraw all men unto me."

Let us catch the slower to awakening important and subject to a fine of not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not more than thirty days." Does that imply less force than requiring children to attend school?

The senetor grounds. "Wachtor Squiers" are be-ing exchanged for teachers devoted to the glorious work of awakening im-mortal spirits to the joys of expression

draw all men unto me."

Let us catch the gleam of truth, help each other to lay aside selfishness. Let us build and equip common schools with attractive surroundings and devoted teachers. "Like a city set upon a hill," give us a common school system based upon these ideas, and ignorance will fee away like the night before the morning sun.

Mr. Editor, permit me to make a practical suggestion on this topic.

practical suggestion on this topic.
Under the common law the state can assume the guardianship of any child who is neglected to such an ex-tent that he is liable to become a charge to the state. This law is invoked often in cases of illegitimate

children. In Scotland and Norway it is used in apprenticing destitute children, who are taught elementary branches and given a trade. Many of the best artigiven a trade. Many of the best artisans are trained in this way. Why not
pass a statute law that any child who
has reached the age of 12 years, and
can not read and write, the courts,
upon proper proof that the parent has
been so utterly neglectful of said
child and the interests of the state,
assume guardianship and apprentice
the child under such terms as the
court might prescribe? This is in accord with the common law already in
existence and does not provide expensive new officers for esplonage over
the families and homes of a free people. John Lowndes McLaurin.

Senator McLaurin's third and fina letter in defense of his opposition to compulsory education is presented today, its publication having been de-layed by exigencies of the inauguration of a Democratic president.

Mr. McLaurin disclaims having re

plying modern methods of agriculture as taught by the various agencies, who

are nevertheless poverty-stricken ten-ants? It is a reflection upon the intelligence of our readers to call upon us to reiterate that poverty is, the world over, the child of ignorance and not its parent.
Educate that tenant's son, Mr. Mc-Laurin and you will immediately lose that young man as a tenant willing to work for \$15 a month. Give him even and better his condition.

ment, when His life on earth was and better his condition.
given to teaching, and He commissioned His disciples to go forth and
teach?"

Surely it is a poor cause when you changed, Mr. McLaurin? Educate the people and they will better understand their rights and how to get them, and they will be the less readily bamboothey will be the less readily bamboo-zled than debauched.

We do not agree with Mr. McLau-rin that the case of the literate clerk

in a store is worse than that of the illiterate farm hand working for the barest living. The farm hand, carry-ing the burden of ignorance, can nev-er advance, while the way is open to the clerk. Thousands of wealthy mer-chants today began as office boys and clerks. A millionaire Columbia mer-chant began his business career by sweeping out the store—but he could read and write and multiply and subtract, and intelligence and energy did the rest. Had he been illiterate he would have remained a laborer with

We do not, of course, object finer and "Why introduce Christ into any sort en to teaching and he commissioned his disciples to go forth and teach." The line "against any sort of educa-tion" was "dropped" and so changed

the meaning.
"I can not help but grow a little eloquent when I discuss the rights of man," says Mr. McLaurin. What a pity he starts backwards! What a pity his view of the "rights of man" is so painfully narrow. He can be eloquent over the rights of a parent to keep his son in black ignorance, but he is tongue-tied when it comes to dehe freedom of ruleship and builded norance! "Ask him," said Mr. Bryan, cold, hard, splendid monument to he God of Force.

The abstraction of ruleship and builded norance! "Ask him," said Mr. Bryan, when told of this controversy, "whether a parent has the right to cut off the God of Force.

The shrewd cruel hand of force was felt in every home and under its blighting influence, humanity sunk into the long night, known as the Dark Ages, while the pope and the priesthood flourished in the atmosphere of freedom which ruleship supplies and builded dominion over "But already the words of Danton, uttered in the assembly shortly after uttered in the assembly shortly after the French revolution were taking struction and compulsory education. Fired with the righteousness of his cause, he reminded the French assemthe people was education; that 'after having given liberty to France, after having vanquished her enemies there could be no honor greater than to predid political machine. We are not in opposition, senator; we are simply from Missouri.

said he: 'When I consider my rights relative to the general good I feel elevated. My son is not mine. He belongs to the republic. Let her dictate his duties that he may best serve her.'"
That, senator, is eloquence; that is patriotism. Writing in 1816 to a Spanish noble

man, Thomas Jefferson referred to man, Thomas Jenerson released to a proposed amendment to the constitution of Spain in these words:

"In the constitution of Spain, as proposed by the late Cortes, there was a principle entirely new to me, and not you can see nothing more than the gospel of force applied by Christ in temple with a little whip of cords. Please read your Bible and ask yourself the question, what could one man have done against a gang of thieves with a whip of cords? been thought of for securing fidelity in the administration of the government, constant reliance to the princi ples of the constitution, and progress ve amendments with the progressiv text "wild too near akin to God from whom it but springs, for it to blossom and grow to a soil so stern and barren.

Pres- I admit the law of force in some cases may be a fair substitute for the soil so states and barren.

The soul is an entity too fine and too near akin to God from whom it springs, for it to blossom and grow and mind will vanish like evil spirits at the dawn of day."

That, Mr. McLaurin, is statesman-

We again quote Senator McLaurin: coming its mistress.

sory education is to be determined on this fundamental question, viz., Is the

Mr. Editor, I am not willing to put the poor of South Carolina, however, it he poor of South Carolina, however, it he poor of South Carolina, however, it he more potent influence in the guidance and ultimate destiny of the human race." The senator is utterly, fundamentally, narrowly, absurdly of love is beginning to shine. We are slowly recognizing that society is largely responsible for its own criminal classes, and that redemption not punishment should be the aim of the state.

Having Met the Challenge of the State on the Question of Compulsory Education, the Senator from Mariboro

Mr. Editor, I am not willing to put the fundamental question, viz., Is the Gospel of force or the street. Is there less "force" in that than in requiring children able to at-

tend those schools to go there? Mr. be forced into learning, but loved into learning. Mr. Editor, apply the same islature and supported in a speech of principle into getting them into school. Cut out the word compulsion; it has a nasty sound. out paying the inspection fee thereo whether or not the farmer wanted his cotton inspected and whether or not the inspection added one cent to the

The "practical suggestion" by Mr McLaurin that South Carolina, under authority of the common law, take from a parent or guardian and ap-prentice every child who has reached the age of 12 years and is unable to read and write, appears to us to con-template much more "force," much more hardship on the parent and much less justice to the child than compulsory education. Why abandon the child until it is 12 years old? And where will the future citizen be benefitted, if illiterate at 12 years, he be then put to work as an apprentice and

four months in the year, why take the children from them for all time, in-stead of requiring the lesser sacrifice? Mr. McLaurin tells our readers that a certain question we propounded is answered in a certain speech he made n defense of his warehouse plan. He inclosed a copy of the speech—6,000 words—and complains that at the time of its delivery the State gave it but four lines. The reporter, we think, should be commended for fine art in

given no schooling? If, as Mr. Mo-Laurin has argued, many parents can not afford to lose the work of the chil-

dren for five or six hours a day for

growers and other farmers of South Carolina, we can not imagine in what particular the publication of that speech would aid their cause. The State has earnestly desired to approve Mr. McLaurin's warehouse plan, but we can not force it to appeal to us. Hoping, however, that something workable and beneficial might be evolved from it we have not put a straw in its path. But how does Mr. McLaurin expec

others to have confidence when he himself is in doubt. Hear him in the senate: "I say to you, senators, that unless we can get men not only of character, but of supreme business ability and wide experience in finance, we are engaged in a costly and fool ish experiment. I believe that this warehouse bill is scientific in princi ossibilities for either good or evil • • "I confess that when I think how absolutely essential expert man-

agement is to the success of our plan, I grow sick at heart."

The bill provides three commissioners at \$5,000 a year each, and expenses, to build warehouses capable of holding South Carolina's cotton crop dollars to begin, say, a five million dollar task. Money for continuing the building is to be collected in an inspection tax of 25 cents a bale for short and 50 cents a bale for staple cotton. Between \$350,000 and \$450,-000 a year would be collected from the farmers for inspecting and gradien farmers for inspecting and grading their cotton. The money in excess of the cost of management would be applied to building warehouses. According to the bill, some farmer would be forced to pay the inspection farmers

tax for many years before securing the benefits of a warehouse. the benefits of a warehouse.

Mr. McLaurin's speech in support of that bill consists of generalities or else a recitation of long-worn facts.

We shall be delighted to publish an argument for his warehouse system, but must require that he do not exseed 2,500 words; that he show, first, it he safeguarding of the state's interest in making the original appropriation; second, when and by what means, sufficient warehouse space will depend on the cotton desiring support of the state's interest in making the original appropriation; second, when and by what means, sufficient warehouse. be provided for the cotton desiring his cotton inspected, and then ware-housing it; fourth, how will South Carolina, "going it alone," hold any command of the market; fifth, whether the fathers of this plan have asor half million bales in storage; sixth that this plan is a hybrid of the Brazilian coffee-holding plan and the Louisiana cotton warehouse plan, and lacks the ability of the former to control the market, and lacks the assur-ance of the latter to secure advances at low rates on all cotton stored in New Orleans, wherein lies a reason able promise of success here; sevent is it possible to guarantee the farm 000 a year for inspection, with ware-house expenses in addition, that they

> - Washington, March 10: The Wil son administration will be "dry." This expression is used entirely in a sense that appeals to the inner man of the nation and not necessarily to those who look for stereotype methods government. It became known that President Wilson and his family are averse to the use of liquor or wine in any form. Intoxicating liquors will have no place in the White House during the next four years unless the president's views undergo a sharp change. Secretary of State Bryan, as

teetoller and has been for many years Democratic majority in the senate and house is from the south, where prohibition is general, makes certain the fact that there will be little wine and less wassall than has been known in Washington for many years. There never has been so dry a prospect in the White House since the days of President Hayes, when Mrs. Hayes ex-cluded wines and liquors from the exe-

Miscellaneous Reading.

PRESIDENT STANDS FOR ORDER

South and Central America are Ex

pected to be Good. Washington, March 11.-Presiden Wilson today issued this formal state ment of his policy towards the Central and South American republics: "In view of questions which are nat-

"In view of questions which are naturally uppermost in the public mind just now the president issues the following statement:

"One of the chief objects of my administration will be to cultivate the friendship and deserve the confidence of our sister republics of Central and South America and to promote in every proper and honorable way the interests which are common to the interests which are common to the peoples of the two continents. I earnestly desire the most cordial under-standing and co-operation between the peoples and leaders of America and therefore deem it my duty to make this brief statement.

imply less force than requiring children to attend school?

The senator has refrained from pointing out where there is more force in getting children into school than in taking them out of cotton mills.

Mr. McLaurin also forgot to answer our question whether, when the government levied taxes for the education of the people it was not morally bound to require the education of the people it was not morally bound to require the education of the people. There is no more question of the wisdom or unwisdom of compulsory education" than there is of the right or wrong of human slavery. It has the stamp of approval of all the advanced countries of Europe and Asia, and of all the states of the Union except those of the south, that are back-ward states, backward not only in education but in wealth.

Mr. McLaurin's further dissertation upon the "Gospel of force," the "entity" of the soul, and his unwillingness "to put the poor of South Carottina, however ignorant, in the class with criminals," is barren of reason and so fertile of shallow demagogy as to require no further comment.

The "practical suggestion" by Mr. McLaurin that South Carolina, under the force of the south Carolina, under the force of the south Carolina, where there is more force in getting other than in supported at every turn by the order.

"Co-operation is possible only when supported at every turn by the order.

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"Co-operation is possible only when supported at every turn by the order.

"Co-operation is possible only upon law and upon th Must Have Order.

"We can have no sympathy with those who seek to selze the power of those who seek to seize the power of government to advance their own personal interests or ambition. We are the friends of peace but we know that there can be no lasting or stable peace in such circumstances. As friends, therefore, we shall prefer those who act in the interest of peace and honor, who protect private rights and respect the rstraints of constitutional provision. A mutual respect seems to us the tion. A mutual respect seems to us the ndispensable foundation of friendship

The United States has nothing to seek in Central and South America except the lasting interests of the peoples of the two continents, the security of government intended for the people and for no special group or interests and the development of personal and trade relationship between the two continents which shall redound to the profit and advantage of both and interfere with the security of the continents which shall redound to the profit and advantage of both and interfere with the security of the continents which shall redound to the profit and advantage of both and interfere with the security of the canal sees the hardy, healthy looking young men who have been able to remain on the job, and judges of the healthfulness of the country from them, but he does not see those who have been obliged to return to the United States because they could not withstand the climate, and there have been a great many of these country from them. dound to the profit and advantage of both and interfere with the rights and liberties of neither.

The Hand of Friendship.

ment to the cabinet today.

At the White House it was disclaimed at the statement was aimed at any particular country. It was declared that it would be sent to the diplomatic representatives of the United States in all Central and Southern

American republics alike. American republics alike.

While most all of the countries in the western hemisphere are enjoying domestic and foreign peace, state department officials are keeping a close watch on events in Mexico, Guatemala, watch on events in Mexico, Guatemaia, Honduras, Cuba and Salvador. The Mexican situation was becoming more and more acute in the closing days of the last administration. Reports were received at the department from its various agencies in Central America that gave much concern to the offi-cials, indicating as they did the existence of a general spirit of unrest and of embryonic revolutionary activity in

nany quarters.

Startled the Section. In Salvador, where a long period of peace had prevailed, the assassination of President Arauj by a band of conspirators, believed to have been the preliminary movement in a revolution, startled the whole of Central America., Charges were made that this revolution had been fomented from outside, in Guatemala. In that same country there were hints of trouble. Then came reports from New Orleans that a combination was being effected between the Zelayistas and discontented elements in Honduras, looking to double revolutions, first in Honduras and later in Nicaragua. Costa Rica appeared to be the only peaceful spot startled the whole of Central Ameriappeared to be the only peaceful spe on the Central American map. The general tenor of the

ports was to the effect that the threat-ened disorders had no foundation in abuses of power on the part of the ex-isting governments of the republics, but were based almost entirely on per-sonal ambitions of various would-be leaders and soldiers of fortune, who designed to overturn the establishe governments and maintain themselve in power by force of arms and with

ority of the people.

Conditions became so acute just before the close of the Taft administration as to cause the dispatch of the big armored cruiser Colorado, and later the gunboat Denver, down the wes coast as far as Acajutla, in Salvador.
The Wilson administration now is considering whether there shall be a change in the plans for the spring practice of the Atlantic fleet, due to sail from Guantanamo next Monday for Hampton Roads. It has been suggested that the ships should be kept at Guantanamo until conditions in at Guantanamo until conditions in Central America are more settled. It s possible the four battleships now at Vera Cruz and Tampico will remain for the present, while t the fleet proceeds northward.

THE CANAL HEALTH BILL

Took \$20,000,000 to Drive Fever From Panama.

When the canal shall have completed and opened to the shipping of the world next year, the health bil which the United States will have had which the United States will have had to pay in connection with its construction will be very close to \$20,000,000. Down to the end of the calendar year 1912 the total expenditures of the department of sanitation aggregated about \$15,500,000. Adding to this sum the \$2,500,000 expended for the waterworks, sewers, etc., in the Canal Zone, we have a total for general health purposes of \$18,000,000, writes Joseph Bucklin Bishop, secretary of the Isthmian Canal commission, in Scribner's Magazine. The expenditures of the Magazine. The expenditures of the next two years will bring the amount to nearly or quite \$20,000,000. It will have cost the United States govern-ment this sum, first to make the Isthmus a normally healthy place in which to live and work; second, to maintain d. to maintain it in that condition, and, third, to care

Has this expenditure made the Isth mus a "health resort?" In the full sense of the term, it has not. It has made it a reasonably healthy place of abode and work and an agreeable and healthful place of sojourn, especially during the three months of the dry cutive mansion immediately upon beseason. But this will remain true of
the Isthmus only so long as stringent

methods of health protection are en-forced. Health statistics of the Canal Zone—sick and death rates—are mis-leading when used in comparison with like data of communities in the temperate zone, unless the peculiar con-ditions on the Isthmus are taken into

In the first place, the American col-ony in the Canal Zone is a selected white community, with less than the average allotment of women and chil-dren. All applicants for employment are required to be in good physical condition and all who are unable to maintain such condition after employ-

ever has been. Its members are pro-vided with comfortable and healthful quarters, free of rent, constructed on sanitary principles and supplied with pure water. If one of them falls sick, he can obtain free medicines, free medical or surgical attendance, and if medical or surgical attendance, and it taken to a hospital free subsistence there, and full pay, provided the period of his absence from work does not exceed thirty days in a year.

His dwelling place is cared for at the public expense and all sanitary regulations in regard to it are rigorously enforced. He lives in short under a

enforced. He lives, in short, under a system of compulsory health preservation which protects his physical condition on every side. In addition to all this, he is granted six weeks' vacation he may go to a more bracing climate and thus escape the deteriorating ef-fects of the tropics. All these things must be taken into account in considering the question of the healthfulness of the Isthmus and

the healthfulness of the Isthmus and of the tropics in general, and the 21-lied question of making the tropics as healthful a region for the white man, or the Anglo-Saxon, as the temperate zone is. Undoubtedly, the application of the methods employed in the Canal Zone to any other section of the tropics would produce like results; that fact has been clearly demonstrated; but such application requires for success the presence behind it of a rich and powerful government as willing to defray the cost as the United States government has been in the case of the Isthmus. Some white men can undoubtedly maintain as good a condition of health in the tropics, under the method of health protection enforced at Panama, as the same men would have been able to maintain in the temperate zone, but many others the temperate zone, but many others cannot. This has been clearly demon-strated on the Isthmus.

Letters from the Schools.

enducted by Miss Leila A. Russell. inclosed a copy of the speech—6,000 words—and complains that at the time of its delivery the State gave it but four lines. The reporter, we think, should be commended for fine art in condensation.

We find no answer, nor the semblance of an answer in that speech, and with the most earnest desire, with a burning desire to help the cotton of sequine disinterested friendship.

on his father's farm. The time for study did not really come until he was nineteen years old. His mind was ful-ly ripe and ready for the best work. Within two years he was prepared to

enter an advanced class in Yale col-lege. Connecticut. Two years there were enough to finish the whole course of study. lawyer in Abbeville, South Carolina. When England became more and more

Calhoun's sense of justice was aroused. His indignation blazed out against England in a speech which he made on the streets in Abbeville.

His fellow citizens were pleased for they remembered the wrongs they had suffered from England during the Revolution. They therefore sent him to congress to speak for them against their old foes.

One afternoon in the month of December, 1811, Calhoun rose in his place in the house of representatives in Washington to make his first speech as a member of congress. His hair was cut short and brushed back so that it stood straight on top of his head. The young speaker's eyes were dark blue and glowed like coals of fire. The young man bent forward at first as if from bashfulness, but this was only for a moment. He soon stood erect, his eyes began to flash, and his voice the country of the stood of the st

rang out strong, clear and sweet like the musical tones of a great bell. He spoke of the wrongs and insults com-mitted against our seamen by the British. British.
On the 4th of March, 1850, Calhoun made his last great speech. At half past twelve o'clock he entered the senate chamber on the arm of his friend, Governor Hamilton of South Carolins, Calhoun was thin and pale from recent sickness. His hair was long and huns in heavy masses over his temcent sickness. His hair was long and hung in heavy masses over his temples. His speech was read by Senator Mason of Virginia. Every senator listened with close attention. Clay and Webster sat like statues. "How can the Union be Preserved" was the subthe Union be Preserved" was the sub-ject of his last words to his fellow

lawmakers.
Within a month from Calhoun's last speech, the great Carolinian passed away and was laid to rest under the away and was laid to rest under the away and was laid to rest under the magnolias in Charleston, South Carolina.

Ogden School-Sixth Grade.

Smith's Turnout, S. C., March 3, 1913. Dear Miss Russell:
As I enjoy reading the letters in The Enquirer from other schools, I would like to see one from our school. I go to school every day I can, which
I think all children ought to do. We
had a box party at our school house
the 21st of February. I think our
teachers are going to have another I am partly in the fifth grade and

partly in the fifth grade and partly in the sixth. I think our teachers are going to have us plant flowers at our school as soon as there is no danger of frost. Miss Victoria Hollis is my teacher and I love her just fine.

We have two teachers. The other We have two teachers. The other one is Miss Louella Foster. I hope you will visit our school soon.

Sincerely yours, Ellen Sims.

Rock Hill, S. C., March 4, 1913. Dear Miss Russell:
I know you will be interested to hear from one of your little friends at

East View, and to know what we are doing. I want to tell you of all the improve ments we have made at our school this year. First we got a teacher's table and chair and a water cooler. Then we had our school house painted. We had an oyster supper and made enough money to get some books for our library. Friday night, Feb. 21, we had a box supper, and, although it was bad night we had a good crowd an everybody enjoyed it very much. made \$18.65, which we shall use mprove our school.

We have organized a School In

wing officers: Ward Mitchell, president; Alice Gettys, vice-president; Louise Anderson, secretary and treasurer. We are going to try to make a great success of it.

When are you coming to see us

rovement association with the fol-

Sincerely yours, Louise Anderson, East View School—Eighth Grade.