

WILD MAN IS FOUND

THRILLING STORY OF HIS CAPTURE FOLLOWS

CAUGHT IN THE JUNGLE

The Man, Who Looks Like a Beast, is Covered From Head to Foot With Hair, Was Driven From the Swamp by the High Waters of the Santee River.

A thrilling story of the capture of a typical wild man of the jungle, a negro, covered from head to foot with black, bristling hair, as thick and long as that on some giant gorilla...

The wild man, Mr. Damon states, driven from Santee Swamp by a freshet in the Santee River, hid in a barn near the edge of the marsh land...

Details of the capture of the man, Mr. Damon states, are unknown to him. Lanes Junction is a division point where transfers are made for Columbia, Georgetown and Savannah...

What disposition will be made of the man Mr. Damon declares he does not know. He says that it is his supposition, however, that the matter will be reported to the authorities of the State Hospital for the Insane at Columbia...

It is generally thought, the conductor says, that the negro is either an escaped convict or a fugitive from justice. He says it is the general belief at Lanes that the man went into Santee Swamp to hide from officers of the law and, frightened by the loneliness of the place and the fear of capture, became insane.

Another theory of how the man reached his present state of savagery, Mr. Damon says, is that the negro, already mad, wandered into the swamp and remained there. The appearance of the negro, it is stated, would indicate that he had been living in the swamp as a savage for probably many years.

According to Mr. Damon, when members of a family of negroes residing on a small farm on the edge of Santee Swamp went out to a ramshackle barn in the rear of their little cabin, about daybreak Sunday, they were frightened by the terrible sight of a man, over six feet tall, broad and muscular, with great brawny arms and heavy shoulders...

The family of negroes, it is said, were thrown into a panic and went hurrying in all directions in search of aid. Residents of that neighborhood went in response to the frightened cries and pleas for help. A small mob, it is said, formed around the barn within half an hour and plans were hastily made for the capture of the man alive, if possible, and with as little injury to him as necessary.

The negro showed signs of fight and when the effort to catch him continued, fought viciously. Finally, however, without any of the mob being hurt and without inflicting any injuries upon the man further than a few bruises of a minor nature, the burly stranger, more animal in appearance than human, was overpowered and tied hand and foot.

Quickly the news of the fight with and the capture of the man spread over the surrounding country and people from adjoining settlements and residing on small farms and along the railroads in all directions from Lanes Junction began to pour into that little town to view the strange species of human held in the barn of the negro family.

Little groups and circles of people, the blacks and the whites to themselves, began to form all over the streets of Lanes Junction, with here and there a larger gathering of white men, with a few awe-stricken negroes on the outskirts who would listen for a few moments to the trend of the discussion, and then go back to those of their own race to report.

The negro, it is said, will not talk, glowering in a ferocious, sullen manner at his questioners at times, and at others appearing wholly oblivious to the queries being propounded. When any one goes near the man he makes a throaty, horrible sound more like the growl of some terrible, man-eating beast than of a human.

Made a Large Haul. Burglars in New York made a big haul Sunday. Martin Simons & Sons, pawn brokers in Hester street, were the victims, and the property stolen includes \$200,000 worth of jewelry, diamonds and other precious stones, and \$50,000 worth of negotiable securities.

Family Killed by Gas. A family of five persons was found dead from illuminating gas in a cottage on North Lawlance avenue, Chicago Thursday. Circumstances indicated that an accident caused the tragedy. The victims were Engbert...

WHAT TILLMAN SAID

(Continued from page one.)

tion because my health had begun to give way and I was in Europe. But in my lectures, which carried me all over the country and into every state, I preached the true gospel and had as much to do with the success of what is now called "progressiveness," I believe, as Bryan himself. That term properly interpreted in its essence is the Chicago platform and nothing else.

I do not mention this for the purpose of influencing your action, but like an old soldier, I point to my work and the wounds I received in battle and ask simply for justice. I do not ask pity or sympathy. I want to be treated as a man. I am entitled to and nothing more. Had I not believed that President Wilson wanted me to accept the chairmanship of the committee on appropriations I would not have asked for it, but having received his letter in answer to mine I felt it my duty to ask for the place in order that I might help him, as he seemed to think I could.

In order that you may fully understand everything connected with it I will read the letter I wrote him, and then will read his reply:

"January 21, 1913. 'The Hon. Woodrow Wilson, Trenton, N. J.—My Dear Mr. Wilson: I despise the words 'President-elect' and yet I think of you so much as President to be that I can not bring myself to call you 'dear Governor' I have been thinking about writing you for some time. You were kind enough last summer to thank me for the letter I wrote giving you some pointers about the personnel of the national Democratic committee.

"This emboldens me to give you some inside information I have gained in my eighteen years in the Senate, and incidentally to make some suggestions or comments on the future policy of the Democratic party.

"I am proud of the speech you made at Chicago. It rings true, every word of it, and some of the expressions are very felicitous. In fact, my dear sir, without wishing to make you vain I want to say in all seriousness that you have the happy knack or gift of never opening your mouth in public without saying something worth while.

You differ from Charles II. as photographed by the Earl of Rochester, in doing wise things as well as saying them. My committee on Indian affairs, the committee on naval affairs, the committee on military affairs, the committee on rivers and harbors, the committee on pensions make up their own appropriation bills. Thus there is no co-ordination and general understanding by one committee and its head as to the scope and amount of all the appropriations. This was the way it was done when I was in Congress. I remember what a bitter fight the change from this system to the general distribution of the appropriation bills brought about.

There was no much work for any one committee to do, and it gave one many a sleepless night. The change to a salary in that respect, but it has largely been responsible for the increased expenses, taken as a whole.

"The committee on finance in the Senate ought to be divided as it is in the House, one part of it to deal with the tariff and the taxes to raise money, while the other deals with banking and currency and the money problem.

"The committee on interstate commerce, while of minor importance at first, has come to be one of the most important in Congress. It deals with the problem of transportation in all of its ramifications. This problem has come to be one of the greatest of the age. The gamblers in New York, Boston and Chicago who manipulate the stocks and bonds of the banks and railroad securities, have amassed great fortunes based on water alone. Multi-millionaires have multiplied with great rapidity, and the masses of the people are expected to sustain these fortunes by paying dividends on stocks and bonds which never had a moment of real foundation. Pierpont Morgan and men of that type have been the prime movers and leaders in amassing wealth of this kind. Having 'scrambled the eggs' they boldly stand and ask the company of Congress what they are going to do about it. Rockefeller, who has amassed millions by monopolies which could have been prevented by an honest enforcement of the Sherman law, rolls in wealth and snaps his fingers at the House committee. Carnegie, whose hundreds of millions have been stolen from the people through Roosevelt's connivance at his organization of the Steel Trust and the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, tries to buy immortality by giving back to the people a modicum of money in the shape of libraries, etc.

"If you and I were to go into a restaurant and there see the cook mixing rotten eggs to scramble for us would we eat the dish when the waiter brought it to us or would we throw it out of the window? The temper of the American people is to throw the eggs out of the window. Your greater problem will be how to 'unscramble eggs' and bring back the railroads of the country to an honest basis. This will involve a valuation of the railroad properties to find out their actual value, not cost, of the railroads. The committee on interstate commerce will have to do this work. If it be done, and I am therefore inclined to take that burden upon my shoulders, if you so advise, and select that chairmanship, the committee on naval affairs has to deal with the question of an 'adequate navy.' This is the happy phrase of the Democratic platform adopted at Baltimore. Just what is an 'adequate and well-proportioned' navy must be determined. Whether it shall be Hobsonized to make a market for structural steel and armor plate manufacturers, or give us such a fleet as will be sufficient for the needs of the country, is a question to be settled.

"My health has been too poor for me to keep abreast of things as I used to do. But I have tried to keep in touch enough and have kept in touch enough to believe that we have a good enough navy now, and only need to maintain it at its present degree of efficiency. The fifteen or twenty millions of dollars required to build a first-class battleship of the best type can do so many more things for the people, and better things, that I do not feel willing to see the money sunk that way, especially when the life of such a vessel is

only about twenty years. Already the Oregon made famous in the Spanish-American war, is obsolete and ready for the junk pile.

"If I take the committee on appropriations, I can help reduce expenses; if I take the committee on interstate commerce, I can assist in 'unscrambling the eggs'; if I take the committee on naval affairs, I can resist as best I may the clamor which has been nursed by the money of the steel manufacturers and armor-plate people for an ever-increasing navy. My strength is limited as you know; my will is equal to any task. I realize every day more and more that for the purposes of this world a live jackass is better than a dead Senator.

"Please think this over and give me your advice in the same spirit I have written you.

"Very sincerely, yours,

"B. R. Tillman."

"State of New Jersey, Executive Department,

"Jan 30, 1913.

"Brief absence from my office and constant absorption with the business connected with the opening of our legislative session here have prevented my replying sooner to your most interesting and important letter of the 21st. I want you to know with what deep and genuine appreciation I have read it. I thank you for it very warmly, indeed.

"Confidentially, the appropriations committee is the committee on which you would have the hardest work, but your letter convinced me that it is also the committee in which your interest chiefly lies and where you can certainly be of the greatest and most constant service.

"Ever since I was a youngster I have been deeply interested in our methods of financial legislation. Ever since then I have insisted upon the absolute necessity of a carefully considered and wisely planned budget, and one of the objects I shall have most in mind when I get to Washington will be conferences with my legislative colleagues there with a view to bringing such a budget system into existence. This business of building up the expenses of the government piece by piece, will certainly lead up to error and perhaps embarrassment.

"I was very much pleased by your re-election and shall look forward with the greatest interest to being associated with you in council.

"Again thanking you for your splendid letter.

"Cordially yours,"

"Woodrow Wilson.

"The Hon. Benjamin R. Tillman,

Washington, D. C."

Contrast my services and work for the party with Senator Martin's. Last summer at Baltimore I led the South Carolina delegation. South Carolina's 18 votes were cast first, last and all the time for Woodrow Wilson, while Virginia, led by Martin, never did give Wilson any votes until he no longer needed them.

In June, while the Convention was still balloting and the question as to who would receive the nomination hung in the balance, Mr. Martin gave out an interview and here is what he had to say about the political situation, and his feelings and his advice to the Virginians as to what candidate they ought to support. It speaks for itself, too, and I have no comments to make:

"Virginians will vote for Underwood—they will vote for him as long as he has chance for nomination—Martin is strong for him—Men from Old Dominion will be classed among the Conservatives.

"The great majority of the Virginia delegation," said Senator Thos. S. Martin this afternoon, "will, I am sure, vote for Underwood. I believe that after the first ballot the unit rule will be voted by the necessary two-thirds majority. It ought to be. There is every reason why Underwood should be the nominee; more so than any other man. He is a man of pronounced ability, of clean life and unblemished record. He has been highly successful as the party leader in the House. Doubt as to his availability because he is a Southern man is heard only from our own people. I have yet to hear of such objection from the North.

"I hope all the Virginia delegates will vote for Judge Parker for temporary chairman. He has been all ways a loyal party worker, and it would be an outrage to defeat him merely on the issue of Mr. Bryan, who chooses to call him a reactionary.

"Of course, I do not mean that Virginia should keep on voting for Underwood if it turns out there is no chance for him. She would then go to some one else, perhaps Clark, perhaps Harmon—to any one rather than to Woodrow Wilson, who has done nothing to deserve party honors unless to help wreck it in his own State.

Is there any progressiveness about this?

"Another phase of this subject and I am through. I have been on the rack, as it were, ever since the caucus met on Monday, and have persistently refused to consider getting out of the committee on appropriations of giving up its chairmanship. It seemed that this demand was so insistent that suspicions came into my mind, and in analyzing the situation I grew very angry. I declared to the gentlemen of the committee who came to see me about it that if I were turned down in caucus I would carry the fight into the Senate itself. Yesterday morning, when there had been no conclusion of the case, I went to the capitol and began writing a speech to be delivered in caucus and was engaged on it nearly all day. It was not enough, I assure you, so hot that it almost burned the paper it was written on, for I was angry from the ground up and my indignation was such that I pulled the bridle off and gave free rein to my vitriolic tongue. Some of you who have heard me in days past know that there are few men who can surpass me in saying biting and vindictive things.

I was in this frame of mind last night, but, as is often the case with men of my temperance, I spent only two or three hours and then waked up and began to think. All public men know that some of their come to them in this way. I myself know that if I could have made better speeches in bed than I have ever made on the platform or rostrum. When I analyzed the situation and the conditions here my anger vanished. I thought how

pitiful and contemptible in comparison was my fight for my rights and the rights of my State as compared with the great battle to be fought and now being fought by Democracy for the rights of the people. I had thought and written biting things but my passion was stilled and entirely disappeared when I remembered President Wilson's clarion in the last paragraph of his inaugural address:

"I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men, to my side. God assisting me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me."

"I decided to write another speech this morning and tell my brother Democrats just how I feel, and then leave it all to them. I still feel a great injustice has been done me in this report. I also feel that Senator Martin has not acted the noble part I expected of him as a Virginian, for not once but twice and even three times since I came to Washington in January he has told me he wanted me to have on the committees whatever place I was entitled to and desired; and he has never notified me that he had changed his feelings or purpose. Senator Martin, after making these voluntary statements and pledges to me, became a member of the steering committee which has given him my chairmanship. Fairness and decency, it seems to me, required him to notify me of his change of mind and attitude towards me. He never at any time expressed any uneasiness about my health to me. Had he done so, his conduct would not seem so despicable. When I talked with him about his own race and the chairmanship of the caucus and he invited me to the caucus and invited to him that I wanted the committee on appropriations he advised me to say nothing about it and keep others guessing, which I did. It is this phase of the subject which I do not understand. I would hate to believe there has been any understanding or any promises or pledges made. As I have no proof I must perforce leave my accusations unsaid. But I can not help the suspicion that there must have been a deal of some kind or Senator Martin would not have retired without a show-down.

While I am no longer able to battle on the floor of the Senate and deliver philippics as I once did I am still able to give counsel and advice. I am still able to say "NO," and spell it with capitals, too, and that is what is needed on the committee on appropriations. I outlined in my letter to President Wilson my ideas as to why the appropriations have grown so rapidly and why so much money is being squandered needlessly. My ambition is as chairman of the committee on appropriations to bring the Senate bills which have passed the House without increasing the amounts in all, and if possible, to bring in the bills reducing them as they passed the House. I believe it is possible to do this. In fact, I know it, and if I am given help on the committee of young and willing men, earnestly striving for the same object, I will do it.

Then, Senators, contrast the way the Republicans treat their old men and the way ours are being treated. Senator Allison was kept chairman of the committee on appropriations as long as he was in the Senate, although in his last years he was very feeble. Senator Perkins, although far more feeble than I am, is still chairman of the committee on naval affairs. Senator Cullom, when he retired from the Senate on the fourth of March, was still chairman of the committee on foreign relations. They do not demote and discredit their old leaders because of age.

I have said more than once, and to more people than one, that if the wrong was not righted in the caucus I would carry it to the Senate itself, which, under Rule 24, must elect its committees. My idea in going to the Senate was to get into the Record, for preservation for the future historian, my vindication and defence, as it were. But when I considered the spectacle which I would present to the country by allowing my grievances against the party, however justified, to militate against that unity and harmony which ought to prevail among us, I decided that it was a selfish motive and I bade the devil go behind me.

Democratic harmony and concert of action are more necessary at this time than anything I know of. Democratic discipline is also needed very, very much, for as compared with the Republicans we are an untrained and very little hope or opportunity to get patronage or any of the affines that they are simply wild. President Wilson will, I hope and believe, as soon as he becomes familiar with the usages and customs of the other Presidents in dealing with Congress, become a good herdman. He is going slow. I am glad to say, about making appointments; has adopted David Crockett's motto: "Be sure you are right and then go ahead." Indeed, I have no reason to believe otherwise than that the militant Democracy, after its long exile, will assist and aid the President to carry out his program and make his glorious vision as portrayed in his inaugural address a reality.

I shall, what little time I have left in this world, watch with deep interest and concern his success or failure. I am sure, if he does fail, it will be due to the Congress and not to him. I appeal to all Democrats to throw aside selfish ambitions and impulses and let us all unite and work for the good of this great Republic.

It is a significant fact the country's business awaits the Democratic tariff revision with thorough confidence and composure. As The Atlanta Journal says there is a nation-wide conviction that the wrongs of the tariff must be righted in order that we may have true prosperity; and a nation-wide assurance that the administration's steps toward this end will be well and wisely considered.

The Bamberg Herald says "Editor J. L. Sims, of The Orangeburg Times and Democrat, has our hearty congratulations, which we feel are not premature. Both of the Senators from South Carolina have united on him for the position of United States marshal and he will no doubt be appointed. He richly deserves the place, and will make a most excellent official."

The management of the Confederate Home should be put in the hands of old veterans. Then maybe it would be a real home for needy veterans.

The other day I said I loved the

SAYS THERE IS GRAFT

COL. DICKERT RESIGNS AS MEMBER OF BOARD.

Will Keep on "Fighting Until This Thing of Grafting at the Confederate Home is Stopped".

"I resigned this afternoon and the governor refused to accept my resignation. I intend to keep on fighting until this thing of grafting at the Confederate home is stopped," says Col. D. A. Dickert of Newberry, member of the commission charged with the administration of the affairs of the home, Tuesday, following what is reported to have been a stormy session of the board.

The members of the commission are D. A. Dickert, Newberry; J. T. Crews, Laurens; J. G. Long, Sr., Union; A. T. Todd, Charleston, and M. C. Welch of Columbia, an inmate of the home.

Col. Dickert told the story of the meeting Tuesday afternoon. He said that the board decided to continue H. W. Richardson as superintendent and Dr. F. W. P. Butler as physician, at least until the April meeting.

"We met out at the Confederate home in executive session for the purpose of reorganizing. I nominated J. G. Long Sr. as chairman and J. T. Crews as secretary of the board. They were elected. It was then that A. W. Todd took the floor and in a smooth voice began to nominate H. W. Richardson and Dr. F. W. P. Butler. Mr. Todd wanted to retain all of the present officers. Todd said something in reply to one of my questions. I protested against the action of Todd. He invited me out of the room. I told him that it was not necessary to leave the room, that we would settle the entire matter then and there. When I entered that room I knew that Richardson and Butler had things fixed up as to be re-elected. I kicked on their plan."

Col. Dickert said that following the executive meeting he returned to the room to find Mrs. Mixson saying some very hard things about him. "I asked her who made the statement that I had tried to reflect on her management. She told me that it was Richardson," continued Col. Dickert. "About this time," he continued, "Richardson stepped in between and said that he had made the statements." Here Col. Dickert quoted language denouncing Maj. Richardson in severe terms.

"Following the meeting I went to see the governor. He told me that he did not intend to stand for the same proceedings at the home. He said that he would call them all up and stop the abuses of the rules," continued Col. Dickert.

"I told Richardson and Butler that if they did not resign that I would and see the grafting go on. I intend to expose the whole thing."

"In the first place Richardson and Butler were elected to their present positions without my knowledge. I was not at the meeting when they claim to have been elected," said Col. Dickert.

It was stated Tuesday by Col. Dickert that the next meeting of the commission will be held in April and that a majority of the members decided to retain all of the present employees of the home until that date.

two Georgia Senators. I did not tell the exact truth. I do love Senator Bacon, and was beginning to like Hoke Smith very much. I hope I shall continue to like him, and will unless he gives me just reason not to. We have need in the Senate of brains, for we presented a sorry spectacle yesterday for lack of consultation among the leaders and concert of action. The party is so new in its role of conducting affairs that the people must make allowances. The new men are nearly all awkward and green, and unless they acquaint themselves thoroughly with the rules and precedents, they will be subjected to very many mortifications, and the party itself will become a laughing stock.

The Biblical quotation I used a few days will become historical. The "wild asses of the desert, thirsty and hungry, have broken into the green corn." That applies all along the line from the top to the bottom. The Senators themselves are green and the Democrats of the country have been "out in the cold" so long and have had so little hope or opportunity to get patronage or any of the affines that they are simply wild. President Wilson will, I hope and believe, as soon as he becomes familiar with the usages and customs of the other Presidents in dealing with Congress, become a good herdman. He is going slow. I am glad to say, about making appointments; has adopted David Crockett's motto: "Be sure you are right and then go ahead." Indeed, I have no reason to believe otherwise than that the militant Democracy, after its long exile, will assist and aid the President to carry out his program and make his glorious vision as portrayed in his inaugural address a reality.

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WOMAN WAS STOLEN

BEAUTIFUL WIFE OF A YOUNG MAN KIDNAPPED

IS TAKEN FROM A TRAIN

The Details of the Abduction is Revealed by Mrs. J. L. Laidlaw, a Prominent Suffrage Leader and the Wife of a Wealthy New York Banker.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, prominent suffrage leader and wife of the wealthy New York banker, recently made public the fact that the young and beautiful wife of a prosperous New York business man, living in New Jersey, had been stolen from a train on which she was commuting and carried into white slavery by her captors.

Mrs. Laidlaw declared that this is merely one instance out of 1,600 or 1,700 cases where girls and young women of good families were stolen last year from trains between New York and Chicago by traders in white slaves, and that in all, upward of 60,000 American women are kidnapped this way every year.

In her home Mrs. Laidlaw told the details of the young wife's abduction to a reporter. She said: "About eight months ago this young woman, both a wife and a mother, was kidnapped by white slaves. But, because of the husband's foolish and false conception of the disgrace attached to the affair, he has always refused to appeal either to newspapers or police for help in finding her."

"Ashamed of the publicity that would follow such an appeal, the husband has made his friends who know the details of the case promise never to reveal his name or residence. He feels now that he would rather die without knowing the horrible details of his wife's life in the hands of her captors than be apprised of them now."

"In addition, for the sake of his child, he wants no word printed of the affair that would enable his child's relatives or instructors or friends in later life to tell anything about the way the mother was stolen and sold into a life of terrible infamy." Mrs. Laidlaw went on to tell how the abduction was managed:

The husband had asked his wife to meet him in the city one evening to go to the theatre. She was not at the railway terminal when he arrived there, but he learned from the conductor that she had been aboard the regular train and that two men of foreign appearance had boarded the train at the same station. These men had seated themselves immediately behind her. They had insisted on paying her fare despite her protests, assuring the conductor the woman was not rational and was in their custody.

When the train reached the terminal, where the husband should have been had he not been delayed, the conductor saw the two men hurrying the woman away, and that was the last seen of her. "Whether she was too frightened to make an outcry or had been beguiled into temporary acquiescence by a clever story, neither the conductor nor the husband knows."

"Not long ago a woman was stolen from a ferry boat between New York and New Jersey in much the same manner as this young New Jersey wife," said Mrs. Laidlaw. "And only because she was able to escape after four weeks of degradation have her friends ever learned what became of her."

"A Rochester girl, who was kidnapped between her home and Buffalo, fell into the hands of the probation society there one day, after she had been arrested, and after her health had been restored, she was restored to the home she had never expected to see again, and which had never received one word as to the cause of her disappearance."

"And now to right these conditions, what? Not the minimum wage scale, not economic adjustment of that sort. Because most of these women have been stolen from their homes and forced to live in such places until their senses are so dulled that they have lost all sense of where they came from or where they would again be received."

"Precedent in young girls does not account for one-thousandth the number of women who go wrong; the ordinary commonly accepted causes for a young girl's misstep and subsequent life are far from the truth."

"Before these terrible evils can be remedied the city's civic corruption must be remedied. There can be no safety for women in New York unless there is a decent city government. What progress can be made against white slavers, with their agents everywhere in every walk of life and station of life, as long as prominent officeholders, politicians, judges, magistrates, and the police not only countenance, but actually make money out of the traffic in women."

Associate Justice C. A. Woods, of the State Supreme Court, stands a good chance of being appointed a United States Judge. He would make an able one, and we hope he will be appointed.

Tariff revision will be the only subject considered at the extra session of congress. This shows that the Democratic party proposes to live up to its promises.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

DEMAND DRESS REFORM

LAW PROPOSED TO REGULATE FEMALE APPAREL.

A Freak Bill Introduced in the Ohio House of Representatives to Fix Styles of Dress.

Declaring that the immodesty of the attire worn by women on the streets and in public places is the cause of a "great wave of immorality now sweeping over the country", Representative Chapelle, of Cincinnati, Monday evening introduced a bill in the lower House of the Ohio Legislature providing for the appointment by the governor of a commission to "prescribe the fashions to be worn by women in the State of Ohio."

Introduction of the measure resulted from a charge filed with Governor Cox by a woman who did not sign her name, that "immorality is practiced by married men in the offices of the State House and elsewhere in the state of Ohio."

Under the provisions of the bill the proposed commission would be compelled to fix limits on décolleté dresses so that "not more than two inches of the neck below the chin shall be uncovered." Another clause of the measure provides "that transparent stockings shall not be displayed or worn in public places."

Another provision of the bill states that "it shall be unlawful to display or wear any outer garment trimmed or combined with lace, insertion or any kind of embroidery mesh or net through which the color or texture of the skin may be distinguished without having the lace or other transparent material backed with opaque material."

Members of the proposed commission, according to the bill, would have to be between 30 and 50 years old. Two of them would have to be married men and of good moral character. One would be a minister, one a parent of not less than three children, and the third a social settlement worker.

The commission would be authorized to "prescribe the rules and regulations for the designing and manufacture of women's clothing and to prohibit such styles and patterns of garments as the commission after hearing shall deem to be detrimental to virtue and chastity."

The bill goes so far as to prohibit department stores from displaying unwrapped artificial figures. The bill makes a violation of the Act punishable by a fine of not less than \$25.

YOUTH TREADED BY LION.

Both His Feet Were Frozen by a Blizzard.

Treaded by a vicious mountain lion during a blinding Montana blizzard, Francis Enstrom escaped with his life after an all-night vigil, but was so badly frozen that, both of his feet had to be amputated. Aside from the loss of his feet Enstrom, who is 11 years of age, appears no worse for his harrowing experience.

On January 4 Enstrom and his father left their ranch at Little Meadows for a ride to Georgetown, a mining camp two miles distant. That night the father left for home, but the boy remained with relatives and intended to walk home next day.

Not afraid of the dark, having no fear of wild animals and knowing the road Enstrom trudged through the snow until he was overtaken by a blinding blizzard. He groped his way bravely against the storm, and, being clad for cold weather, suffered no ill effects from the cold.

About half a mile from the camp the angry cry of a mountain lion reached his ears. The boy ran for the nearest tree and climbed it sixteen feet or more and straddled a limb just as he saw the lion below. During the night wolves and coyotes howled about the tree, but none of them ventured near. The lion held the fort while the boy shivered and the storm roared. Hours went on, yet there was no way out. Occasionally the lion jumped against the tree and tried to reach his prey. The cold became intense, but each time Enstrom tried to move from his position he would be warned by the hiss of the ferocious beast that he was still on guard.

Fearing he would freeze, Enstrom beat his hands against the tree and kicked his feet. Finally the feet seemed to grow warm and the lad felt relieved. When morning dawned the lion disappeared. Enstrom climbed down the tree but found his feet had frozen and he was compelled to crawl nearly a mile through the snow to his home. He was hurried to the hospital at once and the frozen members were amputated.

The Bamberg Times says: "It is generally understood that Senators Tillman and Smith favor the appointment of J. L. Sims, editor of The Orangeburg Times and Democrat for United States marshal. President Wilson will make no mistake in appointing Mr. Sims as he is a good man and is in every way capable of filling this position."