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## THURSDAY AT THREE

By DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS

a reporter his city editor sent him to quer men with his word and women interview James Mountain. That fa- with his smile and to found an empire. mous financier was then approaching When the Grants went abroad in March the zenith of his power over Wall he succeeded in getting a roving Eurostreet and Lombard street. It had pean commission from his newspaper just been announced that he had "ab- and went in the same steamer. He put sorbed" the Great Eastern and Wes- the issue squarely before her the day tern railway arstem-of course, by the before they landed-he did not speak methods which have made some men of love until she had given him the and some newspapers habitually speak right, not only by encouraging him, of him as "the Royal Bandit." The city but also by making it plain that she him; second, because any other man that Mountain had refused to receive him, while Dayton would make an honest effort.

Seeing Dayton saunter down Nassau street-tall, slender, calm and cheerful-you would never have thought that he was on his way to interview one of the worst-tempered men in New York, for a newspaper which that man peculiarly detested, and on a subject which he did not care to discuss with the public. Dayton turned in at the Equitable building and went up to the floor occupied by Mountain, Ranger and Blakehill. He nodded to the attendant at the door of Mountain's own suite of offices, strolled tranquilly down the at revolution as an immediate conseaisle between the several rows of desks at which sat Mountain's personal clerks, and knocked at the glass door on which was printed "Mr. Mountain' in small gilt letters.

"Come!" It was an angry voice-Mountain's at its worst.

Dayton opened the door. Mountain glanced up from the mass of papers bore him. His red forehead became network of wrinkles and his scant white eyebrows bristled. "And who are you?" he snarled.

"My name is Dayton-Fenimo Dayton," replied the reporter with a gracefully polite bow. "Mr. Mountain, It was impossible for Mr. Mountain

altogether to resist the impulse to bow in return. Dayton's manner was com pelling.

"And what the dev-what can I de for you?"

"I'm a reporter from thehis fiery neck rose; his eye-teeth gleamed through the hairs of his drooping, ragged mustache. Dayton returned his blazing gaze calmly—he had a curious power of remaining calm before storms of anger without exasper-

ating the stormer. "How dare you enter here?" Mountain's voice was low. All its force was going into intensity, leaving none for

"But-why not?" Dayton looked surprised. "No one tried to stop me." "Impudence!"

"Pardon me-not impudence." Day ton smiled agreeably. "Impudence is unsuccessful audacity. For example, if you had failed to get the Great Eastern and Western, they'd have said you were impudent to try. As it is, men call it audacity. Now, if I'd failed to get here perhaps-'

Mountain listened with a grim smile He saw in young Dayton the signs of a quality he especially admired-he couldn't help softening toward him. "I stand corrected," he said gruffly. Then he laid his hand on the young man's room. "Do you see those clerks?" he row (Thursday), and shall be pleased demanded.

"I do," said Dayton.

"There are thirty-seven of themand that big numskull at the door makes thirty-eight. I employ those thirty-eight men to save me from-auare—in my private office! How do you away. explain it?"

Dayton laughed—his laugh was very contagious. "I don't know, I'm sure," he said. "Perhaps if they were the sort of men who could outwit me, they'd be had gone stark mad?" doing my work and I'd be doing theirs."

Mountain's eye smiled. The longe he looked at Dayton's refined yet resolute face, the better he liked i "Sit down," he said in an ironic one of mock resignation. "But be quick, and be careful not to irritate me with questions that are-audacious. My digestion is poor, and therefore my temper is not what it might be."

That is the first recorded story Dayton's "colossal cheek."

daring."

He soon rose to a notable special correspondent. One winter afternoon at a musicale in the studio of his friend, Brownlee the artist, he met a girl with whom he straightway fell in love. She was Elsie Grant, the only Dayton jumped up and said. "Why, of daughter of Mrs. James Wickford course-just the man-better than Grant. She had spent most of her life could possibly do it myself," and began abroad, and her mother was even then negotiating for an Italian prince who trunk that was full of letters, papers thought well of Elsie and also of her large dot. As for Elsie, she had been brought up to the fate of marrying a nobleman, educated for it, convinced friend in New York had given it to that any other marriage would be a him, saying: "Look Carpenter up, and failure. But her winter in New York if you can, put something in his way. she had mingled with a "mixed crowd" -Mrs. Grant was a patron of arts and letters, as became a grande dame who a freak of fate had condemned to one earthly pilgrimage as a common American woman. Elsie had a quick mind and a latent streak of American- Goettingen, and a writer on economic ism-unsuspected by her mother, and

to her daughter in a straightforward debt, humiliated, he carried his family off he wanted to get drunk as quickly way. To Elsie, who then could think off to England, there to try to recover as possible, and, as he said 'enjoy him only in terms of the Almanach de Go- himself. tha, it seemed the way of a Rudolph of Hapsburg issuing from his barren far end of Pimlico. Dayton set out, disease.

at first shamefacedly concealed by her-

self, even from herself. And then Day-

Soon after Fenimore Dayton became | mountain farm in Switzerland to con

editor had two reasons for sending passionately wished to hear the words Why shouldn't you send in one of my to enact such laws, rules and regula-Dayton-first, because he did not like that lay behind his looks and tones. cards impersonate me?" "Don't answer me now." he said. "I on the staff would walk about for an don't want you on the impulse. You're hour and come back with the report going down into the country for a week. When you come up to London

you will know."

He went on to London and began t cast about for something out of the ordinary to send his paper. In a Times re port of the meeting of the Royal Society he found the hint he was seeking. The world renowned philosopher and scientist Lord Frampton (Hubert Foss) had addressed the society on "The Destiny of Democracy." Incidentally he had said of America that in his opinion the swift segrega ion of wealth there meant "a cruel and conscience less despotism in the near future, with a bloody but probably futile attempt

"I'll interview Foss," said he to Iveagh, the London correspondent of his paper. "Everybody in America knows his name. And what he'll say along those lines will make a lot of talk over there just now.'

"But"-Iveagh was an Englishman unusued to and abhorrent of American ways-"you can't do it, Mr. Dayton, Lord Frampton," with emphasis on the title, "is a very old man-almost 90. He lives as quietly as possible; sees no one. He wouldn't think of interviewing. He's very old-fashioned, dislikes even our newspapers. And he' been a sort of recluse all his life."

"No harm in trying,' said Dayton "I'll just drop him a line." Iveagh went away with an expression of irritated amusement-irritation because Dayton did not accept his judgment as final, amusement because h knew what a blow Dayton's 'damne Yankee cheek" would get. Dayton sat his feet in a purple, swollen-velned at his desk for two hours preparing don't need her consent. You're of age." the "line" he was to "just drop" Lord low between the eyes." he muttered, as accepted and your mother wouldn't he struggled with the thirtieth draft of have it-that we should marry at the his note. "I must reach his vanity,

stir his curiosity, mak him feel how important and valuable what I'm ask ing him to do would be." The letter that resulted from this travail was not long, but Dayton felt that it was a masterpiece. "He'll bite at that bait i he's human," he said to himself.

In the mail two mornings later came the answer. Dayton opened it in the presence of Iveagh. It was a printed slip which read:

Lord Frampton appreciates your courtesy. He regrets that age and the it.' state of his health make it impossible

for him personally to thank you. "I thought so," said Iveagh, not con cealing his delight at Dayton's discomfiture.

"He sends that to everybody who tries to intrude upon him." Dayton mechanically turned the printed slip over. "What's that?" he think out an elopement away off said. There was writing in a feeble, Scotland?" he said.

cramped hand: My dear sir-I am lunching at the shoulder and pointed toward the large Atheneum club the day after tomor-

to see you there afterward-at three. FRAMPTON. Dayton thrust the note into his pock et, concealing his feeling of triumph.

may cable what he says-if it's worth while. It might make a good feature dacity such as yours. Yet here you for the mon Sunday." And he went

Iveagh looked after him, dazed. "Yet there are some people who say there's no such thing as luck,' he grumbled. Who's have thought old Frampton

At the Carleton, Dayton found a tel egram: Shall be at Claridge's tomorrow. B

sure to come at three, precisely. ELSIE GRANT.

"Whatever shall I do?" he said af ter he had re-read the telegram and Lord Frampton's note, to make sure. "Both for Thursday. Both at the same hour. I can't put either of them off. What shall I do with Foss?"

No, Foss could not be put off. He must be seen at the time he had ap-Now for pointed or the great Sunday feature the last one-the one since which his would be lost. "I must send some one "cheek" has been thought of and spoken in my place. But who? It must be a of, admired and envied, as "Napoleonic newspaper man, a man with the news paper instinct and training; it must be a man of the best possible address, and up in philosophy and sociology and Foss. Where can I get him?"

It seemed absurd to think on such problem. Yet after nearly an hour, fumbling in a compartment of th and cards. He soon found what he was searching for-a card bearing the address of Henry Carpenter. A common

hear he's badly off." As Dayton said to himself, Henry Carpenter was probably the best-equipped man in the world for an interview with Foss for an American newspaper. He was a Yale man with a Ph.D from subjects who had won some fame. But philosophy is not profitable, and Carpenter made his living as a newspaper reporter. He had been one of the cleverest in the profession, then had married, had taken to drink, had gone to the bottom. Discredited, harried by

The address on the card was in the

several New York newspaper men in the lounge. He asked them if they had seen Carpenter. "Just left him," said one. "He was bound for the Criterion." Dayton drove to the Criterion and be gan a search of the crowded rooms. He Governor Blease Makes Hot Reply soon saw Carpenter wandering about the bar, noting each face as if he were looking for an acquaintance. His clothes, his very expression, proclaim

calling at the Victoria.

ed poverty and failure. And Dayton knowing his habits, was particularly impressed by the weakness of his chin. But in spite of the air of "hard luck," Carpenter looked the gentleman, th man of superior intelligence. He greet ed Dayton effusively, and as soon a the business was disclosed eagerly offered his services.

"There's only one difficulty-will ord Frampton receive you when he is expecting me?"

'We'll have to take our chances or that," said Carpenter. "But I never take chances if I can help it. I've been thinking-he doesn't know me and he doesn't know you.

Carpenter's face brightened. "Yes-that is the best plan," continued Dayton. "With your special knowl- & part, sees fit. edge you'll do the interview far better

than I could. He'll really profit by his

deception." It was so agreed and Carpenter went away, Dayton advancing him two sov- dispatch: ereigns. When he returned the next afternoon his appearance was in every misgivings disappeared. He went with don't forget-you're both under assum-Dayton when you're Carpenter, isn't he Foss?

"You may rely on me-I'll do my best." said Carpenter.

He saw Carpenter enter the clubhouse, saw him give his card to the attendant. Not until then did he drive been kind to him. On the stroke of three he was in the writing room at barracks, he said, and you will see Claridge's. Elsie did not keep him

waiting. "Mother has changed her plans," she said, hurrying in. "I thought we'd have must be enforced before he would do shall own or control, within the limits a clear hour. But she may be back at iny moment."

He was looking at her steadily Well," he asked. She flushed and cast down her eyes Then she lifted them and returned his gaze steadfastly. "Yes," she said.

He gave a long sigh. They were silent for a few minutes "What about mother?" he asked. "She will not consent?"

"It's no use to ask her. You know that." He nodded cheerfully. "But we

"What do you suggest?" American consul-general's. He's an old friend of mine, and has promised to

we're coming. He's even got an American preacher at hand." She laughed, "And when did you dare to do this?"

"Yesterday-as soon as I had your telegram. It wasn't daring, was it, to assume that you meant what your telegram implied?' "Whatever it was or was not, I lik

"I thought," he continued, "that w vould better marry in some way that would leave her a chance to come round quietly afterward.

"Yes-that is better than going to Scotland," said Elsie reflectively. Dayton laughed. "And who dared to

Elsie was still blushing when he mother came in. Dayton invited them to dinner and the theater and Mrs Grant accepted. Mrs. Grant was graclous to Dayton; she had often told her daughter that she regarded him as a night, when she and Elsie were alone, Elsie tried to draw her to talk of Dayton. But Mrs. Grant's suspicions had state of South Carolina. been aroused; during the evening something-perhaps a kind of electric disturbance in the air between her daughher to thinking that she had not been so prudent as she might. "Of course," she said to herself "Elsie has been too well brought up to think of him for an

instant. Still-" (To be Continued).

QUEER KIND OF DRUNKARD. Used Ether In Port Wine to Get Quick

Action. A bartender, writing an article entitled "What a Man Will Do for a Drink," in the American Magazine, tells the following story:

"I had one customer who was a puz-"He was a whisky drinker-a hard Recently he began to call for port wine. The change made me curious. He came in one day cold sober. "'Jim,' he said, 'I'm dead broke. I

or it, but can I have it?" "I looked at him in surprise. He

vant a drink. I may never pay yo

and sober. "'Sure, what'll it be?' I inquired. "'Port wine."

"If he had asked for whisky, bran dy, anything else, I would not have given it a thought. But I could no onceive of any one begging for a l per cent alcoholic drink which was sweet. He took the glass of wine, sipped a little from it, took a small vial of ether from his pocket, floated the ether on the wine, and gulped it down. In a few minutes he was mauldin, pitifully drunk. He recovered in a short time, and went for a walk, returning inside of an hour to beg for another glass of port. The fumes of the ether had cleared away, and he was sober I asked him why he took that stuff.

"The confession he made amazed me, in spite of my long association with drunkards. He loved to get drunk and drank with the set purpose of be coming drunk. He loved whisky, the firm that employed him gave him his choice of quitting whisky so he had evolved the drunk. ter, and the coroner kindly said heart

## Miscellaneous Reading.

LIQUOR AT PORT ROYAL

Secretary Daniels.

Columbia, May 22 .- When asked if to do." he had anything to say in reply to the statement of Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, in regard to the alleged sale of blind tiger liquor around South the navy yard at Port Royal, Governor Blease replied in a vigorous state ment in which he recited the efforts to enforce the liquor laws in Beaufort county, mentioning the recent murder of Constable Cooler and the appoint ment and work of other constables; charged that the statement of Secretary Daniels was inspired by a political enemy of the governor, who accompanied the secretary on his Beaufort trip, and said the United States

government had the right, in the territory over which it had jurisdiction, including the naval station in question tions as the "grape-juice" administration, as characterized by Governor Blease, of which Secretary Daniels is The statement of Secretary Daniels

v.as carried in a Washington dispatch

to the Columbia State. The following

is a quotation from the Washington

"The secretary said that he was mos hopeful of making of that place (Port way satisfactory, and Dayton's last Royal station), the equal of what it had once been in its best days when ed by foreclosure of mortgages, or un-Carpenter to the Atheneum. "It's a lit- workshops were running full blast, tle early, old man, but you can send in when the island upon which it is locatyour, or rather my card, and wait. And et was alive with officers and their families, and when everything seemed ed names. If you are calling yourself to indicate a long and prosperous future. He depicted what once had been calling himself Frampton when he's done there and said that he saw little eason why the same things or even better things could not be accomplished in the future. Then, turning suddenly to those who had called upon him, he said that there was one thing that would have to be done before he away. His heart was light. Fate had would move a peg: 'Stop the sale of "blind tiger" liquor to the men at the

> When asked for a statement in regard to the interview of Secretary said, in regard to the interview:

> Port Royal blossom like the rose in

springtime.' The statement was fur-

ther to the effect that the liquor laws

"In my opinion it simply shows what I have heard a good many people say -some of them North Caroliniansviz., that Josephus Daniels is a very small man and is not of the mental caliber to fill the position to which he has been appointed. If he had gone on a little further and looked into the matter he would have seen that the during that time would be materially United States government has control own affairs and own territory down there, and the state officials would be very reluctant to go upon the territory absolutely controlled by the Federal government for naval purattend to everything for me. All we poses, as it is presumed that the Unithave to do is to let him know when ed States marshal and his deputies and the commissioners, along with those in charge for the government and permanently stationed at these places, will do their duty and see that the laws of the United States and of the state are obeyed, where the Federal authorities have full control and jurisdiction. And I have no doubt if Mr. Daniels had reported the matter to United States Marshal Adams, who is a true and faithful official, he would immediately have had the matter looked into and ordered his deputies there to see that the laws were properly enforced, and violators of the law arrested and car-

ried before the commissioner. "However, I am satisfied that Daniels made this slap to please his friend Gonzales, who was with him on the Beaufort trip, to try to make it appear that I was not doing my duty in the enforcement of the laws of this state But the people of my state know better, and Mr. Daniels will find that if he will attend to his own business and very worthy person in his way." That try to make a success of his administration he will have enough to do without trying to run the affairs of the

"As for his helping the port down there, so far as I am concerned I want him distinctly to understand that I am ter and the "worthy person"-had set not asking for any of his Yankee money, never have pandered for it, and would not bow to him or any other man to get it, and if the condition of his giving it is for me to beg for it, he can keep it in the United States treasury, and I believe this is the sentimen of the people of this state-either keep it in the treasury, or stick it in his

ears, as may best suit him. "Beaufort county has one of the bes sheriffs in the state. He is faithful in the discharge of his duties, and he does everything within his power to enforce the law, but everybody in South Carolina who is acquainted with conditions knows that in Beaufort county, where the negroes are about ten to one, and with its little islands which are almost entirely inhabited by negroes (I believe in Beaufort, though there are a few Yankee soldiers around), that it is a very difficult matter to enforce the whisky laws, and such criticisms as that of Daniels will not injure Sheriff White in the least, was clean, well dressed, close shaven in the eyes of pure-blooded Americans, and for the Cuban mixed-breeds we care nothing.

"In addition to the sheriff, I recently had in the county one of the best men I have ever had in the constabulary. and he was ambushed and murdered while trying to do his duty in this very section of the country. I now have one of the best constables in the state there-a man who has been highly praised by the people of that country for the good work that he is doing. In addition, I have appointed Albert M. Abbott, who is an enlisted man of the company of marines-one of Daniel's men, who is in the United States ser vice-as a special officer, with special power to enforce this dispensary law, in order to try to correct the very evi Daniels speaks of.

"This shows what I am doing in my efforts to enforce the whisky law in Beaufort county, and there is no justice in Mr. Daniels' criticism, but shows his weakness in being led to an unwarranted attack upon my administration through the trickery of my political enemies.

"Now, if you will look at the Code of Laws of South Carolina, you will see Laws of South Carolina, you will see false pretenses, they deserve to be exthat congress has power to pass such posed.—New York World.

laws and to make such rules and regulations as it may see fit in the territory over which it has control, and Mr. Daniels will see that if the laws and the enforcement of the laws of South Carolina do not suit him, his 'grapefuice administration' can make more laws and enforce them, as it is its duty

ALIEN OWNERSHIP

Carolina Limits Outsiders

500 Acres. In view of the present internationa alien land bill by the California legislature, it may be interesting to some to know that on the statute books of this state there is a law prohibiting aliens from owning over 500 acres of land. The California law is directed prininally against the acquiring of agriultural lands by foreigners, particularly those of the Mongolian race, hough incorporated in the act, which was recently passed, is the treaty beween the United States and Japan, in which it is stated for what purposes ands may be acquired and owned, and farm land does not it seems come within the treaty rights. However, to illow foreigners to engage for awhile, at least, in agriculture in California there is a provision that agricultural lands may be leased for a period of three years.

The law as to the owning of real es tate in South Carolina by aliens is very plain, and there is a provision that if more than 500 acres should be acquirder other legal proceedings, aliens shall not be entitled to hold over that amount for more than five years unless the comptroller general of the state certifies that it would be very detrimental to sell it sooner when it may be kept for five years longer.

Under the laws of this state any alien person, or corporation owned by allens, can have the right to acquire, sell or inherit real estate within the prescribed limit of 500 acres the same as naturalized American citizens.

As the law itself may be of interest we publish herewith the full text of it: Section 1895 of Civil Code of 1902: No alien, or corporation controlled by allens, either in his or its own right, or as trustee, cestul que trust, or agent, of this state, more than five hundred acres of land: Provided, this section shall not apply to land purchased un-Daniels, of the navy, Governor Blease der proceedings, either by action or power of sale, to foreclose any mortgage hereafter acquired by any alien or corporation controlled by aliens, purchasing the same, but in such cases such alien, or corporation controlled by aliens shall not be entitled to hold said excess of land more than five years without sale of same, unless the comptroller general shall certify that a sale detrimental to the interest of such ailens, may hold the land for five years longer upon the same conditions.

Nothing in this section shall apply to lands already owned or controlled by the persons or corporations referred to in this section nor to lands already mortgaged to such persons or corpor-

ations. Section 2360. Real and personal property of every description may be taken acquired, held, and disposed of by an alien, subject to the provisions of Section 1795, in the same manner, in all respects, as by a natural born citizen; and a title to real and personal property of every description may be derived through, from, or in succession to an alien, in the same manner in all respects, as through, from or in succession to a natural born citizen. Foreign corporations shall have and exercise all rights granted to aliens in this

Section 2469. Real and personal

property of every description may be taken, acquired, held and disposed of, by an alien in the same manner in all respects as by a natural born citizen; and a title to real and personal property of every description may be derived from, through or in succession to an alien, in the same manner, in all respects, as through, from, or in succession to a natural born citizen. Section 2470. If any citizen of the United States shall die seized possessed of, or interested in any land or real property situated and being within this state, and leave a widow born without the limits of the United States, and who has not been naturalized, such widow shall be entitled to all the same rights, interest and estate in and to such land and real property, and be possessed of all the same powers, privileges, and capacities to hold, enjoy, convey and transmit the same as if she

were naturalized.-Union Progress. Mr. Underwood's Threat.-Both the Sun and the Times profess great indignation because of Representative Underwood's remark that the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce might be called on to inquire into the facts of the case where manufacturers make the revison of the tariff an excuse for reducing wages.

To quote Representative Underwood's exact words: "When great manufacturing institu-

tions are ready to threaten their laborers with a reduction of wages because they say there has been adverse action and legislation in congress, or to reflect on the action of the government of the United States, that bureau has the power to walk into their offices and ascertain whether there is real reason for their cutting the rates of wages of their labor or whether it is merely a selfish attempt to put money into their own pockets."

What is there to complain of in this! Manufacturers who protest against any changes in the tariff should be the first to welcome the opportunity to prove to the proper government officials that their grievances are justified If they are not justified certainly the public has a right to know it when a campaign for lower wages is set on foot by special interests that have resisted an equitable system of taxation. Manufacturing industries and inter-

ests that for many years have frequented congressional committee rooms and maintained lobbles in Washington of electricity at many important stato secure the legislation they wanted can have no honest objection to showing how and when they are hurt by harbor is the most powerful coast ceive the country by dishonest clamor against acts of congress and to rob their workmen by reducing wages, shows each five seconds a flash of one-tenth second duration, estimated

AMERICAN LIGHTHOUSES

Uncle Sam's Beacon Service is Most Extensive of its Kind. The sea coast line under the juris diction of the United States is 48,881 statute miles, measured in three-mile steps. The general government provides lighthouses and other aids to navigation along all this coast, with the exception of the Philippine Islands, 11.511 miles, and Panama where the marking of the coasts is maintained by the local governments In addition, the United States provides lights along the American shore of the Great Lakes, 4.020 miles and on

interior and coastal rivers, 5,478 miles.

The United States lighthouse ser-

vice thus maintains lights and other aids to navigation along 46,828 miles of coast line and river channels, a ength equal to nearly twice the circumference of the earth. In this distance it has 12,824 aids to navigation of all classes, sufficient to place one every two miles around the equator. In respect to territory covered and aids maintained, says George R. Putnam, commisisoner of lighthouses in the National Geographical Magazine it is much the most extensive service of its king under a single manage ment. There are 1,462 lights above the order of river post lights, and there are 762 lights having resident keepers, 51 light vessel stations and 438 lighted buoys. The total lighted aids of all kinds is 4.516.

There are in all 933 for signals. which 510 are for signal stations, 43 submarine bells, 124 whistling buoys ports are often treated as "pure sciand 256 bell buoys. There are 6,281 ence," yet instructive, striking or tediunlighted buoys and 1,474 day marks, or unlighted beacons. There are also the groups of animal or plant life insane, fifty-four have no feeble mind-516 private aids to navigation, maintained at private expense, but under government supervision. This service is carried on through flora of a formation that does not

an organization of nineteen districts, prove sooner or later to possess pracunder a central office in Washington Each district is in charge of a light- ogy in its constantly increasing rehouse inspector and has a local office and one or more supply depots and of these small vessels which carry the relation and the determination of their supplies to the stations and place and naintain the buoys and light vessels.

the lighthouse work, of whom 211 are sponding interrelated development and in the executive, engineering and cler- refinement of its handmaid paleontoloical force, 1,733 are keepers of lights gy. The study of the economic geofand depots, 1,570 care for post lights, ogy of any region of complicated struc-1,516 are on vessels and 489 are in the ture is blind and inconsequent unless construction and repair forces. The entire personnel is under the

civil service rules, and appointments and promotions are on a strictly merit system. This is of great importance for the maintenance of good organiza tion and rigid discipline in a purel; technical service, on the efficient con duct of which is directly dependent the safety of all the lives and all the property carried on the seas and the navigable waters of this country. The annual maintenance cost of the

tire service is close to \$35,000,000, and in addition in recent years there has been expended about \$1,000,000 year on new lighthouse works and vessels. At all important light stations there

are from two to five kepers, who naintain a continuous watch of the fog at all times. At less important as does the top to take on another are from two to five keepers, who sometimes a single keeper cares for several lights. The first lighthouse on this continent was built by the province of Massachusetts in 1715-1716, on an is

land in the entrance to Boston harbon Although candles and even coal fire appear to have been used in light house illumination in England to much later date, Boston light was probably illuminated from the first by oil lamps. In 1789 the light was pro duced by sixteen lamps in groups of four. Crude lenses and reflectors were fitted in 1811, and also revolving mechanism, it having previously been a fixed light. Several other lighthouses were built and maintained by the co

lonial governments. For New York harbor and immedi ate approaches alone 268 aids to navigation are required, including 46 shore lights, two light vessels and 36 lighted buoys; there are 192 buoys of all classes and 37 for signals, including sounding buoys.

Among the lighthouses of the coun try may be found examples of great simple design.

Various materials have been em ployed in lighthouse construction, stone, brick, iron, steel, concrete, reinforced concrete and wood; in nev work, however, the latter is now little used because of the desirability of permanency.

Numerous types of construction have been used. Where the foundation is exposed, even at the lowest tides, masonry towers have been with formation of this layer, however, is great labor and often danger, fitted to not general, and is not observed in the bed-rock; otherwise the structure has been erected on iron piles driver screwed or pumped into the sand or coral, or on caissons floated to the to the phenomenon. The leaf stalk sight and set on the bottom or sunk is formed of strata of cellular tissue. deeper by the pneumatic process, or by the use of cofferdams, within to being absorbed, and consequently which the masonry tower has been on one side or both, the strata graderected; smaller structures have been ually grow together. The leaf then placed on riprap foundations.

The earliest example now existing of a sea-swept lighthouse is the beau tiful tower of Cordonan, built in 1584 elaborately decorated and one was occupied by a chapel.

The most famous of the sea-swept lighthouses is the Eddystone, 13 mile from Plymouth harbor, England. This was completed in 1690, afte four years of work. During the first year all that was accomplished was drilling twelve holes in the rock and fastening frons in them. This lighthouse, with the kepers and the engineer who built it, disappeared in the great storm of November, 1703, and since that time three other lighthouses have been erected on Eddystone. Electric lights are used at a few

light stations only. The expense is too great to warrant the employment The electric light at Navesink of the highlands just south of New York

at 60,000,000 candle power. Although n account of the curvature of the earth the light itself cannot be seen more than 2 miles, its beam has been sky at a distance of 70 nautical miles.

It is important that lights be so distinguished from each other as to tion Has Done for Kansas." The conavoid the possibility of the mariner stitutional amendment prohibiting the end lights are distinguished by their numbers, colors; intensity or time of Lighthouse construction on the land

cept when there is difficulty of access to the site. But often it is important acknowledges that for quite a number for the protection of shipping that of years the law was openly defied in lighthouses be erected either on rocks many of the larger towns and cities. It or reefs exposed to the sea or actually in the water, on sand or rock bottom. Such work has called forth the greatest skill of engineers. With the system now available of flashing and occulting lights it is pos-

s usually comparatively simple, ex-

clearly distinguishable characteristics. -Boston Transcript. EARLY WORLD RECORDS

Fossil Animals and Plants Constitute the Geologist's Key.

The work of the United States geo

ogical survey in paleontology-the study of fossil remains of animals and plants that lived ages ago-has a distinct bearing on some of the very practical economic problems of today. The descriptive paleontologic reous as may be these delineations of which lived on the globe in some particular epoch there is not one of There is only one pauper in every

tical value and to be essential to geol-

inement of study and results. Without paleontology the geologic lighthouse tenders. In all there are 46 classification of formations, their cormutual relations would be impossible In fact, real and symmetrical progress About 5,500 men are required for in geology is impossible without corre

the time relations of the strata concerned are known. These relations are indicated by the fossils which the strata contain.-Annual Report Director United States Geological Survey.

THE LOWER LIMB

Farmer Green Says it's So and It Ain't-The Philosophy of It.

Trees grow by sections, say a foot is killed by the frost, the tree cease to grow until spring. When the sap rises and growth begins again, it starts right where it stopped in the fall and the lower part of the tree doesn't grow at all, except that it takes on a new ring on the outside, just length. Therefore, we say trees grow by rings, each ring representing one year of the tree's age. If a limb is near the top of a tree, it therefore grows up with that year's growth of the tree. But when the top leaves it standing in last year's growth of the tree, it has reached its limit and another limb comes out to take its place. And it may possibly be that eevrgreen limbs keep on going higher every year, because the tree doesn't stop growing Therefore, the limbs on small trees do grow higher from the ground, while those on large ones remain the same distance from gravitation.-Marshville

Why Leaves Fall From Trees .- To most people the fall of the leaves does not, apparently, excite much astonishment or curiosity. The leaves die, and hence fall; that is all there is about it. But the scientist knows that the proceeding is a highly complex one. In the first place ,prepathe rations for the leaf-fall begin minute the leaf is formed, and in many cases the leaf falls while yet engineering skill and of dignified and fresh and green. In 1858 a botanist named Duhamel advanced the theory that the change was caused by the rupture of a thin texture between the leaf and the stem. In the middle of the nineteenth century there Was discovered, traversing the leaf stalk and touching the stem, a layer of cork tissue analogous to that of bark on the tree. It was recognized at once as interferring with the continuity between stem and leaf. The certain ferns, in the beech-tree, the poplar, and many others. Nevertheless, this discovery furnished the key One of these strata hardens and tends adheres to the stem only by fibrous, woody tissue—that is to say, by a tissue to all intents and purposes dead. This is broken mechanically on the to 1611 on a rock in the sea at the impulse of the wind or under the mouth of the Gironde, on the west pressure of the weight of of the stem, coast of France. This lighthouse has and makes the leaf fall. These organs since been aitered and raised in have not in them the strength to susheight. The original structure was tain the cold during the winter, and floor the tree dispenses with them .- Harper's Weekly.

> - Atlanta high school girls who were forbidden to dance the turkey trot in the school halls at recess, have named it the "chicken flip" and are now dancing the same dance to their heart's content, under the new name. When the school authorities decided to exeroise supervision over the kind of dance the girls danced among themselves at recess, two graceful young ladies were called into the principal's office to give an exhibition. The principal, of course, is a lady. "Well," she said, after seeing the girls take a step or so, "I don't think it is as graceful or dignified as the old way of dancing, but I don't see anything sinful in it. What kind of dance do you call that?" Now it was the turkey trot that the girls had danced, but they were afraid to call it by its name, so one of them piped up, "It is called the chicken flip." "Well, chil

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS

NO. 41.

Men are Behind the Law, It Works to Perfection. Hon. John S. Dawson, attorney gen eral of Kansas, delivered an address at

Chicago April 1912, on "What Prohibi-

mistaking one for another. To this manufacture and sale in the state, of intoxicating liquors except for medical. scientific and mechanical purposes was adopted in November, 1880. It has therefore been in operation long enough to afford a reasonable test of the effects of state-wide prohibition. Mr. Dawson took a long and bitter fight for the people of Kansas to convince the law defying liquor interests that they were really in earnest about banishing infamous traffic from their state. But they are convinced at last and for some sible to obtain a great variety of time the prohibition laws of the state have been as consistently enforced as those against other common forms of criminal conduct. In estimating the results of prohibition, however, allowance must be made for the delay occasioned by this protracted battle against anarchy, and yet, in spite of this, these results, as summed up by the attorney general, are thoroughly convincing. Here are a few of the

more important of them. 1. Illiteracy has been reduced from 49 per cent to less than 2 per cent and this is confined almost entirely to the foreign element in the southeastern

portion of the state. 2. Eighty seven of the one hundred and five counties of the state have no ed, and ninety-six have no inebriates. hese papers describing the fauna or three thousand population. Thirtyeight poor farms have no inmates. In July 1911, fifty-three county jails were empty, and sixty-five countles had no prisoner serving sentence; some counties have not called a jury to try a criminal case in ten years, and a grane jury is so uncommon that half the peo-

ple would not know what it is. 3. In 1880 the bank savings deposits in Kansas were \$30,000,000; today they are \$200,000,000. The state is now the richest per capita in the Union, the verage wealth being \$1,700, whereas the average for the nation is only \$1,-200. Missouri, which adjoins Kansas and is rich in natural resources, has an average of less than \$300. During the panic of 1907 Kansas sent \$50,000,060 ket, while Missouri sent nothing. 4. In 1880 the death rate in Michi-

gan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas way practically the same, seventeen to the thousand. Since then the death rate of Kansas has gradually fallen till it is now only seven and one-half, while that of the other states has slightly

increased. each year. When the cold weather comes along in the fall and the foliage ing liquors in Missouri is \$20; in Kansas is \$1.48. 6. It has demonstrated that the sa-

> loon is not a business, but a parasite on business 7. It has taken politics out of the aloons and the saloons out of politics. Every political party in Kansas now stands for prohibition, and keeping joints, dives, and brothels out of cities is as much the business policy of the average city as keeping the streets

clean, water pure and the public parks

attractive.

In answer to the question as to the relative value of prohibition and high icense as a means of abolishing the evils of intoxicating liquors, Mr. Dawson says: "There is no relative value High license is not a means of abolish ing the evils of intoxicating liquors. The only solution of the liquor problem is its total suppression. High license is first of all a confession that the liquor business is a bad business. It is a bad business, and a tax upon a bad business, a cruel, vicious, and wicked business means that the state says to the rum seller: 'You are corrupting the morals of my people, you are undermining the manhood of my young men, you are robbing the cheeks of my young women of their bloom, you are poisoning the blood of my babes, you are wrecking my homes, filling my jails and furnishing a spawn for the brothel. You are at the back of all the villainies of the age, and are turning my people into drunkards, lunatics, and suicides, and you make a very large amount of money out of this infamous business, and I shall require you to stand and deliver to me a very considerable portion of this dirty money which you are making this villain-

ous fashion." Does prohibition prohibit? "Of course not," answers Mr. Dawson. "Neither does a gun shoot nor a ship sail nor a plano make music of its own accord. It takes a man behind the gun to make it shoot, a sailor to sail the ship, and an artist to play the plano, so, too, with the prohibition law. It will sleep away the years in the musty tomes of a law book and never prohibit anything unless there are faithful executives behind it." It has been shown in Kansas, he declares, that it can be enforced even in a community where popular sentiment is against it. "It takes just three men," he says, "to do it, a judge, a sheriff, and a prosecuting attorney. These three and no more, who fear God and nobody else, and determined to enforce the law-not all the saloon keepers and brewers and all their followers and sympathizers can prevail against them. Most important of these three is the judge, and that is the officer to whom the liquor interests give the most attention and the temperance people the least. You must have a judge, or your law enforcement is bound to be inefficient."

Duncan Opposes Wood and Gonzales. -John T. Duncan, of Columbia, on last Saturday protested before the subcommittee of the senate judicary committee, which has nothing to do with the matter, against the nomination of William E. Gonzales as minister to Cuba, which nomination has not been made. The subcommittee heard Mr. Duncan's objections to the nomination of Justice Charles A. Woods to be United States judge of the Fourth circuit and in this connection Mr. Duncan expressed his opinion as to the appointment longales to the Cuban post, which is regarded as probable. Duncan's charges against Justice Woods were round-about and indefinite and to a degree irrelevant. The allegations are underlight in the United States. This light dren, you can go ahead and dance the stood to have included uncomplimen-shows each five seconds a flash of chicken flip, but take care not to dance tary references to a large number of stood to have included uncomplimenthe turkey trot," admonished the teach- men in South Carolina, prominent and otherwise.—Spartanburg Herald.