

# YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

L. M. GRIST'S SONS, Publishers.

A Family Newspaper for the Promotion of the Political, Social, Agricultural and Commercial Interests of the People.

TERMS—\$250 A YEAR IN ADVANCE  
SINGLE COPY, FIVE CENTS.

NO. 96

ESTABLISHED 1855

YORK, S. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1921.

## IEWS AND INTERVIEWS

Brief Local Paragraphs of More or Less Interest.

### PICKED UP BY ENQUIRER REPORTERS

Stories Concerning Folks and Things, Some of Which You Know and Some You Don't Know—Condensed For Quick Reading.

"No, we have not decided on what we are going to do next year," said a leading Yorkville supply man to Views and Interviews yesterday. "The fact is we don't know what we want to do. We know, of course, what we would like to do; but we do not know what we can do. We would like to go into next year in the belief that the boll weevil is not going to amount to anything and that cotton will be a big price the next fall. Nothing I can think of would suit us better. But my good common sense tells me that while like everybody else, especially the farmers, we are willing to take our part of the risk of drought, excessive rains, hailstorms, trifling labor and all that, I am not going to take too much chances on the boll weevil. He's a gentleman we cannot calculate on, and I am not going to try it. The man who wants to put in a heavy cotton crop will have to do it at his own risk."

### Constitutional School Tax.

Hear two men the other day talking about the constitutional school tax, and one of them gave it as a reason why it would not do to raise the assessed valuation of local property, because the effect would be to make York county pay more school tax than some other county for the benefit of the state at large. The other man did not know any better and therefore accepted the statement as a fact without challenge.

As a matter of fact both men needed a little instruction on the subject; but as Views and Interviews did not feel warranted in breaking into that particular conversation, he had nothing to say. However there may be others who are mixed in this matter.

All the constitutional three mill school tax that is collected in York county for instance, is distributed in York county, pro rata, according to enrollment among the common schools. For instance, on a report of enrollment in all the schools of the county—enrollment of the common school class—the county board of education divides the total fund by the total number of pupils and then apportions to each school district the amount of money to which it is entitled on a basis of enrollment.

Although the school tax does not enter into the proposition the party had in mind, still this party was hitting at another proposition that is of very great importance. That is the assessed valuation of York county property in relation to the assessed valuation of other counties. If York county property is assessed at a higher valuation than Chester county, for instance, then York county pays more tax in proportion to what she ought to pay than does Chester county.

### Registration and Voting.

They were discussing in the sheriff's office the laws with reference to registration and voting, and in connection with the qualifications for voting one of them asked whether the treasurer could be required to issue a receipt for poll taxes paid until after the taxpayer had paid all other taxes.

"The question was suggested by the provision of the law which stipulates as a pre-requisite to voting, 'and shall have paid six months before an election any poll tax then due and payable.'"

Some of them could not see why a man could not pay his poll tax at one time and his other taxes at another time, so after dispute, the matter was referred to Treasurer Neil. He put it up to Views and Interviews like this:

"I am unable to find any authority in the law for the issuance of a receipt for poll taxes alone if the taxpayer is liable for other taxes. Of course, since we make up the books by townships, making separate charges on account of the taxes in each township, if a taxpayer who has property returned in several townships, should ask for his receipt in any particular township, I could and would give it to him, but I don't see how I could take his money for a poll tax alone and leave the balance of the taxes unpaid on the books."

"But as I see it," Mr. Neil continued, "a poll tax receipt would be of no value anyway, because under the law, the managers of the election, before allowing a voter to cast a ballot, must require proof of the payment of all taxes, including poll tax, assessed and collectible for the preceding year."

Then another of those present called attention to the fact that a voter cannot lawfully use a state registration certificate within thirty days after its issuance anyway. He might manage in a municipal election, where he votes on a municipal registration certificate; but where a state certificate is required it is no good until it is thirty days old. However, a voter cannot lawfully procure a municipal registration certificate until he has exhibited proof of the payment of all state and county taxes due and collectible during the preceding year.

### Finest There Is.

Do you know Rev. R. C. Wilson, of McConellsville? If you don't you ought to. He is pastor of Olivet

church down there, and he just fits the place to perfection and that means a whole lot, for those McConellsville folk generally are some people.

Rev. Mr. Wilson dropped into the office of the superintendent of education Wednesday to buy some school books. He was accompanied by his two little boys, both of them fine looking chaps. Views and Interviews happened to be in at the time and there of course developed a pleasant exchange of activities, during which the general subject of McConellsville came up.

"We have a fine community," said Mr. Wilson, "one of the finest of which I have any knowledge."

Views and Interviews did not question the statement, because he knew it was absolutely true.

"You and Mr. Carroll should drop in on us some Sunday," Mr. Wilson went on, "and we will show you a fine Sunday school, and the liveliest Christian Endeavor organization you ever saw."

"It is generally understood that you have a good one," said Mr. Carroll.

"Wyatt A. Taylor said once," Mr. Wilson stated, "that the McConellsville Christian Endeavor society was the best in the United States."

"Of course," suggested Views and Interviews. "Why not. You have old established families of good people who have been long and consistently working along this line, and of course you have made tremendous progress."

"You have sized them up all right," returned Mr. Wilson, "and that reminds me of another thing. Of course you are aware that the common characteristic of old established communities is snobbishness. That is one of the first things that an observer of knowledge and experience thinks of in connection with such a community. But I want to tell you that there is nothing of that kind to be noticed in McConellsville, or in Olivet congregation. Taken altogether our people are legitimate heirs to all the pride that is allowable, because of long and honorable family records; but there is not a more democratic community to be found anywhere. Every individual is taken on his own merits, and nobody assumes superiority on any other consideration. It is a most delightful community."

"I don't hesitate to say," commented Views and Interviews, "that you have paid a higher tribute to McConellsville even than that paid by Mr. Wyatt A. Taylor."

### OUTPUT OF THE GINS

York County Figures Much Ahead of Last Year.

The Department of Commerce, through the Bureau of the Census, announces the preliminary report on cotton ginned by counties in South Carolina, for the crops of 1921 and 1920, prior to November 14. The total for the state was made public at 10 a. m., Monday, November 21. (Quantities are in running bales, counting round as half bales. Linters are not included.)

County	1921	1920
Aikenville	15,115	24,644
Aiken	13,232	37,014
Allendale	4,297	11,947
Anderson	55,823	62,283
Bamberg	4,814	18,194
Barrow	7,724	26,210
Beaufort	857	192
Berkley	823	5,732
Calhoun	4,844	28,791
Charleston	12,266	13,751
Chester	23,577	21,438
Chesterfield	21,254	21,653
Clarendon	7,975	25,226
Colleton	1,872	5,793
Darlington	29,334	33,255
Dillon	21,223	26,124
Dorchester	1,575	8,952
Edgefield	4,977	21,261
Fairfield	9,533	19,161
Florence	29,122	27,092
Georgetown	37,422	31,903
Greenwood	12,549	20,372
Hampton	2,795	6,419
Horry	3,956	4,556
Jasper	681	791
Kershaw	11,481	25,758
Lancaster	15,498	15,244
Laurens	22,236	47,671
Lee	18,400	24,226
Lexington	7,268	14,115
McCormick	4,995	19,322
Marion	19,790	44,628
Marlboro	11,639	23,229
Newberry	16,572	23,229
Orangeburg	19,743	15,053
Oconee	17,911	62,208
Pickens	19,339	12,832
Richland	7,519	27,925
Saluda	3,152	23,841
Stanthurp	69,279	58,171
Sumter	17,291	11,439
Union	14,529	18,111
Williamsburg	7,928	22,571
York	33,967	29,671
All other	526	2,899
Total	681,617	1,099,432

Columbia, November 20: The South Carolina League of Women Voters is now making final preparations for launching its drive for state registration to carry out the provision of the Sheppard-Towner act, recently passed by congress. The new national statute provides that each state which elects to carry out the federal provisions shall be made during the 1922 legislative session to provide funds for carrying out the provision of the act in that state. The Sheppard-Towner act provides money for the state in proportion of voter women to each state. The federal statute provides \$25 million for the carrying out of its provisions.

Maxie B. Day, who has been captain of the penitentiary prison for a number of years has resigned, and W. C. Roberts has been selected as his successor.

## WEST ROAD LOCATION

Important Question Requiring Intelligent Consideration.

### WOULD UNWIND A WINDING WIND

Savings of a Few Months Now Would Throw the Town of Yorkville Out of the Line of Travel and Impose Untold Inconvenience on Future Generations.

Editor Yorkville Enquirer: Will you allow me space in your paper to call the attention of the people of Western York to what I consider a very grave mistake they are making in sitting idly and allowing one or two men to say where the West road shall be located?

I am aware of the fact that the law gives the county supervisor and commissioners the right to say where they shall work the chain gang, but the law also says they shall build a north, south, east and west road with the gang. The north, south and east roads have been built; but the West road will never be built if they follow the survey they have mapped out for it.

I think the law says the county seat (York) shall be the starting point for these roads. The north, south and east roads began at the center of York; but the West road will begin one and one-half miles up the north road.

Just think what a round about way the people of Bullock's Creek township will have to go to get to the county seat. A man living, say five miles south of Sharon, will save eleven miles of York courthouse by a straight road. If he travels what is being built for the West road he will go fourteen out of 101 of every square mile courthouse. Then when he gets ready to start home he will travel one and one-half miles due north, which is in the opposite direction from his home, before he turns in the direction that he wants to go.

I know they say they can build the road they have mapped out cheaper than they can build the shorter route. But after they get it built, will it be what the people want? I don't believe it will. This road may be and no doubt will be used for generations, and I don't consider it good judgment to force the traveling public, especially the people of Western York, to travel three and one-fourth miles extra each trip for the next hundred years in order to save the chain gang twelve or 15 months work. In other words, what is a few months time to the chain gang in comparison to the convenience and expense of thousands of people for maybe hundreds of years?

Give Western York her proportionate time of the gang and they can build a road as straight as a line can be drawn from York to Sharon. They will ask you what is three and one-fourth miles of road for an automobile? I say it is about ten minutes time lost, but I want to ask what is the poor man who has to cover that distance on one "Mule and Pack" and the drivers of old "Mule and Pack" and the wear on automobile tires in going this three and one-fourth miles, will in ten years time, pay the difference in cost of building the direct road.

If distance counts nothing, why not let the people of northwestern York go by Gaston and those of southern York go by McConellsville, to reach York?

Then another one of their arguments is that: "We have to connect with a good road going out of town as the town will not build their road to the town limit on the direct road." Well if there is any truth in this argument, I say the country people ought to go to Gaston and stop when they get there and connect with the town of York. York has no money or anything else for sale. But I say for one don't let these things be anything to us in our argument. I know York has a few "20 P." fellows, but I also know she has lots of "12 1/2 P." fellows, if you care to measure them that way. I am sure the town will be her part and most the West road at any point the county officials designate.

Don't understand me to be advising that a road straight from York to Sharon, for I am not. What I am saying is that the law says a West road and Sharon is not the west limit. York has no money or anything else for sale. But I say for one don't let these things be anything to us in our argument. I know York has a few "20 P." fellows, but I also know she has lots of "12 1/2 P." fellows, if you care to measure them that way. I am sure the town will be her part and most the West road at any point the county officials designate.

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Morris C. Lumpkin, who was assured by both Franklin D'Olier, former national commander of the legion, and Harford MacNider, present legion commander, that Marshal Poch would make only one stop in South Carolina and that would be in Greenwood. His special train will reach Greenwood at 4:25 p. m., and it will remain in Greenwood 20 minutes.

Governor Cooper has officially notified Greenwood that he and his staff and as many of the state officials as possible will be present to welcome the great French generalissimo in behalf of South Carolina. Invitations will be sent to all governors attending the conference of governors at Charleston, just previous to the visit of Marshal Poch to Greenwood, to come to Greenwood on the occasion of his visit.

Greenwood is already in a fever of preparation for the marshal's visit and thousands are expected from all parts of South Carolina.

### Many Legion Members.

Morris C. Lumpkin, state legion commander, has notified the local post of the American Legion that hundreds of legionnaires from all over the state will come. Col. Alvin Johnson of the famous Johnson's engineers of the Rainbow division, has notified the local legion post that he expects to come and bring every legion man in Marion county if possible. Col. Holmes B. Spigins of Greenville is also declaring that Greenville legionnaires are preparing to come to welcome Marshal Poch in large numbers.

A meeting of officials of the Southern, Piedmont & Northern, C. & W. C. and S. A. L. railways will be held here tomorrow at noon to discuss the number of special trains necessary to handle the crowds coming to Greenwood on December 9. The police department is making preparations to take care of the parking problems by securing vacant lots wherever possible to be used by the thousands who are expected to come by automobile. The American Legion has begun steps to prevent the raising of rates by hotels and restaurants, so many who come will be obliged to stay overnight here.

Marshal Poch's special train will be met by a delegation of notables, and the marshal and aides conducted to the center of the business section of Greenwood where from a platform decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the French tricolor, Governor Cooper and other distinguished leaders in South Carolina will formally welcome the commander of the allied armies to South Carolina and to Greenwood. A highly program is being worked out, the details of which have not been announced.

Turkey and Quail.

Marshal Poch will be tendered a turkey dinner prepared as only South Carolina cooks can prepare it. Owing to the fact that he can be here only 20 minutes, a search is being made for the largest turkey in this section which will be prepared with every other dish that goes to make an old Southern turkey dinner complete, and placed on his special train. Greenwood sportsmen also plan to supply the cuisine of the Marshal of France with a large quantity of Greenwood quail.

Greenwood will be decorated as no other town has been decorated in this section before, those in charge of arrangements declare. Professional decorators will be engaged to have charge of decorations. Twenty thousand French and American flags have been ordered and thousands of yards of tricolor bunting will be bought.

Telegrams were sent tonight to members of all the national towns of South Carolina, members of congress and senators from South Carolina and a number of other prominent citizens of South Carolina, inviting them to be present.

The entire citizenship of Greenwood is united in an effort to make the visit of Marshal Poch a memorable occasion in South Carolina history. Not since the visit of Marshal Lafayette to South Carolina has the state been honored by so distinguished a guest, declare those in charge of preparations, and even the visit of Lafayette can not compare with the best day of the commander of all the allied armies, they say.

The new Secretary of War, John W. Weeks, is a graduate of Annapolis, and served in the armed service of the United States. Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denham served on a gunboat made in the Spanish-American war and in the marine corps in the World War.

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## SURGERY ADVANCING

Many Amazing Feats Are Now Performed.

### EYES MAY YET BE GRAFTED IS BELIEF

Great Improvement Has Been Made In Artificial Limbs—Bandages Are Being Discarded in Treating Wounds.

Surgical advances as the result of the great war will be comparatively as great as it was after the American Civil war and the Franco-German struggle. That seems now to be sure. For one example the Carrel-Dakin treatment for wounds, which kept them during the war in several Paris hospitals under a dripping antiseptic fluid, open and unbound, while healing, has been proved and now is accepted by the medical and surgical profession here as a vast step in advance of the old method of bandaging and airless healing.

Much larger surfaces can be treated in this way than could be by the old methods. One amputation, due to burns, left an area of more than three square feet of flesh quite bare of skin or other protection has healed perfectly. I am told, under this treatment, without any bandaging whatever and in less than half the time estimated as likely to be necessary for its recovery.

The achievement, therefore, of the distinguished French surgeon Dr. Alexis Carrel, who was given his great chance by the Rockefeller Institute in New York, is likely to be of vast importance to humanity, not only in the case of another war but in instances of industrial accidents, street injuries, etc.

### Wonderful Artificial Limbs.

Notable in another way has been the advance which for a time was doubted but now seems generally to be acknowledged, made in Italy in the construction of artificial limbs. The ingenious creator of this scheme combines the arts of surgery and mechanics for the benefit of maimed men in such a way that perhaps it may be possible for a man who has lost his hand or hands, for instance, to move all the artificial fingers which will be supplied to him, at will, through an effort of the brain and with them to catch hold of objects, point, and so on, almost if not quite as well as he was able to before he lost his arms.

This ingenious plan entails a special operation at the time of amputation. By this operation the muscles which control the thumbs, fingers, etc., are left protruding from the stump and formed into loops. As the wound of the operation heals these muscle loops are hardened and made unresponsive to sensitiveness.

### Fingers and Thumbs Work.

The new Italian artificial limb has fingers, thumbs, etc., so arranged that they can be hooked up with these muscle loops by cords. Thus the wearer of the limb, who has control over the muscle loops by means of his nerves which are the subjects of his brain, quite as he has always controlled the muscles, finds them again connected with fingers, thumbs, etc., even though these be but artificial substitutes. Thus, by an effort of the will, he is enabled to grasp things, open and shut his hand, bend specific fingers, and perform other movements of his artificial limb in such away as to make it almost as complete and perfect a servant of his brain as the old, natural hand once was.

### Can Eyes be Grafted?

That is sufficiently wonderful for one day's writing, but it is by no means the most wonderful thing which has been or is being developed by the experts in surgery who have been created by the tremendous need and the plentiful practice which the war supplied.

The most pitiful of all victims of the war were those who lost their sight through it, and there were many thousands of them—rare, indeed; they may be seen in sorry groups in the various homes which have been established for them in all the warring countries and will be seen in evidence upon the street in any stroll which one may wish to make anywhere in Europe.

All sorts of splendid efforts have been made to render somewhat more tolerable than otherwise they might be the lives of these unfortunates, but now comes along an announcement which one must mention almost with bated breath, being careful that it does not get to the minds of any blind folk until it has been proved out, because it might cause in burdened hearts hopes which if it should prove ineffective, would be succeeded by very bitter disappointment.

This tremendous thing is the achievement believed to have been made by a Vienna Professor, Dr. M. Koppman, distinguished during the war for his skill in treating injuries of the eye, and induced to make ingenious experiments by the magnitude of the blinded in the Austrian and German armies.

The plan which he is said to have worked out with promising success was first suggested as a possibility many years ago, but never has been previously actually carried out, so far as medical experts in this, by anybody else. It is eye-grafting. Dr. Koppman is said to have successfully grafted five eyes into the

heads of blind reptiles with complete success, and, after many failures, to have made a complete success in the case of one blind animal—a rat.

The sensitiveness of the grafted eyeball to the touch of outside substances is said to have returned, in the case of the rat, after the eyeball had been in its new home a week and sensitiveness to light after it had been there for about six weeks. Soon after the sensitiveness to light returned sight was actually restored as was clearly evidenced by the rat's actions.

Besides this, really great advances have been made in the treatment of eye-injuries. The use of the electromagnet for drawing particles of metal out of injured eyes has been entirely perfected, and, while this had been used in the United States before the war, notably at the Cary steel plant, its use in Europe dates from the time of its utilization in the treatment of soldiers eyes affected by flying metallic fragments during the war.

### MADE A GETAWAY

Penitentiary Convict Escapes in Mysterious Manner.

Columbia State, Wednesday. After hiding out "somewhere" inside the state penitentiary walls since Friday afternoon, Jack Fields, white prisoner, Monday night took advantage of the absence of the special guards who had been searching for him since Friday, and scaled the state prison walls, so making good his escape. A board, a rake and a piece of rope, all mute evidence of the prisoner's escape, were discovered leading over the penitentiary wall yesterday morning. Tracks on the ground outside the walls were also found where Fields had dropped from the rope beside the wall and then walked away to freedom.

Fields was reported missing at the roll call Friday and since that time had been hiding somewhere within the prison walls, waiting for the opportunity to make his getaway. Friday night, Saturday night and Sunday night the penitentiary authorities, working on the theory that the prisoner was hiding still inside the walls, kept a special guard force scattered along the walls to catch Fields, should he come out of hiding and make an effort to scale the penitentiary wall. But no such attempt was made, and a diligent search of the penitentiary grounds having failed to reveal his hiding place, the prison authorities were convinced that Fields had already made his escape. Col. A. K. Sanders, superintendent of the penitentiary, advancing the theory that the prisoner had concealed himself beneath one of the motor trucks operated in and out of the prison each day. The wall had been carefully guarded and no evidence had been found of his escape in that way and no sign of him had been discovered within the walls, so the truck, Col. Sanders thought, offered the only means of an exit from the prison.

Guards Taken Off.

Persuaded then that their man had already made good his escape, the prison authorities Monday night took off the special guards and Monday night Fields elected to make his attempt at a getaway and he succeeded. Fields went over the wall just back of the chair factory on the canal side, climbing up a long board and then hooking a rake over the edge of the wall to draw himself up to the top. The trip to the ground on the outside was negotiated with the aid of a rope, the footprints being found on the edge of the canal just beneath the swinging rope. There is no evidence of assistance being given the man either inside or outside the penitentiary, Col. Sanders says. Both the board and rake, without which Fields could never have scaled the 15 foot of stone standing between him and "the outside" could easily have been picked up in the penitentiary yard, Colonel Sanders says. How the rope was obtained, however, remains as deep a mystery as the location of Field's hiding place within the walls.

### On Two Theories.

For three days and nights guards searched every section of the prison and the missing prisoner was not found. Only two tenable theories have been presented in an effort to clear up this mystery, Col. Sanders says, and both of these present difficulties. It has been suggested, the superintendent says, that Fields hid himself in the store room of the chair factory where it would have been practically impossible to find him. This room, however, was locked Monday night and there is no way known by which he could have made his exit during the night to reach the prison yard. The other theory is the effect that he hid in the drain in the prison yard, but this, too, seems unlikely as it is not thought that a man could stand the fumes, etc., of the drain for so long a period. The night, dark and cold, was almost ideal for an escape.

America's gift to France to commemorate the victory of the Marne, costing \$250,000 which was raised through the free-will offering of four million individuals in the United States, will be placed at the Porte Maillot, near the Arc de Triomphe, in Paris.

The War Department is working on a plan to make Camp Dix, in New Jersey, one of the chief polo centers in the country. The sport will be promoted as a feature of military training, experts declaring it develops daring, courage, quick thinking and acting.

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## BIGGEST OF THE GERMANS

Hugo Stinnes Continues as the Man of the Hour.

### TO SOME A SAINT TO OTHERS A DEVIL

Master of Industry, He Controls the Nation's Coal, Iron and Steel, as Well as the Banks and Newspapers.

Outranking in importance the proceedings of the Washington Conference this week, including even Mr. Briand's diatribe against Germany as an excuse for keeping the French nation in arms; outranking interest in the presence of the reparations commission in Berlin, were the blazing headlines in type in the newspapers announcing that "Stinnes has gone to London—Lloyd George wanted to talk things over with him."

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