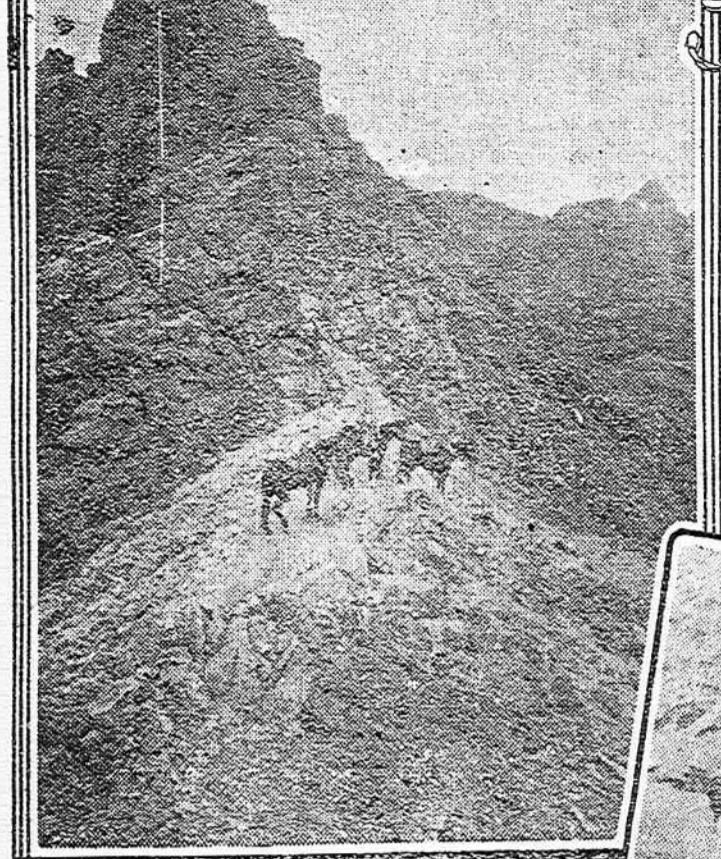
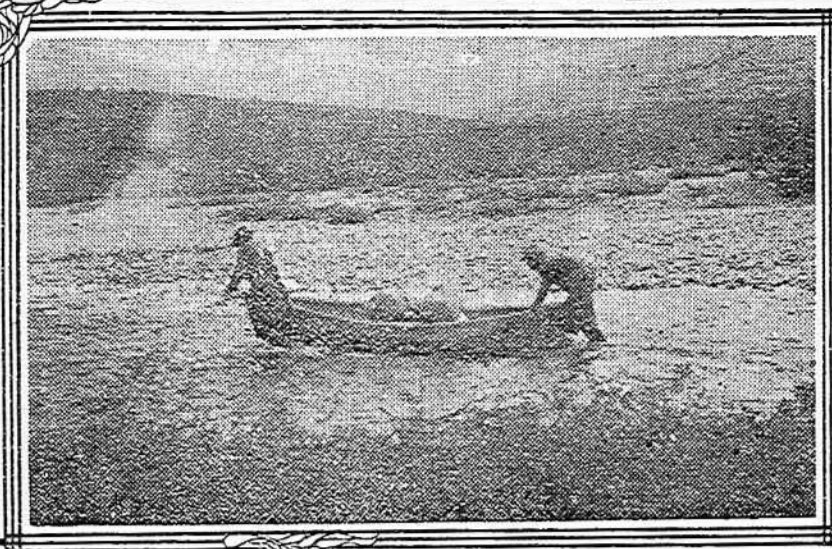


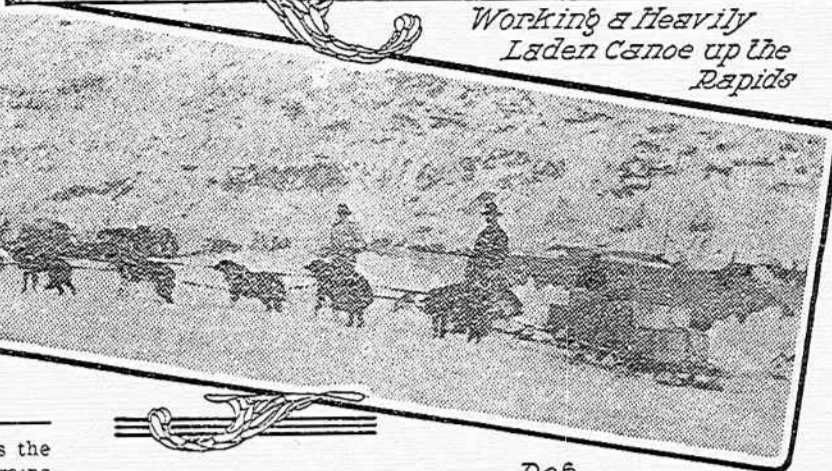
THE WORK of the GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



A Dangerous Trail for the Packmules



Working a Heavily Laden Canoe up the Rapids



Dog Fighting in Alaska

With the breath of spring comes to all of Uncle Sam's Geological Survey men the call of the vast stretches of sagebrush and shortgrass country of the West, the mountains and glaciers of the backbone of the country, and the snow-bound territory of Alaska. During the winter months they have been busy at their desks in the office at Washington, but now the reports and maps of the last field season are completed and the geologists, the hydrographers, the topographers, the animal and plant fossil experts, and other specialists are spreading throughout the United States and into the vast silent places of Alaska.

There are over five hundred of these field men of science. The topographers will invade the remote places in any western States that are yet unsurveyed, and will also push their way into unknown parts of Alaska. Among the newly discovered coal beds of Arizona, Utah and other states the coal geologist will busy themselves in the land classification work that has proved to be of such great economic value.

The topographers and hydrographers are perhaps more widely traveled than any other of the field men, for they are going to carry their map-making and their study of water power and lakes and streams into the Hawaiian Islands. Phosphate beds are constantly being discovered and classified. The discovery of another fertilizer, no less than potash, is confidently hoped for in the great prehistoric lake basins of the arid region, where vast beds of the mineral, so vital to our farmers, were undoubtedly deposited in the early ages of the world.

Summer finds the men of the Survey scattered through the swamps and deserts, the mountainous regions and the rural districts of the country, leaving only a small administrative body at the headquarters at Washington. If one might obtain a bird's eye view of the United States and its territories it would be interesting to note the progress of these small bands of workers.

Among the snow-covered mountain ridges and through swollen rivers they struggle. Forest fires threaten them and in some districts so numerous are the dangers by which they are surrounded that even the new field assistant, thirsting for experience, is more than satisfied. But seldom are there any real mishaps, for adequate preparations are made to overcome most difficulties. As a matter of fact, what seems to the first year man daily adventures, oft-time too thrilling, become, after a year or two of service, simply a part of the days work, and not of sufficient importance to mention. Men who have gone through trials and experiences in the high Sierra country, along the vast Continental Divide, or who have placed their maps on the untrodden sections of Alaska in the hands of "explorers" who come later, can scarce be prevailed upon to admit that they have ever had any "experiences."

Laden with their telescopes, their plane tables and other surveying instruments, the topographers are generally first on the field unexplored by survey men. All the mountains, canyons, and plains of the country are sketched; no lake, marsh, stream, spring or inequality of the ground escapes the surveyor's eye. The Geological Survey maps are made in the field, upon the ground and are more accurate than would be a series of photographs.

In the closer populated districts all the routes of travel, the cities, the towns and even the farm houses are carefully indicated on the topographer's field map which is later engraved and published at Washington. During the thirty-one years of the Survey's existence, the topographers have surveyed in this fine detail more than one-third of the United States and much territory in Alaska. Besides the country actually mapped, large areas have been covered in a reconnaissance way, and this is especially true of Alaska, where the Survey has been active only about ten years.

Indeed, of the 600,000 square miles of that north country there is less than a third that has not been explored in a greater or less degree by the Geological Survey men. The work in Alaska, which, with the exception of a few centers, is almost totally undeveloped, is naturally more difficult than in the United States.

proper. In some of the districts the men can not depend on pack trains or even dogs, but must rely upon the sturdiness of their own legs, or resort to canoe travel. In many instances, especially during the earlier purely exploratory work, advantage has been taken of the enormous length of some of the Alaskan rivers. Working their way up one stream as far as possible with canoes, they portage to the headwaters of another stream, following in a different direction, and descend that stream, emerging perhaps into another ocean.

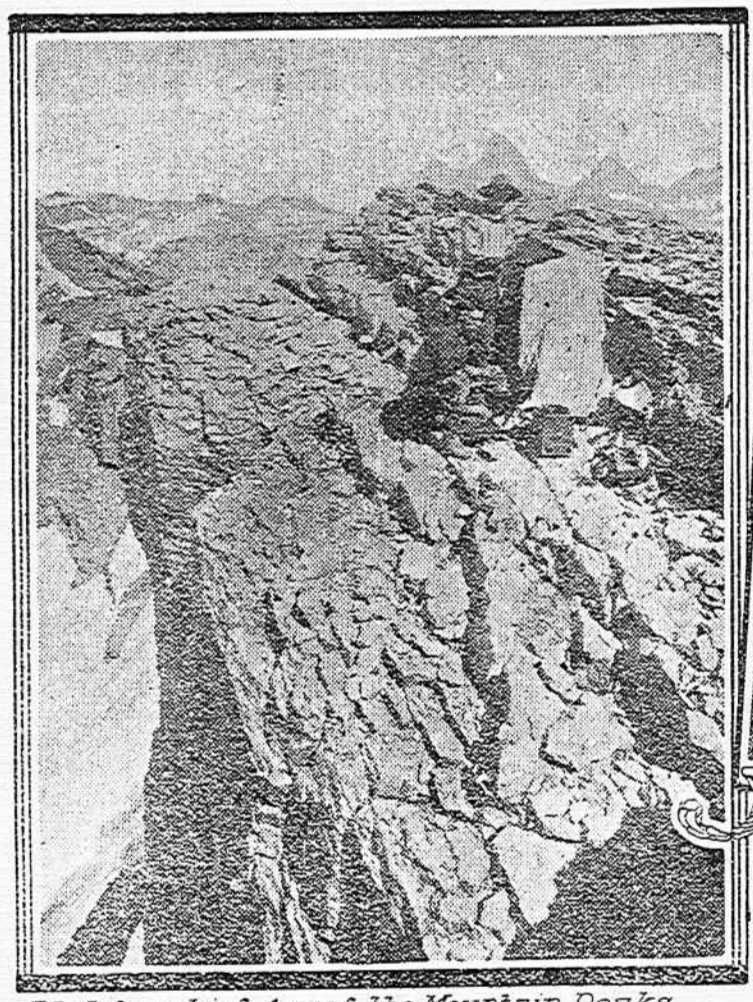
In such cases it has been no holiday jaunt to work a couple of heavily laden canoes, carrying five months of provisions, up the rapids of some swiftly flowing mountain stream with the glacial water at a temperature of 40 to 50 degrees. Nor when the stream shallowed to get out into the icy water and push and pull. One twelve mile portage across the central part of the Seward Peninsula occupied a week. Several trips were necessary, the men carrying their canoes and their provisions and camp outfit over a mountain divide 1200 feet high.

For four or five or six months—until the snows of the fall drive them in—many of these field men live and work in the wilderness apparently oblivious to the outside world. They map out practically untrod ground, occasionally meeting some prospector, but for the most part having only an

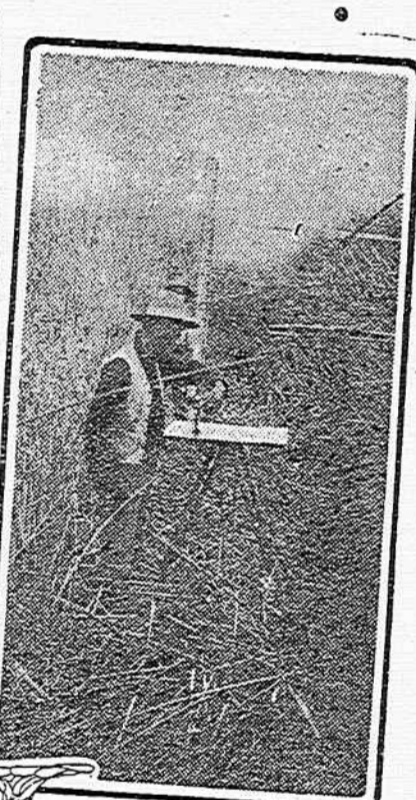
They are ideal automobile maps. In the western part of the United States are about 70,000,000 acres of coal land still owned by the government, in addition to the great coal fields of Alaska. It is the work of the coal geologist to examine these coal beds, to estimate the tonnage per acre and to fix the sale price. This land classification work has proved to be of great economic value to the government. Until 1906, all of the government coal land was sold at a price of \$10 to \$20 an acre, fixed according to its proximity to railroads and without regard to its real value.

Now, however, Uncle Sam is managing his vast coal property on a business basis. His geologists are examining every forty acre tract, measuring the thickness of the coal seams and calculating the tonnage. Then the old landlอร์ด is fixing the price according to the quality of the coal. But how can a geologist tell how many tons of coal an acre will yield, when the coal bed is 1000 feet underground in a virgin field perhaps 100 miles from a mine shaft? He does, however, for the business of the geologist is to look deeper into the ground than anyone else.

Equally active is the Survey in its work of classification of the petroleum lands belonging to the government as well as the phosphate lands



Photographing Among the Mountain Peaks



Topographers Working on Swampy Ground

intercourse with each other. Living three or four of them in a little world of their own for perhaps half a year do they become homesick? Well, naturally, as the leaden skies of autumn forecast the close of the field season, there may be a wish to get in touch with the haunts of men.

"Look fellows, the northern lights are wonderful to-night," enthusiastically cried one member of just such a party.

"Northern lights!" groaned a weary traveler. "Good heavens! for a sight of the white lights of some town."

Yet when the sap begins to swell the buds the next spring, these same men will be the most eager to fare forth again in the wilderness.

The result of the topographer's labor is a map so wonderfully accurate that it is noted throughout the world, and the United States Geological Survey men have been called upon to take topographic mapping in many foreign countries and to organize governmental topographic surveys from Canada to Argentina. During the past year 36,539 miles in the United States proper were topographically surveyed in great detail. The survey has its own engraving plant and it is one of the greatest map engraving establishments in the country. The maps are used in all government departments and by engineers and miners engaged in private enterprises.

and the water power sights. In all these great resources additional legislation is necessary to protect the interests of the people to the same extent that they are safeguarded in their coal property. A leasing law is needed to prevent waste in the development of oil lands. Another law is needed for handling of water power sites on the public domain. And a leasing law is badly needed to enable the mining of the western phosphate lands, but with the provision which will enable the government to prevent the exportation of this wonderfully valuable fertilizer.

If the Survey geologists shall discover this year great deposits of potash salts, a law to provide for their mining through leases will become necessary. Such a discovery as the great German potash deposits would be worth hundreds of millions of dollars and obviously it would never do for the government to sell them and thus perhaps foster an American potash monopoly.

discoveries of useful and precious minerals are being made every day. The work of the Geological Survey has proved this country to contain greater natural resources than any other of its size. The men who have so successfully undertaken this work of exploration, discovery and classification have been forced to demonstrate their capacities before going into the field. The efficient geologist, after spending several years in specialized university work must pass a government civil service examination before he finds himself launched in a field of scientific research, and then, within the Geological Survey, his real schooling begins. Thus it is that the field men are capable and well trained, while they are all enthusiasts and willing to tackle any difficulties.

Which Are You?

I'd rather be a Could Be.
If I could be is an Are;
For a Could Be is a May Be.
With a chance of touching Par.

I'd rather be a Has Been.
Than a Might Be is a Hasn't Been;
For a Might Be is a Hasn't Been,
But a Was was once an Are.

Also an Are is and Am,
A Was was all of these,
So I'd rather be a Has Been
Than a Hasn't, if you please.

Felder worked off a bluff on Gov. Brown when he said he was coming to South Carolina soon. There are not miles enough in South Carolina to pull him across the line.

manslaughter. Following his conviction, the case was appealed and the sentence was affirmed. Upon hearing of the affirming of his case, Avant, accompanied by his wife, fled to that State about a year ago. When arrested he was engaged in selling sewing machines and was located at a boarding house. Upon his arrest by the sheriff he admitted that he was Avant, and said that he would go back to South Carolina without requisition papers. He is about 35 years of age and is of good appearance.

AVANT CAUGHT IN TEXAS.

He Was Going Under An Assumed Name When Found.

A special dispatch from Cameron, Texas, to The News and Courier says W. B. Avant, alias William Benjamin, was arrested Tuesday by Sheriff Hooks. Avant is wanted in Georgetown, S. C., where he was tried for murder and convicted of

A TINY MIDGET FOUND

MAY BE THE SMALLEST PERSON IN THE WORLD.

Colored Girl, Two and a Half Years Old, Weighs Only Eight Pounds Is Only 19 Inches in Height.

About nineteen inches in height, two and a half years old, weighing exactly eight pounds, and particularly strong and bright for a child of her age, Frankie May Fordham, a little negro, living with her parents at No. 7 Heyward's Court, is believed to be about the smallest person in the world, with perhaps one or two exceptions, says the Charleston News and Courier. The News and Courier goes on to say:
The child is a veritable marvel. She was born in February 1909, being the fourth child of Henry and Kate Fordham, the husband being a native yard employee. The first three children, who were born away from Charleston as the family has been here only about a year, are hearty and full sized; but it is the baby that is the wonder of the family. The child is not a demost, but is probably one of the most perfectly formed negro children in the city.

Nothing was known generally of the midget's existence until Wednesday as efforts were made by the parents to keep the fact of her diminutive size secret, as they feared kidnapping; but a reporter, having received a mysterious "tip" in the form of an unsigned pencil-written letter, visited the house Wednesday night and marveled at many things he saw.

He was met by the husband at the front door of the house, which is a neat two-story affair, and was ushered into the bed room, where the mother had the little girl in her night gown, just ready to put her to bed. As the reporter entered the room, the child, catching sight of the father, exclaimed in a sweet and childish voice, with perfect enunciation: "Hello, Papa."

The reporter glanced to see who it was talking and really had trouble in locating the owner of the voice, in locating the owner of the voice, finally gazing at the tiny tot on the floor. She was playing around in high glee at the prospect of staying up a few minutes later than her regular bed-time, and danced and sang at a great rate; showing unusual precocity for a child of her age. Her eyes which are dark brown, are exceptionally clear and piercing, and her hair is silky and rather long, absolutely unlike a negro's. Yet she is very dark, and had many of the racial characteristics.

The child weighed five pounds at birth, and gained three pounds during the first six months of her life. Since that time she has not taken on an ounce, and several well known doctors who have examined her, according to the parents, have stated that she will never gain [another] inch in height or another three pounds in weight. Her parents have reconciled themselves to this, and lavish their affection on the little girl, who is certain to make a friend of everyone she meets. She dances prettily, looks intelligent and talks fluently, being able to string words together into short sentences already.

The parents state that they have already received many offers from vaudeville and side show managers, some having already offered as high as fifty dollars a week and transportation for the mother under a five year contract. All these offers the parents have turned down, hoping for the ultimate development of their little one to her full stature, although they have now become almost certain that their hope is vain. The father and mother now seem to think that they will keep and educate the child until it reaches the age of seven or eight years, at least, before forming any vaudeville departure.

WILL REMAIN THE SAME.

There Will be No Change in State Board of Education.

Governor Bleese, in positive language before the State board of education Saturday, declared that there will be no change in the personnel of the board. The statement was made at the session of the board this morning, and this evening the press was furnished with a stenographic report of what Governor Bleese had said to the board at its session Saturday.

Governor Bleese, in addition to making the final assertion that the members of the State board of education would not be removed, outlined his position with regard to the adoption of school books. In this respect his statement was practically the same as that printed in The News and Courier a few days ago.

Governor Bleese also reviewed the Waddy Thompson incident, referring to the adoption of history books. Among other interesting statements Governor Bleese made reference to the reported presence of detectives in Columbia at this time who, he asserted, were here "to watch his," according to the information Governor Bleese has in the matter.

PASS THE WOOL BILL.

Twenty-Four Republicans Vote With the Democrats.

The House of Representatives, by a vote of 221 to 100 Tuesday passed the Underwood wool tariff revision bill providing for a reduction of the duty on wool and manufacturers of wool. Twenty-four Republicans voted with the Democrats for the passage of the measure, and one Democrat, Representative Francis of Ohio, voted against it. Many amendments were offered and voted down, the only one being a slight change in phraseology. Almost five hours were spent by the house in debate under the five-minute rule. The bill prescribes that it shall be in effect January 1 next, but it is not believed that the bill will pass the senate at this session.

The church continually talks to the poor man about "giving," but fails to talk properly to the rich man about "getting."

WILL SAVE WIFE

Senator Luke Lea Offers Himself as Sacrifice to Restore Her

GIVES HIS OWN BLOOD

The Operation is Entirely Successful and the Youngest United States Senator and His Young Wife Are Both Doing Well After the Transfusion is Made.

United States Senator Luke Lea of Tennessee, to save the life of his stricken wife, heroically sacrificed a quart of his blood at Georgetown hospital Sunday, and Monday night hope for Mrs. Lea's recovery, which had almost been abandoned, is practically assured. The anxious youngest senator of the nation, as he lies near the bedside of his wife, is recuperating his strength.

Mrs. Lea's condition, serious for some time, became alarming Sunday after an operation the day before. Her strength, because of lack of blood, was gone, and vitality was fast ebbing away. Senator Lea, upon learning of her condition, demanded that a transfusion operation be performed and prepared at once to submit to the ordeal. At his entreaty physicians and surgeons made arrangements immediately, and the operation which followed was declared to have been very successful.

Senator Lea withstood the operation well, though it left him so weak that for hours he could not stand alone, but his gratification over the reviving effect it had upon his wife was indescribable. Surgeons assured him that, without the sacrifice which he made, Mrs. Lea could have lived but a few hours. Both are now in Georgetown university hospital.

It will be two or three days before Mrs. Lea is altogether out of danger. At present her symptoms are favorable, although she is still very weak. Senator Lea is confined to his bed at the hospital, his vitality, being reduced by the transfusion operation. It is expected, however, that he will be able to leave his room in a few days.

When heroic effort in Mrs. Lea's behalf became imperative and the transfusion operation determined upon, Senator Lea, athletic in stature, would not consent to anything, but that a sacrifice of his own blood to renew her vanishing strength be made.

But because a prime factor in transfusion operation is that the blood be fusible, tests were hastily ordered. Before analysis was completed by the surgeons, Drs. H. D. Fry and George Tully Vaughn, fearing that death might be swifter than they, became alarmed at Mrs. Lea's condition, and decided on the operation anyway. Just as the Senator's arm had been bared, and a tube inserted in an artery, word came that the bloods of the husband and wife were fusible.

The other end of the tube which had been inserted in Senator Lea's arm was connected with an incision in Mrs. Lea's arm and the blood began to flow from his veins into those of his wife. The transfusion continued for about an hour and a half. The patient responded to the treatment from the first. Gradually the color was restored to the lips and cheeks of the frail sufferer. But as Mrs. Lea's color was restored the flush faded from the cheeks of her husband. When the transfusion had continued an hour and a half, he implored the surgeons not to arrest the operation while there was the possibility of a doubt as to the outcome in Mrs. Lea's case. But the surgeons, realizing the weakening effects of such a drain on the senator's system, eventually stanching the flow. After the operation Senator Lea fell to the floor in a faint. He was immediately placed in bed, and is now making splendid recovery of his strength.

Stand By Your Town.

"Why should I support my own town?" is a question every one should put to himself and honestly consider. The result would be beneficial both to the individual and the town. Here are a few of the many reasons he would be sure to find. The town is his home and a man's first duty is to his communal home as well as to his domestic home. Again local patriotism demands it. Love for and pride in one's town is the duty as it should ever be the joy of every citizen, and that patriotism should find constant expression in furthering its interests. His town affords him the protection of its government and laws and guards his property against fire and other losses.

A man should trade in his town. Its business men are courteous, willing and progressive their stock of goods is large and varied and if there is something one wants which is not in the catalogue of the store, he can go to the store to secure it. Unlike catalogue houses, the home merchants help to pay the taxes of a town, they contribute to churches, improvements and entertainments. Without the business men the town would stagnate and property decrease in value.

The schools of a town provide ample and satisfactory education for one's children, and its churches meet and satisfy his religious needs and conserve the moral and spiritual interests of the community. Its newspapers keep him informed on local matters, enlarge his knowledge, help him in business, minister to his enjoyment and that of his family, and promote every wise effort put forth to help the best interests of the town.

Will Establish a Bank.

The Bank of Eutawville has been commissioned with capital stock of \$25,000. The bank was commissioned last fall with B. A. Hagood and Wilson G. Harvey as the petitioners, but a letter received at the office of the Secretary of State asks that the transfer of petition be made to E. H. Pringle and Hyman Pearlstein, of Charleston. This was done and the new commission is issued.

Brother Bell, of the Cherokee News says "they say that the water is so low down about Orangeburg that the fish are climbing the trees." We have had one or two good rains in the last ten days and the fish have all returned to the river.

WILL WORK WONDERS

NEW STORAGE BATTERY PERFECTED BY EDISON.

Can Be Used in Cars, Automobiles and All Kinds of the Ordinary Vehicles.

Edison's new storage battery, which he is now perfecting, will surely work wonders if all that is said of it is true. In speaking of it the Manufacturer's Record says:
Just when the storage battery electric car is establishing itself in favor with street-railway men Edison service comes Thomas A. Edison with the announcement that he has designed a new type of storage battery, which is a wonder, and it may further popularize cars without trolleys. A few days ago he told a reporter of the New York Times that the new invention, saying that, although it will run a car or automobile, and, in fact any kind of vehicle, it can be put in a suit case, being small and light, yet containing sufficient power for a 50 or 60 mile trip. Moreover, it can be recharged in three or four minutes, whereas the first storage battery he produced required a long time for recharging. Furthermore, if necessary, it can be partly recharged in a minute or less should time be pressing.

He is working along the same line to produce a battery for heavy services on railroads, doing work as efficiently as steam locomotives do now, and is also quoted as saying that one of his storage batteries is working on a butcher's wagon in West Orange, N. J., where Mr. Edison resides, running for 17 miles at an expense of 27 cents. The battery is under the seat, and it is recharged by connection with an ordinary feed wire. He referred to the street car now being operated at Concord, N.C., saying that the people there were laughing at the rest of the country for using trolley cars.

This implied promise of Mr. Edison to give the world street-car service at lower operating costs, and without the disadvantage and disfigurement of trolley wires and their accompanying overhead structure, is most encouraging when read in connection with the reports of success attending the operation of storage battery-cars on cross-town lines in New York, where they have proved so satisfactory that the Third Avenue railroad has ordered 35 more of them, which, with 30 now in service, will give it a good supply of the new vehicles that are to take the place of horse cars on short routes across the city between the Hudson and the East Rivers.

The battery equipment will be furnished by the Electric Storage Battery Company, of Philadelphia. It appears that the railroad has now a little less than 10 miles of line operated with storage battery cars, the rest of its lines being equipped with electric cars of the usual type and a few horse cars. The storage battery vehicles are reported to have worked well in all kinds of weather, and the operating expense was low, while the life of the batteries is greater than anticipated. The cars have also gathered more business for company, as many people would not use the horse cars. So much has already been accomplished by storage battery cars that the efforts of Mr. Edison and others to extend their field of usefulness will be observed with deep interest, and reports of greater achievements are anticipated.

TURKISH TROOPS MASSACRED. Thousand Soldiers of the Sultan Killed by the Arabs.

Bandits in great force Friday surprised and cut up a Turkish column commanded by Mahomed Ali Pasha outside Gheesan, a town on the Red sea, about one hundred miles north of Hodeidah. A thousand Turkish soldiers were killed. Mahomed Ali Pasha is missing.

The fighting was so desperate and at such close quarters that 500 Turkish fugitives are suffering from serious dagger wounds. The survivors fled in disorder to Gheesan, pursued by the rebels.

The Turkish gunboat Subetteh, intending to shell the Arabs, shelled Gheesan instead, killing or wounding several hundred of the soldiers.

The rebels captured four big guns, two maxims, two thousand rifles and a quantity of ammunition and ultimately retired.

BURNED BY LIGHTNING.

Bolt Does Severe Damage in the Town of Waterboro.

At Waterboro during a thunder shower Friday afternoon lightning struck the barn and stables in the rear of the residence of the late Col. Jno. D. Edwards, which is occupied by W. E. Haskell, Jr., and family of Jacksonville for the summer, killing one mule, a fine buggy horse and stunning another mule so that it had to be killed to prevent its being burned alive, setting fire to the barn and stables, which with its contents, were entirely consumed. Mr. Haskell had just sent a load of provisions from the plantation. The negro driver and an assistant had just finished unloading. They were both stunned and miraculously escaped being instantly killed.

TWO PERSONS DROWNED.

The Accident Horrifies a Sunday School Picnic Party.

At Pensacola, Florida, caught in a strong undertow, a party of Sunday school picnicers, while bathing were carried into the Gulf Thursday afternoon, and before a rescue party could reach them, Miss Kathleen Suggs, aged 18, and W. Wallace, a traveling salesman of Philadelphia, were drowned. Four others were taken out of the water unconscious and were resuscitated with difficulty. A boatman named Charles Dillard also barely escaped death when he went to the rescue of the bathers. The mother of Miss Suggs was among the horrible spectators of the drowning.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Two Men in Aiken Jail Following Unusual Discovery.

A day or two ago what was believed to be the workhouse of a gang of counterfeiters was discovered within a few miles of Aiken. As a result of the discovery two white men, Joe and John Feacan, were arrested and are held pending an investigation. United States Marshal Higgins and Chief Howard of the Aiken police made the discovery. In a hut located in a thick wood was found a quantity of old metal, scrap iron, pewter, brass, etc., but while everything indicated that counterfeiting had been going on, no dies or plates could be found. The two men when arrested, are said to have had several counterfeit nickles in their pockets.

The dry spell has broken at last by refreshing rains. These rains will do the crops much good.

WAR TO THE END

President Taft Making a Great Effort to Rush Reciprocity through.

WILL BE A HARD FIGHT

Republicans Consider a Bolt, and Some of Them Contemplate a Rebuke to the President and an Appeal to the Country to Support Them in their Acts.

The Washington correspondent of The State says any one who will watch conditions as they exist at the White House and in the house and senate at the present time, and who will watch the wire pulling that is going on by President Taft to get the reciprocity bill through, realize that it is a fight to the finish. There is no use denying the fact that if reciprocity falls it will be useless for Mr. Taft to try for re-nomination. In fact, in such a contingency, it looks like a sure thing for the Democrats.

To administer a direct rebuke to the president and then appeal to the country is the course which many senate leaders are seriously considering. They are not all of one opinion either.

Democrats in general want Taft re-nominated, because they feel confident that they can defeat him. Republicans, orthodox and heterodox alike, are wondering if there is a chance to break the rule of a century and a quarter that a president can re-nominate himself when he chooses. There has been no exception to the rule.

Report is that eight Democrats are now about to determine to vote against reciprocity. If this be accurate reciprocity is defeated.

Taking both parties, there are probably not half a score of men in the entire senate who sincerely want to see reciprocity win. Most of the Democrats and some of the Republicans will vote for it; but in private conversations they agree among themselves that they don't like it.

And in the long run the senate isn't much given to doing the thing it doesn't like to do.

To defeat reciprocity will necessitate on behalf of those Republicans who vote against it most complete and detailed explanations to constituents. Wherefore the senate is toning up in preparation for a regular oratorical tourney.

Not less than thirty Republican senators are leading up for great speeches in opposition to the president's measure. Senator Nelson of Minnesota is a good illustration. He is going to take a special committee to study Alaska this summer or autumn—provided first he sees the finish of the reciprocity discussion. Nothing on earth will get him away from Washington till he has unloaded the big speech he is preparing and given his vote against the pact.

It is expected that he will have two or three days talks to unload, for he is working night and day on the effort, collecting statistics, studying industrial conditions, putting the agreement itself under the microscope.

What Nelson does will be of a piece with the performances of many others. Senator Cuttings is at work on a speech that will require days to deliver. Clapp, La Follette, Brewster and others are similarly preparing themselves, as are many of the regulars.

Six weeks of talk is the minimum estimate; it may go to eight or ten weeks. Almost all of the Republicans are going to make speeches for home consumption. There will be some specially bitter attacks on the president. He will be charged with perverting the maximum and minimum provision of the tariff act of 1909, when he issued the proclamation giving Canada the benefit of the minimum duties. Under careful analysis, it will be shown that in fact Canada's preferential treatment of British goods made it utterly impossible to give Canada the minimum rates. The president faced the necessity of either imposing the maximum rates or else abrogating the law. He chooses the latter course.

The politics of the situation lies largely in the fact that the opponents of the treaty are going to do about all the talking, and that they are going to do it with the definite purpose of breaking down whatever strength the measure has with the country. Thus far the opposition has been reserving its fire. It realizes that while it was doing this, the protagonists of reciprocity have made headway with public opinion. Leading progressive newspapers all over the Middle West have committed themselves to a serious issue; and in their defection is a serious thing to the progressive Republicans who have enjoyed vast advantages in the past by reason of magazine support.

So the Republicans will talk against reciprocity while they are talking; they will talk to their old supporters back in line, to square themselves with the progressive press, to keep their constituents cheerful, to show them that there is no inconsistency between former professions of zeal for reciprocity and present opposition to it. It is a big contract that this class of Republicans have in their hands, and it will require big speeches.

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STORIES ARE UNTRUE.

Confederate Veterans Condemn Them as Misleading.

Atlanta Camp, No. 159, United Confederate Veterans, has passed strong resolutions severely condemning the civil war articles now running in papers all over the country.

At a meeting held this week the camp heard a paper by Professor B. M. Zettler, a member, who denounced the series, as unfair, inaccurate and misrepresenting the truth as re-

gards the Confederate side.

The paper was received with enthusiasm, and was endorsed without a dissenting voice. A resolution was then introduced and unanimously passed condemning the publications as damning the Southern cause with faint praise, and magnifying everything concerning the union side. It was pointed out that the harm of these articles lay in giving the younger generation of the country an entirely false conception of the confederacy, and doing terrible injustice to

the brave men who fought for a cause they believed in.

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He Was Going Under An Assumed Name When Found.

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