

"NO MAN'S LAND"**Interesting Facts About Famous Strip in Texas.**

L. A. Allen, a cattleman who has an office at the stock yards, says that the encyclopedias are all wrong about how No Man's Land came to be created.

Mr. Allen was a cattleman on the plains and mountains for fifty years. He was a boy when he went from Kansas City with the first herd of cattle ever driven over the plains. For the following fifty years he was in the cattle business in all parts of the west. He drove cattle through the mountains and over the deserts to California. He drove herds along the sandy shores of the Pacific, along the shores of the Great Lakes and along the Gulf of Mexico. He has driven cattle along all the old trails from the Rio Grande to and into Canada, and he was in the cattle business in Mexico. He was the intimate friend of Kit Carson, and he was with the wife of Carson when she died and he buried her in his own garden. He was with Carson when he died. His brother married the only daughter of Kit Carson, and they are living now in Trinidad, Colo. Mr. Allen was the first sheriff of the territory in southeast Colorado, and he led an expedition into No Man's Land and exterminated the Coe band of outlaws that had a stone fort there. This expedition hanged eleven of the band in one night to some cotton-wood trees and captured Coe and took him to Pueblo, where he was lynched.

No Man's Land used to be the strip of land 167 miles long and 35 miles wide between Texas on the south and Kansas on the north. Later it was known as Beaver county. Now it is made up of Cimarron, Texas and Beaver counties, Oklahoma.

"None of the books tells the true story of how that came to be known as No Man's Land," said Mr. Allen last week. "The Encyclopedia Americana says it: 'In 1845 Texas, on being admitted to the Union, ceded to the United States that strip of her land which lay north of latitude 36 degrees, 30 minutes north. This piece, 167 miles long by 35, was without government until 1890, when it became apart of Oklahoma.'

"The International Encyclopedia says: 'A region 170 miles long and 35 in width, north of Texas, ceded to the United States in 1850 and made a part of Oklahoma in 1890. Between those years the district was under no form of government and became a great resort of outlaws.'

"None of these accounts is wholly true," continued Mr. Allen. "The truth about it is this: In the war between Mexico and the United States this country took all of the country south of the Arkansas river in what is now Colorado and all of New Mexico, Arizona, California and Texas. In the treaty that ceded this vast territory to the United States it was stipulated that, for the benefit of the Mexicans living in New Mexico, who were accustomed to trading with the Indians of the Indian Territory, they should be given a free roadway from New Mexico into this Indian country and a neutral strip was laid out 167 miles long and about 35 miles wide, that was since known as the Neutral Strip and No Man's Land.

"It was stipulated in the treaty that this zone should be neutral forever. Mexico has never relinquished her rights under that treaty, so as a matter of fact Oklahoma has no right to this strip of ground, because the United States had no legal right to cede it to Oklahoma. It is today as much Mexican territory as it is United States territory and the United States nor the state of Oklahoma had no right to give titles to the farms there.

"You ask why the Mexicans required a road 35 miles wide. I will explain that. In those days there were no roads. The people traveled over the plains at will, following the water courses or going from one water hole to another in a zigzag way. And as they traveled they needed to graze, to hunt and catch a wild horse or two. That strip was full of buffalo, antelope, deer and wild horses. So the Mexicans insisted on a wide roadway that they could travel at leisure, and live by the way. For many years the Mexicans used that strip without fear of molestation, for the United States government had guaranteed them security from attack by the settlers on the north and the Texans on the south. The traders used carts made wholly of wood—wheels and all were of wood. They were hauled, or rather pushed, by oxen, mules or burros. No yokes were used. Rawhide straps around the horns were connected with the front end of the cart tongue and the animals pushed the carts with their heads.

"The traders took with them from New Mexico mainly silver, and took back buffalo hides and buffalo meat, dried. In those caravans of traders there were often as many as 500 of those carts.

"The Mexicans were still using that

AUGUSTA BOY IN AIKEN JAIL.**Arrest of Young Jack Curley Smacks of Mystery.**

Aiken, March 20.—Jack Curley, an eighteen-year-old lad, of pleasing appearance, polite address and attractive personality, the son of Mr. P. J. Curley, of Augusta, has been arrested and confined in the city lock-up here. He stayed there all last night. The police state that he was arrested for "beating his board" at the Hotel Otwell. It is rumored, though, that it was not his failure to meet his obligations at the hotel that led to the young man's arrest, and that under the surface something more serious is involved. However, the police refuse to reveal anything additional upon which to base or substantiate a story.

Curley is a minor, and up until the past week or ten days, during which time he had been here he had been living in Augusta with his father. Mr. Curley has been notified of his son's trouble, but Chief Jesse E. George had not heard from him at noon to-day. Meantime the lad continues in the lockup.

Kidnapped Girl for Five Dollars.

Salem, Ill., March 15.—Frank Sullens, who was saved from mob vengeance here last night by the arrival of the four companies of national guard, was bound over to the grand jury this afternoon on a charge of kidnaping Dorothy Holt, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Charles W. Holt, assistant state's attorney.

Ernest Harrison, who Sullens testified was implicated in the crime, also was bound over to the grand jury. Sullens tonight was taken to Mount Vernon Ill., for safe keeping, and Harrison will be taken to Vandalia tomorrow.

Sullens at the preliminary hearing confessed that he attacked the girl, but testified that the original plan was to kidnap her and hold her for ransom. The court held the two men under the kidnaping charge. That crime is punishable by death.

Sullens said the kidnaping and ransom plan was suggested to him by Harrison, who gave him \$5 to carry it out. In accordance with this plan he captured the girl as she was returning home from a moving picture show. He said he took her to a coal mine, where Harrison had agreed to meet him, but that Harrison did not come, and then he took the girl to the slaughter pens, where he attacked her.

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strip as a trading route when I went out there fifty years ago. And then it was gradually abandoned as a trading route, and, as there was no government with jurisdiction over it, and courts could not be established there, it became a rendezvous for the worst outlaws of the southwest, who would run out of there and commit depredations and then drop back to the shelter of the neutral strip.

"One of the worst bands that found refuge there was the Coe outfit. Its headquarters were on the Cimarron river, in the southwest corner of the strip, and it had a stone fort there, 100 miles from the settlement. I was at that time captain of a company of rangers in southeast Colorado when it was a territory, and May 8, 1868, we pulled off the first election ever held in Colorado.

"We were in the cattle business and one time we got word that Coe and his band were coming to run off our cattle. I called my company together, and we rode out, and by traveling at night we came to an abandoned 'dobe' where the gang was resting for the night. We tied our horses a distance away, and with a revolver in one hand and a rifle in the other we crept up to the cabin, burst in the door and took the whole eleven and hanged them to the cotton-wood trees along the river bank. Coe was not in the adobe hut. He was at another place, fifteen miles away, and we rode there and captured him, and as there was a big reward for him we strapped him to a horse and rode with him 100 miles to Pueblo and surrendered him to the sheriff, who put him in jail. But that night a mob took him out and lynched him.

"I lived with Kit Carson in Taos, N. M., when I was in a box, and I suppose that I was the closest friend that he had. His wife's death at my ranch was the most pathetic scene I ever witnessed. They had seven children, the younger being a baby of two weeks. Mrs. Carson was very sick, and two Mexican women were nursing her. Carson was suffering with heart trouble, and he and I were lying together on a bed in another room and he was telling me of some adventures of his. We did not expect Mrs. Carson to die, when suddenly the Mexican women ran in crying, 'She is dead,' and then the six children ran in and all of them piled on the bed on top of Kit, and he wept with them. I buried his wife in our garden. Two weeks later he died, and I buried him, too."—Kansas City Star.

BLIND SENATOR GORE.**Wonderful Record of His Struggles Against Difficulties.**

About thirty-five years ago a little blind boy of eight used to sit in a humble cottage in the tiny village of Walthall, Miss., and listen with the especial intentness of the blind to the reading of his mother and sister.

A few months previous an accident had transformed him from a sturdy, gray-eyed chap to a helpless youngster doomed to darkness.

The boy was Thomas Pryor Gore, and now he is United States senator from Oklahoma, and one of the foremost members of that body.

For several winters after the loss of his sight, the little fellow used to make his way to and from school, which was three quarters of a mile away from his home. He had set his mind resolutely upon an education, his ambition to rise in the world had become a burning obsession with him; he became a child of introspection, and the gravity of his thoughts reflected in his sightless face earned for him the soubriquet of "the governor."

At high school Senator Gore's closest companion was a boy named Charles H. Pittman, who used to read to him. One day they found an old volume of the Congressional Record. The boys repaired to the stable, where the blind student would stand for hours while his friend read to him the speeches of the legislators at Washington.

Senator Gore can recall the moment when the ambition to be a United States senator entered his breast, never to leave it.

On one occasion Gore, a struggling young lawyer, debated with Senator Money, whose tongue was a thing of terror to all Mississippi and who smiled contemptuously when told that his opponent in debate was a poor blind school boy. The senator declared that had it not been for his antagonist's blindness he would have held him personally responsible for his words.

To this Gore promptly replied: "Let him then blindfold himself and I will meet him."

One day, when the fortunes of the young man were at their lowest, it seemed as though he had come to starvation. At this juncture an old negro woman paid \$2 which she owed him. That saved the situation. His fortunes began to mend.

He came to Oklahoma with his mother in 1901, driving 45 miles. Bret Harte never wrote a stranger tale than his life in the new territory. His father became a notary public in the tented city. The blind son, attired in an alpaca coat, colored shirt and slouch hat, used to walk up and down through the motley crowd waving his hand and shouting: "Here's where you get your papers out! Here's where you get your papers out!" At night he slept on the ground.

Things moved fast in the new community. Soon Gore was campaigning for the senatorship, though he was moneyless, or practically so. One day he was walking the street with his head bowed, wondering whether after all his terrible struggle he must be starved out of the political race.

Somebody touched him on the arm. It was a friend, Thomas Dunn, a banker. He felt something slipped into his hand as Mr. Dunn whispered into his ear. "Pay this back when you can." It was \$50, and it made him a senator, for it turned the corner.—New York Evening Sun.

KILLED AGED MAN—LYNCHED.**Accused Put to Death by Crowd in Union City, Tenn.**

Nashville, Tenn., March 21.—A Union City, Tenn., special says that Johnson Gretson, a negro, charged with shooting and killing Samuel McClure, a white man, early this morning was lynched this afternoon on a prominent street corner before 500 to 1,000 people. McClure was shot in his home by a negro intruder.

Mr. McClure, aged 70, about one o'clock this morning was aroused by a noise in his kitchen and found the negro there eating, who refused to leave unless given \$5. McClure fired a shot at him and gave an alarm. Later the negro returned, broke open the old man's door and shot him with a shotgun. He died at noon. Gretson is said to have confessed and implicated another negro, who is being sought.

BODY RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.**Dead Man Probably Victim of Georgia Lynching Party.**

Albany, Ga., March 23.—Riddled with bullets and with a rope twisted around the neck, the body of Will Washington, a negro hackman, was found near this place late last night. Police express the belief that the negro was lynched by a party of white men who first forced the negro to drive them to the place where the body was found. A coroner's jury held an inquest soon after the finding of the body, but ordered no arrests.

ODD FACTS ABOUT CITIES.**Collected by a Professor at the University of Wisconsin.**

Some little known facts about American cities have been collected by Prof. R. H. Whitbeck of the geology department of the University of Wisconsin.

That Massachusetts, one of the smallest states, has more large cities than any other state in the Union, is one of the odd facts brought out. It has twenty-five cities with a population of 25,000 or over. The state of New York has twenty-one cities of this size, while Pennsylvania has twenty.

Texas, the largest state in the Union, has no city of 100,000 or over. There is only one city in Arkansas, Little Rock, that has over 25,000, while New Jersey, only a fraction of its size, has fourteen cities of 25,000.

The peculiar fact that four states have one very large city, while the city of second size is almost unknown, is also pointed out. For instance, every one knows that Chicago is the first city of Illinois and has a population of over 2,000,000, but few know that the second city in Illinois is Peoria, only one-thirtieth the size of Chicago. While Baltimore has half a million population, Cumberland, the next city of Maryland, has only 23,000. New Orleans is twelve times the size of Shreveport, the next city of Louisiana. Milwaukee is nearly ten times the size of Superior, the second city of Wisconsin. There are now nineteen cities in the United States with a population of a quarter of a million each. Only one of them, New Orleans, is in the south.

Mormonism a Crime in South.

Atlanta, Mar. 20.—"Mormonism as practiced in Atlanta is a crime, not religion" says Dr. H. M. DuBose, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in an interview this morning. Dr. DuBose demands an immediate investigation by civil authorities.

The Mormon missionaries in Georgia have converted hundreds of people to their religion within the past few years. The four elders in Atlanta alone have made over 200 converts in this city, and they are planning a state wide campaign for more members. Dr. DuBose says, "This cult is not religion. It is a crime. These elders and their doctrines should at once be investigated by law, suppressed by law, prevented from walking into the homes and distributing their vile literature. They are merely politicians seeking strength for the vile movement through enslaving men and women in their grewsome toils."

The civil authorities, of course, refuse to interfere with the Mormons on any ground of religious doctrine but they say that if Dr. DuBose cares to make any charge of specific violation of the law, they will take it up.

Three Old Soldiers Dismissed.

Members of the commission charged with the administration of the affairs of the Confederate home were yesterday temporarily restrained from dismissing three Confederate veterans who have been inmates of the home for several years.

The temporary restraining order was issued by Judge Ernest Gary upon a petition filed, charging, among other things, that the three veterans had been dismissed because they gave testimony before the legislative committee making an investigation relative to the conduct of the affairs of the home.

The veterans dismissed were: W. C. Cameron, Darlington, 67 years of age; J. W. James, Richland, 65 years of age; N. W. Jones, Kershaw, 68 years of age.

The veterans were served with a letter of dismissal Tuesday by A. M. Black, adjutant of the home. The letter was approved by H. W. Richardson, general manager and treasurer. The letter was issued upon the order of J. G. Long, Sr., chairman; J. T. Crews, secretary; A. W. Todd and M. C. Welch, members of the commission.

According to the letter the veterans were dismissed because of a lack of accommodations and because there were more veterans from the respective counties than allowed by law. The veterans were requested to withdraw from the home immediately.

In the petition for the temporary restraining order it is stated that all of the veterans have been at the home for more than two years, that they are seniors in occupancy to others from their counties. It is charged that the veterans were dismissed because they gave testimony before the legislative committee relative to conditions at the home.

The petition charges a "policy of unfairness, intimidation and oppression."

The order by Judge Gary was served on the officials of the home yesterday. The case will be tried in the court of common pleas in Richland county.—The State, Thursday, March 20.

Our Pattern Hats Have Arrived

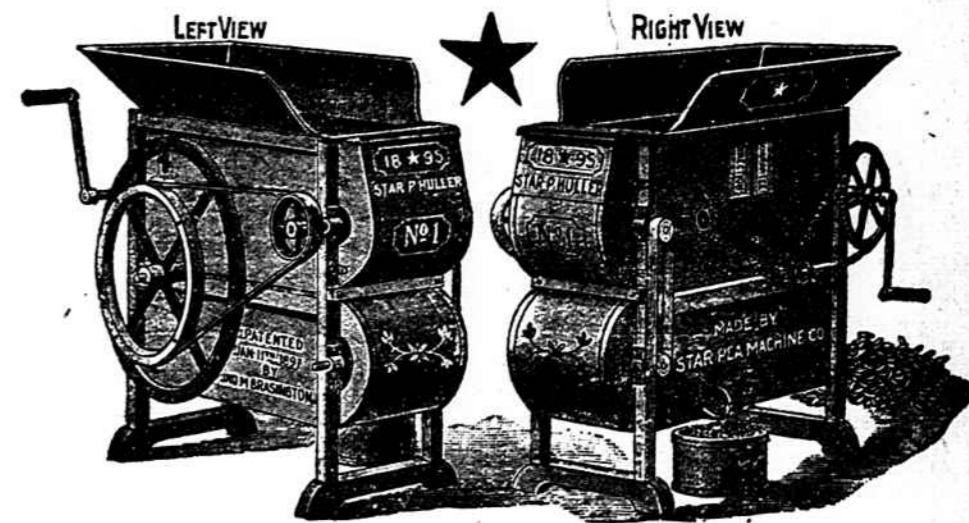
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Telephone Saved Child's Life

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