

VIRGIN ISLANDS ARE BEING DEPOPULATED

Residents No Longer Able to Earn Living.

New York.—Out of the 26,000 native inhabitants who, at one time constituted the entire population of the Virgin Islands, 8,000 of them are walking the streets of Harlem today.

This unusual exodus from St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix to New York has been gaining impetus for two years. A feeling of apprehension exists among prominent "islanders" that, unless the economic status of the natives is improved, two-thirds of those now remaining will be Harlem-bound just as soon as their finances will permit.

Opportunity to earn bread and butter is the question of the moment in the Virgin Islands. The people are out of work. The scale of wages is from 12 to 22 cents an hour—when one is fortunate enough to obtain employment, and then it is only for seven or ten days in a month. There is no such thing as steady employment.

Relations Send Money.

"If work is so scarce and the people can earn but little money, how do they manage to make their way to New York to work there?" Robert Francis, editor of the St. Thomas Emancipator, who is in this country seeking to impress officials at Washington with the gravity of the situation, was asked.

"It costs \$45 to travel steamer from St. Thomas to New York. Natives living in New York send money to relatives and friends and in this way the Virgin Islands are being steadily depopulated," was the answer.

Virgin Islanders have formed organizations in Harlem and, through united effort on their part, the negro population north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street is being materially increased.

Prohibition Blamed.

Prohibition is primarily responsible for the economic plight of the islands purchased by the United States from Denmark in 1917 for \$25,000,000, is the contention of Francis.

"St. Thomas was famous for its bay rum and St. Croix equally as famous for its sugar-cane rum, but now we are not permitted to make sugar-cane rum and there is little demand for bay rum in which there is salicylic acid," Francis said.

"St. Thomas has modern wharfs and can accommodate the biggest ships, but no longer do they touch the islands to take on coal, oil or water. There are reasons for this unofficial boycott. Ships are not searched for liquor at Jamaica, the Barbados and other ports, as at St. Thomas. Then they have been made free ports of entry, while St. Thomas is a port of call and subjected to drastic quarantine regulations.

Constructive Measures.

"With foreign ships refusing to touch St. Thomas, there is but little work for stevedores. Commerce is at a standstill and the amount of money in circulation is small. The legislators serve without pay. We are now asking leaders at Washington to have congress enact remedial legislation enabling us to deal with foreign ships the same as they do in Panama and the Philippines, two of the United States' possessions. We do not want to engage in the trade of liquor—we only desire certain restrictive measures lifted."

Insignia for Guards

Made in Germany

Portland, Ore.—A general order was issued recently to officers of the Oregon National Guard requiring them to purchase new gilt or gold insignia for their uniforms in line with War department orders to the regular army. The insignia arrived and was being distributed when Col. Hiram U. Welch, commander of the troops in this county, discovered stamped on the back of the coat of arms of the United States which he was about to fasten to the front of his cap, the legend, "Made in Germany." All of the officers declined to wear the insignia.

Lion Gnaws Way Out of

Cage in Express Car

Kansas City.—A lion being shipped from Hutchinson, Kan., to Floyd King of Louisville, gnawed the wood away from two iron bars in his cage and roamed free in two connecting express cars as a Santa Fe passenger train sped eastward to this city. The beast was padding around among express parcels in the cars, which were switched to the Argentine (Kan.) yards, and the superintendent of the Swope park zoo here was summoned to cage the animal.

City Finds Auto Is

Not Worth Its Keep

Bayonne, N. J. This city sold at public auction recently a small automobile for \$6.20, for the storage of which the city is the defendant in a suit for \$5.24.

The automobile was found abandoned here two years ago and put in storage at the garage of J. B. Fitzmaurice. He, being unable to secure removal of it by the city, charged the latter for its storage. The bill has not been paid and the suit is now pending.

Plain Dumplings by an Imperial Decree

Unhappy Austria has recently emerged from the dread shadow of famine for any Austrian not utterly callous or frivolous to regard wholesome food of any kind with contempt. But it was not always so. Nearly a hundred years ago when tourists from America were rare—so we learn from the "Reminiscences of an Idler"—an American visiting Vienna found everyone laughing at the latest whim of the Emperor Ferdinand, who was an amiable and thick-witted monarch, deeply interested in petty and personal matters and not in the least interested in large and national affairs.

Hunting not long before in the Styrian mountains, Ferdinand and his attendants were overtaken by a violent thunderstorm and found refuge in the nearest farm house, the occupants of which were about to dine. The god-natured emperor ordered them to proceed with their meal, and presently, sniffing the savory odor of a smoking dish of dumplings that the housewife had just set upon the table, he announced that he should like to taste one. They were made of coarse flour dropped in a vegetable broth, but they were well-flavored, hot and feathery light; and when the proud farmer's wife served him he not only ate his trial dumpling with gusto but passed his plate for another and yet another. In fact, his equerries and courtiers had never seen him display such an appetite. That was all very well as part of a passing adventure, but when, on returning to the palace, he ordered the cooks to produce the same sort of dumplings daily as a regular part of the imperial dinner, there was widespread dismay. The empress was mortified; the courtiers were shocked; the cooks were indignant; the grand chamberlain remonstrated, and the court physician was induced to declare that dumplings were ruinous to any except peasant digestions and must be given up. But to the general astonishment the emperor, who usually was docile and easy-going, absolutely refused to surrender his new fancy. He grew angry—furious—apoplectic—imperial! He brought down his fist with a bang and cried:

"Emperor I am, and dumplings I will have!"

Naturally he had his dumplings. But the phrase became a common by-word. Any one who insisted upon a silly whim of any kind was sure to hear some one quote mockingly for his benefit, "Emperor I am, and dumplings I will have!"

Ferdinand was not the only emperor who was partial to plebeian foods; Napoleon I delighted in onion soup, and Napoleon II many times drove his chef to the verge of resigning his position by demanding that boiled cabbage be served with partridge. The French emperors, however, concerned themselves with many other matters quite outside the range of palace and kitchen. It might have been as well for the world if they had stuck to dumplings.—Youth's Companion.

Poor Betty!

There are many stories about the parsimony and niggardiness of Lord Eldon, a famous English judge of a century ago. Whether they do him injustice we do not know, but some of them are in their way amusing.

It is said that once when Lord Eldon was entertaining a few friends at dinner in a tavern he dropped a guinea on the floor when about to pay the bill. As he couldn't find the piece, he said to Betty, the waitress, "Betty, I have dropped two guineas on the floor and can't find them. See if you can help me."

Betty went to work and quickly found the lost guinea.

Lord Eldon slipped it into his pocket. "Thank you, Betty," he said. "When you find the other guinea keep it for your trouble."—Youth's Companion.

Oil Still Used to Calm Sea

Far from being an out-of-date device of ancient mariners and modern story writers, the use of oil to calm angry seas is frequently resorted to by sea captains. A case recently reported was that of the American steamer Blue Triangle, caught in a hurricane off the Carolina coast. The radio aerials had been carried away and the vessel wallowed practically unmanageable in tremendous seas. The engines were stopped and a specially prepared oil allowed to drip overboard from the drains. The steamer then rode fairly easy and on the following day when the wind had fallen to a velocity of about sixty miles an hour was able to proceed on her voyage.

Talking Ray of Photophone

At the recent meeting of the British association a demonstration was given in connection with the wonderful talking ray of the photophone. The greatest advantage of this apparatus is that only persons to whom the message is directed can receive the message. A ray of light is reflected from an electric lamp, and the vibrations of the human voice cause the light ray to tremble and oscillate slightly. These tremblings are picked up at the receiving end of the photophone by selenium cells, and translated back again, through a telephone receiver, into intelligible sounds.

Maybe Long Distance

"Why, Mary, where's your little brother?"

"I've locked him into a clothes closet. He's been in there all day long."

"Goodness, why aren't you playing any more?"

"We are. On the telephone lady and he's waiting for a connection."

HOW MAN WILL LOOK 500 YEARS FROM NOW

Will Be Weaker, Owing to Mechanical Aids.

The last 500 years record a gradual change in man. His physical powers have become weaker, his senses are less keen, his teeth are worse, and he would be unable to stand for any length of time the hardships of his forbears.

This weakening process will not stop today. Therefore, in considering the average man of 500 years hence we must obviously expect him to be a far weaker creature than he is today, owing to the use of many artificial aids.

We cannot expect any striking physical changes in the man of 2423, writes Prof. A. M. Low, for it takes thousands of years to alter our structure, but he will in all probability seek to improve his body by grafting and electrical treatment and by permanently fixed mechanical appliances, such as sight correctors—a great improvement on the present clumsy glasses.

He will dress in sensible and comfortable one-piece clothing in place of the absurd conglomeration of clothes worn at present and, owing to the increase in baldness, will wear a hat of some description practically all the time.

Just as our modern meals are of less importance to us than the "spreads" of olden times, so will the future man pay even less attention to food; one meal a day will possibly suffice, assisted, if necessary, by "snacks" in concentrated form, and compared with today his standards of living will be extremely luxurious.

His lower limbs will become atrophied from disuse, for his methods of travel on moving sidewalks and communicating by wireless will render any strenuous travel unnecessary.

His educational standard will be very high without any exception; thought will be an infinitely quicker process, and all amusements will be of an intellectual variety. Games of brute strength will die out, boxing will be regarded much as we regard the brutal prize fights of bygone days, and in every way it will be an age of brains and not brawn!

He will treat women in what we should regard as a most casual manner. He will think nothing of stopping one for a light for his pipe. By 2423 women will have educated and advanced themselves more rapidly than at present seems possible, and will thus be in a position to compete with man in every way. However, as he will scientifically understand "love," he will treat it with far greater respect.

His life will be, relatively speaking, far more complex than ours, and by 2423 the study of wave motion will have led to the habitual use of wireless sight, and many other developments of that period.

The mental transference of thought at present claimed by many tricksters, but not a scientific fact—will be thoroughly understood, and that point alone will increase efficiency and speed up his mode of life generally. He will most certainly use a shorter phonetic system of spelling.—London Express.

Nature Embalms Bodies

Nature can sometimes do as good a job in mummification as the expert embalmers of Tut-Ankh-Amen's day. Not long ago the body of an ancient warrior was exhumed from a Greek temple where he had been buried 1,500 years ago without any especial effort having been made toward preserving his body. It was so well preserved that the wounds which killed him were plainly visible. Within the last few months a perfectly preserved body, buried 221 years ago, was exhumed in Germany, and many such instances have been noted. The explanation is not known but seems to be connected with the cause of death, the bodies of persons dying from bacterial infection being apparently more prone to decay.

Hare and Hair

A newly married man bought a rabbit and asked his wife to make a rabbit pie for his supper. He returned home in the evening expecting to find a good meal awaiting him, but, instead, he found his wife in tears.

"Well," he exclaimed, "what's the matter, dear?"

"Your supper isn't ready, darling," replied his wife, between sobs. "I've been all the afternoon trying to pull the hairs out of that rabbit!"

Appropriate

The occasion was a society wedding. Miss ——— was being married to Lord ———. Something went wrong and the bride had to wait ten minutes for the bridegroom's arrival.

When he did turn up the anthem, chosen by the bride, was sung, "I waited for the Lord."

Wanted to Be Exact

He was a very keen young business man. He had written on a square of paper to be stuck outside his office door, "Out to lunch. Back in half an hour."

An afterthought struck him. He added the words, "Been out 25 minutes already."

He Didn't Know It!

"I suppose," said the master to a boy who was joining the English literature class, "you don't know much about Tennyson's works?"

"No, sir," answered the lad. "I can't say I do, though I know most of the factories in the town."—Boss' Life.

VOTING BY MAIL

Out of State Electors May Still Have Their Say.

Signed by Gov. Thomas G. McLeod Tuesday morning, the so-called "absentee" voters' bill is now the law of the state and voters, absent from precincts on election day on account of business or sickness, may under its provision cast their ballot by mail in any primary election.

The bill, which was introduced last year by Edgar A. Brown of Barnwell, chairman of the state Democratic executive committee, was signed in the presence of Mr. Brown and Senator T. T. Pearce of Richland, who had been in charge of the measure in the senate. Two pens were used in signing the bill, one being given to Mr. Brown, the other to Mr. Pearce.

The bill, brought over on the house calendar from last session was amended by the author, Mr. Brown, to embody in it the result of a summer's research and in this form was passed by the lower house and in turn agreed to by the senate.

The act would allow any voter "absent on account of his or her business or on account of sickness from his or her voting, precinct during any primary election" to cast his or her ballot by mail under certain restrictions as set forth in the act.

Such voters, knowing they will be absent on the day of the election, are required to file with the enrollment committee or club secretary an application for a ballot, such application to be made not less than five days nor more than sixty days prior to the primary.

The club secretary or enrollment committee after ascertaining if the voter is correctly enrolled is then to mail to the voter a sealed ballot, a "voucher," a properly addressed return envelope. The envelope containing the ballot is to be opened by the voter in the presence of a postmaster, assistant postmaster, rural delivery carrier or some person authorized to administer oaths, who is to certify as to the voter's description, etc. The voter after marking the ballot without assistance and signing an oath that the requirements of the act have been complied with shall mail the marked ballot back to the voting precinct and it is there tabulated.

The decision of the enrollment committee or club secretary as to the necessity of any particular voters' being allowed to vote by mail, the act provides, shall be final.

John E. Wisler, cashier of the York-Haven state bank, York, Pa., has been arrested and placed in the York county jail, charged with the embezzlement of \$12,000 of the bank's funds. Wisler stood high in social and religious circles.

P. B. M'odano, Prin.

Honor Roll Jackson School.

The honor roll of the Jackson Graded and Junior High School for the sixth month, beginning February 11, and ending March 7, is as follows:

First "B" Grade—Maggie Gladden, Alice Gary, Emma Johnson, Mary Bishop, Carrie Salmund, Virgie Boykin, Willie Lee Moore, Harry Wright, Roosevelt Turley, Matt Thorne, Josephine Haile, Earnestine Johnson, James English, Bonnie Catoe, James Johnson, Marie Throne, Dan Williams, Rebecca Deas, Isaac Deas, Mary Alexander, Earnest Truesdel, Jim Thomas, Eliza Bradford, Essie Whitaker, Jessie Wilson, Joseph Whitaker, Hermon Clerdasers, Sallie Bradford.

First "A" Grade—Thomas Jones, Melvin Pee, T. J. Williams, 3rd, Ellen Clemmon, Robert Lee Duren, Georgia Johnson, Welhelmina Lowery, Lydia Lowman, Georgia Lou Lykes, Marie Stewart, Flora Taylor.

Second Grade—Gertrude Coleman, Edna Carlos, Harriet Carlos, Mamie Duren, Mary Dow, Mary Deas, Henrietta Esther, Amy McKeever, Sallie Belle Truesdelle, Ida Belle Whittaker, Grace Belton, Alexander Boykin, Nurver Brown, Richard Dow, Elliot Hampton, Tony Kirkland, Singleton Whitaker, John Wesley Jennings, Charlie Brown.

Third Grade—Sarah Howard, Anna Welch, Rebecca Wright, Beulah Thompson, Zylphia Jennings, Henrietta Williams, Iva Jones, Jimmie Howard, Ella Brown, Edna Gamble, Annie Malcolm, Beatrice McGirt, Marguerite Jones, Maria Bolden, Anna Bracy, Julia Johnson, Mary Johnson, Jan'e Tucker, Lily Yarborough, Lo Lie Williams, Virginia Dawson, Eloise English, Esclie Griffin, Eugenia Jones, Bonnie Jones, Napoleon Waddy, Frank Deas, James Gibson, Lonnie Dixon, Ernest Wright, James Lowman, Earnest Burkes.

Fourth Grade—Walter Jenkins, Anderson Styward, Blanch Robinson, Hattie Powell, Susie Boykin, Margaret Williams, Ulysses Brown, Sallie Vaughn, Bettie Wilks, Louise James, Cora Duren, Georgia Kirkland, Shirley Wright.

Fifth Grade—Elease Cook, Anna Bell Jones, Lucy Carter.

Sixth Grade—Wilhelmina Ross, Alice Brown, Nora Darby, James C. White, Albertus Bishop, Harold Mc Lester, Edgar Mc Lester.

Seventh Grade—Calista Shropshire, Alvin DuBose, Ruth Whittaker.

Eighth Grade—Patsy Williams, Lola Carter, Etta Boykin, Naomi Boykin, Ralph McGirt.

Tenth Grade—Ruth Alexander, Eva Hodge, Ross Harrison, Sadie Haithcock, Eddie Aaron.

P. B. M'odano, Prin.

REALTY TRANSFERS.

Changes of Real Estate as Recorded in County Auditor's Office.

J. B. Zemp to C. F. Williams, 1 lot, Mill St., Camden, \$330.

C. F. Williams to H. P. Kendall, 1 lot, Fair St., Camden, \$4,250.

C. A. Henning to Mabel H. Campbell, 1 lot, Walnut St., Camden, \$690.

J. B. and W. R. Zemp to Savilla Jones, 1 lot, Cureton Park, near Camden, \$150.

H. M. McLaurin et al., to H. L. Goble, 2,505 acres, West Wateree, \$12,000.

Henry Bracey to W. L. Blackmon, 61 acres, Flat Rock Township, \$50.

Robert and Mamie Boykin to J. Kareth and H. L. Schlosburg, 1 lot, Rutledge St., Camden, \$75.

F. N. Gay, et al., to Mrs. M. E. Gay, 65 acres, Flat Rock Township, \$5, etc.

Charles R. Marsh to Edgar E. Marsh, 200 acres, 8 miles east Camden, \$500, etc.

Isaac B. English to I. J. McKinzie, 26 acres, east of Camden, \$949.75.

B. B. Clark, Master, to R. E. Stevenson, 29 acres near Beulah Church, \$900.

J. B. and F. M. Zemp to Rosa McLeod, 1 lot Union St., Sarsfield, Camden, \$600.

R. E. Stevenson to G. E. and L. T. Dixon, 29 acres, near Beulah Church, \$1,200.

J. W. Boykin to Willoughby Keys, 1 lot Monroe Boykin Park, near Camden, \$20.

A. P. Brown to William Cantey, et al., 1 lot near Camden, \$61.

Leroy Springs and John T. Stevens to D. E. Eflord, Trustee, 1000 acres, West Wateree, \$12,000.

J. P. Pickett to John Jenkins, 1 lot, Campbell St., Camden, \$1000.

Annie L. Rhame to Emma Haile, 1 lot, King St., Camden, \$1000.

B. B. Clark, Master, to Grace McGirt, 1 lot and building, Campbell St., Camden, \$2,300.

B. B. Clark, Master, to E. H. Dibble, 1 lot and building, Church St., Camden, \$1,100.

Maggie E. Rabon to Mamie E. Smith, 14 acres, West Wateree, \$550.

B. D. Trapp to Walter L. Trapp, 2 lots, Walnut St., Camden, exchange property.

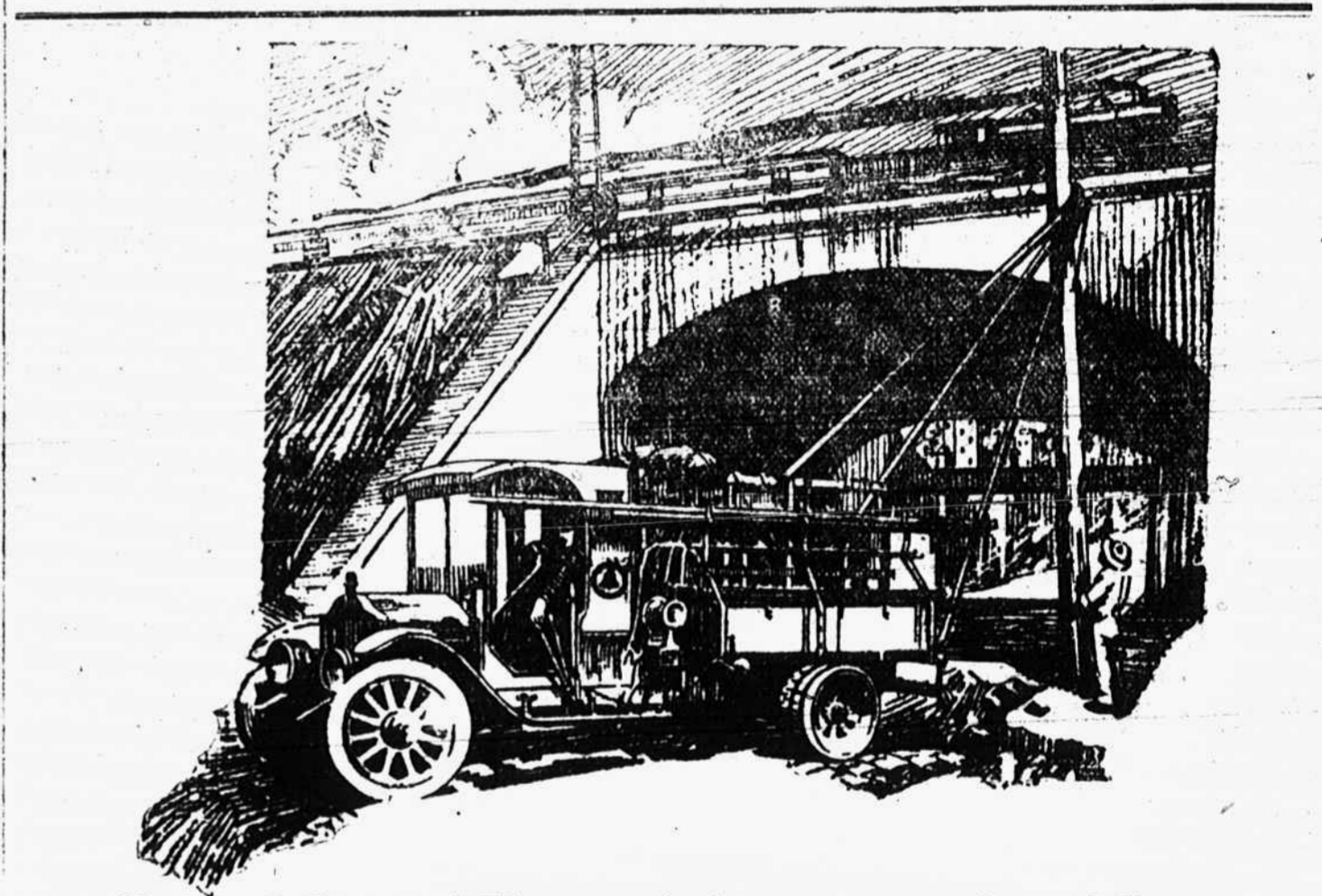
Walter L. Trapp and wife to B. D. Trapp, 1 lot on Lyttleton St., Camden, exchange property.

Hermitage Cotton Mills to Wateree Mills, 1-20 acre, near Camden, \$15.

R. M. Roberts to Mrs. M. J. Dease, 60 acres, Buffalo Township, \$500.

B. B. Clark, Master, to Sarah E. Stokes, interest in 649 acres, near Oakland School, \$2,120.

J. H. Osborne to H. T. Lovett, 1 lot, Mill St., Camden, not stated.



More Than \$500,000 for New Telephone Plant in 1924

MORE than \$500,000 will be expended for the construction of new plant and for additions and extensions to the Bell Telephone System in South Carolina during 1924.

This is a continuation of our active construction programme and practically the entire sum is new money we have been able to secure for investment in the telephone business in South Carolina.

The growing needs of South Carolina will require an estimated addition of 2,550 new telephones. To accomplish this the telephone workers must handle 13,890 telephone stations during the year—an average of more than 1,150 per month.

More than \$436,000 will be expended at the local telephone exchanges throughout the State and the balance will be required to add new physical and phantom circuits and reconstruct parts of the Long Distance System.

The telephone workers of South Carolina approach this enormous task cheerfully, feeling confident of your continued friendly interest.

MORGAN B. SPEIR, Carolinas Manager

"BELL SYSTEM"

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service