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THE YUKON TRAIL

By WILLIAM McLEOD RAINE.

CHAPTER XXIII
In The Dead of Night.

While Kuskak slept that night the wind shifted. It came roaring across the range and drove before it great scudding clouds heavily laden with sleety snow. The howling storm snuffed out the moonlight as if it had been a tallow dip and fought and screamed around the peaks, whirling down the gulches with the fury of a blizzard.

From dark till dawn the roar of the wind filled the night. Before morning heavy drifts had wiped out the roads and sheeted the town in virgin white unbroken by trails or furrows.

With the coming of daylight the storm abated. Kuskak got into his working clothes and dug itself out from the heavy blanket of white that had tucked it in. By noon the business of the town was under way again. That which would have demoralized the activities of a southern city made little difference to these Arctic Circle dwellers. Roads were cleared, paths shoveled, stores opened, children in parkas and fur coats trooped to school and studied through the short afternoon by the aid of electric light.

Dusk fell early and with it came a scud of more snow. Mrs. Selfridge gave a dinner-dance at the club that night and her guests came in furs of great variety and much value. The hostess outdid herself to make the affair the most elaborate of the season. Wally had brought the furs from Seattle and also the wines. Nobody in Kuskak of any social importance was omitted from the list of invitees except Gordon Ellis. Even he was invited as an old bachelor who lived by himself in rooms behind those in which the banking was done—was persuaded to break his custom and appear in a rusty old dress suit of the vintage of '95.

The grizzled cashier—his name was Robert Milton—left the clubhouse early for his rooms. It was snowing, but the wind had died down. Contrary to his custom, he had taken two or three glasses of wine. His brain was excited as that he knew he could not crutch. He decided to read "Don Quixote" by the stove for an hour or two. The heat and the reading together would make him drowsy.

Arrived at the bank he locked himself in his rooms and locked the door. He stooped to open the draft of the stove when a sound stopped him half-crouched, waiting for a repetition of the sound. It came once more—the low, dull rapping of a file.

Shivers ran down the spine of Milton and up the back of his head to the roots of his hair. Somebody was in the bank—at two o'clock in the morning—with tools for burglary. He was a scholarly old fellow, brought up in New England and cast out to the uttermost frontier by the malign tragedy of poverty. Adventure offered no appeal to him. His brain was excited as that he knew he could not crutch. He decided to read "Don Quixote" by the stove for an hour or two. The heat and the reading together would make him drowsy.

THE MARRIAGE RECORD

- Numerous Licenses Issued During the Holidays.
- The probate court was quite busy during the holidays. Here is a list of the marriage licenses that were issued:
- Dec. 7—M. H. Johnson and Beulah Patterson.
 - Dec. 8—Ralph Bost and Lillie Buff.
 - Dec. 10—R. N. Buice and Minnie May Fowler.
 - Dec. 10—Fred L. Smarr and Aline Kirkpatrick.
 - Dec. 11—Frank Barber and Lizette Barber, both colored.
 - Dec. 11—Samuel E. White and Marie Parks, colored.
 - Dec. 12—John Barber and Josephine Pratt, colored.
 - Dec. 13—Jas. G. Collier and Rose Simmons.
 - Dec. 13—Lewis Lloyd and Dulcena Nichols, colored.
 - Dec. 13—Clifton Neely and Mary Jeff Williams, colored.
 - Nov. 28—Thos. Newett Edwards and Minnie Ola Wilkerson.
 - Dec. 13—Sam Brown and Lucinda Tagler, colored.
 - Dec. 15—Eula Goad and Willie Lowry, colored.
 - Dec. 15—P. C. Pasour and Minnie Wallace.
 - Dec. 15—Everett Clark and Pearl Kistler.
 - Dec. 15—John Gardner and Flossie Lawing.
 - Dec. 17—Guy M. Pursley and Elizabeth K. Sealy.
 - Dec. 17—G. D. Bell and Josie E. Rush.
 - Dec. 17—J. L. Snipes and Beiva Johnson.
 - Dec. 17—Oliver Love Newsom and Minnie Irene Strait.
 - Dec. 17—Henry Duncan Dunlap and Pearl McCants.
 - Dec. 18—Walter C. Williams and Sallie Rodgers, colored.
 - Dec. 18—Charles S. Dorton and Lyla Anapp.
 - Dec. 18—David Davis and Belliza Boyd, colored.
 - Dec. 18—Joshua Withers and Beulah Crockett, colored.
 - Dec. 18—Samuel Springs and Florence Withers, colored.
 - Dec. 18—Willie Reid and Bertha Kiser, colored.
 - Dec. 18—Herbert Small and Cora Sadtler, colored.
 - Dec. 18—Joe Banks and Estelle Cherry, colored.
 - Dec. 18—John Wallace and Mary Boyd, colored.
 - Dec. 19—Tom Sadler and Furla Simmons, colored.
 - Dec. 19—Arnet Young Leslie and Martha Ellen Oates.
 - Dec. 19—Junior Lee Smith and Eva Mac Bek.
 - Dec. 19—James Simpson and Bessie Moore, colored.
 - Dec. 20—John Rodgers and Paulela Davis, colored.
 - Dec. 20—Luther C. Wright and Margaret Starnes.
 - Dec. 20—George Smarr and Laura Berry, colored.
 - Dec. 20—Willie Clark and Lespie Brown, colored.
 - Dec. 20—Luther C. Wright and Margaret Starnes.
 - Dec. 20—L. L. Wallace and Edna Cohn.
 - Dec. 21—Leonard Woods and Ola Gray, colored.
 - Dec. 21—Brevard Clawson and Mary Knox, colored.
 - Dec. 21—John Wilson and Maggie Post, colored.
 - Dec. 21—Waddell Miller and Alice Whitlock, colored.
 - Dec. 21—Fred Crawford and Alice White, colored.
 - Dec. 21—Clara Blankenship and Louise Patton.
 - Dec. 22—Johnnie James and Mishie Edwards, colored.
 - Dec. 22—Sam Pagans and Reola Franklin, colored.
 - Dec. 22—George Williams and Julia Guy, colored.
 - Dec. 22—Rob Tate and Elsie Starr, colored.
 - Dec. 23—Willie H. Bennett and Beatrice Sanders, colored.
 - Dec. 23—Johnnie Roseboro and Marie Burris, colored.

FEDERAL GAME LAW.

Lacey Act Migratory Bird Law Being Generally Observed.

Violations of the Lacey act, relating to interstate shipments of game, are becoming fewer each season, there being only 45 cases reported for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. The majority of cases were for the interstate shipment of wild birds, game animals, and hides of fur-bearing animals illegally killed or shipped. Four cases were for knowingly receiving game illegally shipped in interstate commerce. In one of these cases a fine of \$400 and costs, the maximum penalty of \$200 on each of two counts, was imposed. Thirty-two cases were disposed of by the courts, resulting in 29 convictions and the imposition of fines and court costs amounting to \$13,522. And in one a jail sentence of 30 days. Twenty-two of the cases reported were for illegal shipment of quail from a number of the middle Atlantic and southern states. Louisiana and South Carolina are now the only states that permit hunting for market.

That part of the Lacey act covering interstate commerce in game makes it unlawful to ship or transport in interstate commerce any wild animals or birds killed or shipped in violation of the state, territory, or district laws. This includes the interstate shipment of skins or pelts of wild animals illegally taken in any state. Packages containing furs, when shipped in interstate commerce, must be plainly marked so that the nature and contents may be readily ascertained by inspection of the outside of the package.

The federal migratory-bird law, under which seasons for the adequate protection of migratory birds are prescribed, is now generally observed. Reports received from game and fish commissioners and others give evidence of a very marked increase in the number of wild waterfowl and shore birds in most of the states since the law became effective, March 4, 1913, and that wild fowl have become unusually tame in spring and summer months in localities where they have not been so many years. The consensus of opinion attributes these greatly improved conditions to a general observance of the federal regulations abolishing spring shooting.

For administrative purposes the United States is divided into 13 districts, now, under the supervision of 16 migratory-bird law inspectors, who, with the assistance of 188 federal wardens enforce the regulations in connection with state officials. During the year 1917, a large number of reports were received making a total of 208 cases. The violations reported by no means approximate the number that have occurred, as it is often impossible under the law to secure evidence sufficient to convict.

Coal miners of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, agreed Monday to forgo the usual New Year's holiday in order to help the coal situation.

WAR CENSORSHIP

Things Accomplished Should Not Be Censored.

PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW

Distinguished British Soldier, Formerly a Censor, Now Visiting in the United States, has Given Out a Talk in Which he Makes it Clear that he Knows Something About Public Opinion.

New York World.

What should a war censorship be like? Should it be an institution that keeps from the people of a nation news which is known to that nation's fighting men—and to the enemy—should it be an institution that gives to a nation all the news it can with-out at the same time making public anything which may be of value to the foe?

In the opinion of the man who was Great Britain's censor during the first year of the present war and who now is a visitor to this country—Sir Frederick Edwin Smith, the attorney-general of England, and a veteran Englishman, who looks ten years less than the forty-five which "Who's Who" ascribes to him. He went out with the Oxford Yeomen early in the war and earned the rank of major. He was knighted in 1915, and promoted from solicitor general to attorney general. He is an Oxford man, an author and lecturer, and a distinguished writer and speaker upon legal topics.

"Tell what troops have been in combat. Tell how they have fared. Tell any individual or collective deeds of heroism they have performed. Let the people know just what their friends and neighbors who went out to fight for them are accomplishing," said Sir Frederick last evening in an interview with a World reporter at the Hotel Plaza.

If the Enemy Knows, Why Not Friends?

"Provided, of course," Sir Frederick explained, "that we are morally certain the information is already in the enemy's hands, which is bound to be the case in any action where prisoners have been taken or where the enemy has had an opportunity to learn the identity of those who have fallen.

"If the enemy knows what units were involved in a battle, certainly the people at home should know.

"The morale of a nation at home is quite as vital a thing to be maintained as the morale of an army at the front. And to my mind the morale of those back home may best be kept at a high point by complete news of their armies."

Sir Frederick wished to have it understood that he was not criticizing the British censorship—which has broadened considerably in recent months—not the American censor-

WOULD END THE WAR

Giragosian's Claim Is To Be Considered.

CONGRESS PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS

The Armenian Inventor Either Has Something or He Has Nothing—If He Has What He Says He Has It Will End the War and if He Has Nothing It Will Do No Harm.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Congress has determined that a test shall be made of the claim of Garabed T. K. Giragosian of Boston, that he has made a discovery or invention whereby it is possible to obtain and use energy without limit, except the capacity of machinery to receive it, and without cost except that of repairing the wear and tear due to the machinery's operation.

If Giragosian has done what he himself believes, and what he has been able to make a great many members of congress also believe that he has done, it will be a comparatively simple matter for the United States to end the war without waiting for millions of our soldiers to get to the firing line in Europe. Ships and aeroplanes could cross and recross the ocean without stopping for fuel, and nitrate for fertilizer or munitions could be produced in abundance anywhere.

Give Benefit of Doubt.

Of course, most people here, as they would be elsewhere, are inclined to be skeptical about Mr. Giragosian's ability to demonstrate his mysterious claim. It sounds too good to be true, but it is felt, that, in view of his own ability to make a great many members of congress also believe that he has done, it will be a comparatively simple matter for the United States to end the war without waiting for millions of our soldiers to get to the firing line in Europe. Ships and aeroplanes could cross and recross the ocean without stopping for fuel, and nitrate for fertilizer or munitions could be produced in abundance anywhere.

CONTROL OF COTTON PRICES

Mr. Hoover's Representative Thinks Price Fixing Shall Be Universal.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger publishes a dispatch from Washington to the effect that Mr. Hoover's representative thinks price fixing shall be universal.

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ENGLAND MADE MISTAKE.

"A censorship should not merely say 'our troops' did such and such a thing. They should say 'we' troops, and where, and how. England, I think, made a serious mistake early in the war by simply saying 'our troops' in the reports which were allowed to reach home concerning the fighting.

"That allowed the impression to get abroad—as it did—that the Canadians and Australians were doing all the fighting, and that the Englishmen were being held back, whereas the truth is that 85 per cent of the casualties in those early days were suffered by the men who went right from England to the front.

"But the British censorship has now broadened its identity of our units, and frequently we do give their names, and we have said 'our West country troops' or 'our Lancashire troops,' or whatever they were.

"After I had left the censorship for other duties, I learned of a battle in which two friends of mine had gone to death fighting most gallantly. I wrote of this to the vicerey of India, whose friends they were also. Yet their names were censored out of my letter. That, I insisted, was silly.

"I opposed the policy of entire secrecy from the very beginning. But opposed to me were the traditions of economic question. I know perfectly well there are a lot of people in this city who are not getting enough to eat, although as said before, we have plenty in this country for our own needs and for our allies."

RICE SEED GOOD AT 1,000 YEARS OLD.

Rice grown directly from grains one thousand years old will be served the emperor of Japan, when he attends the autumn manoeuvre of the Japanese army in Shiga prefecture this fall.

The ancient rice grains were found inside a wooden image of Valaravans in a little Buddhist temple in the village of Iwama.

Valaravans is the god of wealth as he is known in Japan. It was found that the rice in the image was perfectly good, and that it was perfectly good and that it was perfectly good and that it was perfectly good.

MARRIED MEN AND DRAFT

Local Boards Must Be Governed by Common Sense.

Columbia, December 31.—Where the induction of registrants under the selective draft regulations into the military service of the nation will not deprive their wives or children of reasonably adequate support common sense and sympathy should govern the local exemption boards in such registrants' classification in the questionnaire, says a telegram from Provost Marshal General Crowder, received by Governor Menning today, for transmission to the local and district exemption boards of the state through Capt. Richard E. Carville's office.

NOT BY RULE OF THUMB.

"Reasonably adequate support," says the law, "cannot be determined by a rule of thumb, but must be determined with common sense and sympathy in the facts of each individual case."

That would be reasonably adequate support in one case would not rule in another, says the ruling, which states that the present classification is for the purpose of raising "our armies with a minimum of hardship and suffering to those who are left at home."

DEAD LINE SET.

Some of the local boards of the state are alleged to be using the "rule of thumb" in regard to registrants married since the registration. Instead of using common sense and going according to the plain intent of the regulations, they have set a dead line for matrimony, and, after that period, all registrants are classified as unmarried, whether their wives are mainly dependent upon them for support or not. This sort of procedure, says those thoroughly familiar with the draft regulations, is contrary to the spirit, if not the intent, of the new laws. These boards promptly decide that any young man married after May 18, 1917, is to be considered as unmarried and so classified.

CROWDER'S TELEGRAM.

Gen. Crowder's telegram of today follows:

"Sub-division A of class 4 in the residential class for registrants whose wives or children are mainly dependent upon them for support. If a registrant has both a wife and child, but there are such other common sources of support available that the removal of the dependents of reasonable adequate support, he is to be placed in sub-division A of class 2.

"If a registrant has a wife but no children and there are such other sources of support available that the removal of the registrant will not deprive the wife of reasonably adequate support he goes in class 1 as not being included in any other division in the schedule.

To Clear up Doubt.

"Many boards seem to be in doubt as to what to do when it appears that the soldier's pay and war risk allowances will provide an adequate support. See rule 1, page 24, and the last paragraph of section 71. Reasonably adequate support must be determined by rule of thumb but must be determined with common sense and sympathy in the facts of each individual case. What would be adequate support in one locality or in one set of circumstances might not be adequate support in another. The question of adequate support must be determined by the boards, after careful consideration of the interests of the dependents on the one hand and of the government on the other and with the thought always in mind that the present classification scheme is designed to raise our armies with a minimum of hardship and suffering to those who are to be left at home."

Carville to Attend.

There will be a conference of state disbursing officers under the selective draft at Washington next Thursday, which Capt. Richard E. Carville, in charge of the state headquarters here, will attend, was announced at the governor's office today.

The purpose of the conference is to explain and standardize the intricacies of the disbursement regulations and laws throughout the country.

REVISED TO DATE.

Mother and I went down to camp All in the merry May-time, And saw the Service Bolderettes As thick as bees in hay-time. Yankee Doodle, see them drill! Don't they trip it dandy Marching all in khaki dim, So neat and trim and handy!

AND SOME MADE BANDAGES GALORE.

And cooked with stoves and fireless. And some were in the wigwag corps, Or doing stunts with wireless. Yankee Doodle, bless their hearts! Yankee Doodle dandy! All at work for Uncle Sam, So willing and so handy!

THE STARS AND STRIPES AND BUGLE CALLS

They couldn't be resisted! We simply had to do our bit, And so we both enlisted. Yankee Doodle, keep it up! Yankee Doodle dandy! The girls will help you, Uncle Sam, In any way that's handy!

—Life.

STATISTICS SHOW THAT IN PRACTICALLY

every city of the United States there has been a decided increase of crime throughout the country. The cause of the increase is held to be economic due to the war. Cities of violence, except robbery, show a tendency to decrease.

PALMETTO GLEANINGS

Happenings and Events of Interest in South Carolina.

General Duvall of the army and Admiral Beatty of the navy, requested Charleston merchants on Monday, not to sell fire works of any kind to enlisted men. The enlisted men become somewhat riotous on King street on Christmas eve.

Sumter county citizens are making a vigorous protest against a reorganization of the county board of commissioners to curtail the work of the home demonstration, causing and domestic violence of the county by cutting off the tax of the

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Record of Current Happenings Collected From Various Sources.

Thrift stamps are being given as "tips" in Chicago restaurants.

Harry P. Vovies of Chicago, has been appointed master baker of the United States by Food Administrator Hoover.

Mrs. Mary Kennedy is now an "alderman" of Troy, N. Y., being the first woman in the state to assume that office.

E. J. Oberweyer, traveling auditor of the Lake Erie and Western railroad, is in jail at LaFayette, Ind., as the result of talking too much. He is charged with uttering unpatriotic remarks against the government and President Wilson.

ORDER TO ENCOURAGE ENLISTMENT

In order to encourage enlistment in the aviation service to man the thousands of machines being built for the army, the privilege of enlisting has been indefinitely extended for this branch of the service. All other branches are subject to the draft.

The American Medical association is to hold its annual convention in Chicago in June. Mayor Thompson, who is pro-German, was slated to make the opening address. The doctors protested and Governor Lowden of Illinois, has been substituted.

In Chicago on Monday, Federal Judge Landis fined several quack medicine dealers \$200 each for defrauding the public. One of the quacks advertised a remedy for indigestion, to be sent on receipt of \$1. The remedy was, "Lie on your left side until you become drowsy, then turn on your right side until you fall asleep."

BURLESON VS BURLESON.

A Postmaster General Who is Rather Difficult to Place.

Postmaster General Burleson may not be two-faced, but we leave that to your judgment after reading the subjoined extracts from two written statements he recently made:

In November he wrote thus about postal employees:

"I feel it is my duty as well as my privilege, to extend to each and every one of the postal employees throughout the country my congratulations on the excellent showing made by them in the matter of purchase of second Liberty loan bonds." At all times patriotic, they have in the great crisis through which we are passing, again manifested their intense Americanism, of which there is no doubt. Should another Liberty loan be necessary, I am confident that they will answer the call of their country's need in as full a spirit of loyalty and patriotism as they have in the past."

IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT, MADE PUBLIC

In December, he wrote thus of the postal employees:

"I have not failed to take note of the history, it is regrettable to state that the organized postal employees are making many selfish demands and insisting that they shall not be required or permitted to work in excess of the usual number of hours, also that the salaries be permanently increased, although they are justly compensated, receiving more than three times as much as Postal employees have become bold because of this affiliation (with labor unions) and have within recent years threatened to strike. . . . While strikes in the postal service may be averted for the time being, yet they will inevitably come, and the public will then be brought face to face with the most serious situation—one which will be a menace to our government."

What more need be said? The postal employees are among the hardest worked and poorest paid of government employees. Their salaries have not been raised in ten years and today will hardly buy half as much as they would have a decade ago.—Greenville Piedmont.

MOTORCARS AND TYPHOID FEVER.—IT

would scarcely be possible to imagine two things further apart or with less apparent connection than typhoid fever and the automobile. And yet the latter is one of typhoid's worst enemies.

This remark applies particularly to our cities, where the death rate from typhoid has been notably reduced by the automobile.

The reason why is simply that in cities the motorcar has almost entirely replaced the horse; and it is in horse-droppings, accumulated in stables and manure piles, that more than 99 per cent of all the house flies are bred.

It is open to anybody's observation that nowadays there are few flies in our cities, as compared with a dozen years ago. In residence districts they are so scarce that some people have given up the use of window screens.

One stable will furnish a whole neighborhood with flies; but experimental inquiry has proved that the insects do not ordinarily travel more than a few hundred yards from the place where they were hatched.

In the "better" residence quarters there are few horses kept. Stables have been replaced by garages. As a result, the flies have departed. The house fly is a notorious carrier of typhoid. It is a frequenter of filth, and carries germs of all sorts of intestinal diseases to the family kitchen and table. No wonder, then, that its relative elimination in cities has resulted in a great diminution of the number of deaths (especially among infants) from such maladies.

Score one for the automobile!—Rene Bacha.

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