

Seven Keys TO Baldpate

By EARL DEAR BIGGERS

Copyright, 1914, by the South-West Company

"Absolutely. Some time ago—on my end, it was only yesterday—I called it you had read a certain novel called 'The Lost Limousine,' and you said you had and that it wasn't slanders. Well, I wrote it—"

"Oh!" cried the girl.

"Yes," said Magee, "and I've done others like it. Oh, yes, my muse has been a noble rich lady in a Worth gown; my ambition, a big red motor-car. I've been a 'scramble a cent, million,' troubadour bechoning from the balconies. I turned first of that sort, and I decided to try the other kind—the real kind."

"Don't tell me," whispered the girl, "that you came up here to—"

"Yes," smiled Magee. "I came up here to forget forever the world's giddy melodrama."

The girl looked limply against the side of Baldpate's inn.

"Oh, the irony of it!" she cried.

"I know," he said, "it's ridiculous. I think all this is meant just for—temptation. I'll do the real stuff, so that when you say—as you certainly must some day—I'm Billy Magee's girl, you can say it proudly."

"I'm sure," she said softly, "that if I ever do say it—oh, no, I didn't say I would!—for he had raised her hands quickly—'if I ever do say it—it will certainly be proudly. But now—you don't even know my name—my right one. You don't know what I do nor where I come from nor what I want with this disgusting bundle of money. I sort of feel, you know, that this is in the air at Baldpate even in the winter time. No sooner have the men come than they begin to talk of love—to whatever girls they find here—on this very balcony—down there under the trees. And the girls listen, for it's in the air, that's all. Then autumn comes, and everybody laughs and forgets. May not our autumn come—when I go away?"

"Repeat!" cried Magee. "This is no summer hotel affair to me. It's a real winter and summer love, my dear, in spring and fall, and when you go away I'm going, too, about ten feet behind."

"Yes," she laughed, "they talk that way at Baldpate—the last weeks of summer. It's part of the game." They both came to the side of the hotel on which was the annex, and the girl stopped and pointed. "Look!" she whispered breathlessly.

In the window of the annex had appeared for a moment a flickering yellow light.

"I know," said Mr. Magee. "There's somebody in there. But that isn't important in comparison. This is no summer affair, dear. I love you, and when you go away I shall follow."

"And the book?"

"I have found better inspiration than Baldpate's inn."

They walked along for a time in silence.

"You forget," said the girl, "you only know who has the money."

"I will get it," he answered confidently. "Something tells me I will. Until I do I am content to say no more."

"Goodby," said the girl. She stood in the window of her room, while a harsh voice called, "That you, dear?" from inside. "And I may add," she called, "that in my profession a following is considered quite-desirable."

She disappeared, and Mr. Magee, after a few minutes in his room, descended again to the office. In the center of the room Elijah Quimby and Hayden stood face to face.

"What is it, Quimby?" asked Magee.

"I just ran up to see how things were going," Quimby replied, "and I found him here."

"Our latest guest," smiled Magee.

"I was just reminding Mr. Hayden," Quimby said, his teeth set, an angry light in his eyes, "that the last time we met he ordered me from his office. I told you, Mr. Magee, that the Suburban railway once promised to make use of my invention. Then Mr. Kendrick went away, and this man took charge. When I came around to the office again he laughed at me. When I came the second time he called me a letter and ordered me out."

"Well?" asked Hayden.

"And now," Quimby went on, "I find you trespassing in a hotel left in my care—the tables are turned. I ought to show you the door. I ought to put you out."

"Try it," sneered Hayden.

"No," answered Quimby, "I ain't going to do it. Maybe it's because I've grown timid, brooding over my failure. And maybe it's because I know who's got the seventh key."

Hayden made no reply. No one stirred for a minute, and then Quimby moved away, and went out through the dining room door.

The seventh key! Mr. Magee thrilled at the mention of it. So Elijah Quimby knew the identity and the mission of the man who hid in the annex. Did any one else? Magee looked

at the broad acreage of the mayor's face, at the ancient lemon of Max's, at Bland's, frightened and thoughtful, at Hayden's, concerned but smiling. Did any one else know? Ah, yes, of course. Down the stairs the professor of comparative literature felt his way to food.

"Is dinner ready?" he asked, peering about.

The candles flickered weakly as they fought the stronger shadows. Winter roared at the windows. Somewhere above a door crashed shut. Close to its final scene drew the drama at Baldpate inn. Mr. Magee knew it; he could not have told why. The others seemed to know it too. In silence they waited while the hermit scurried along his dim way preparing the meal. In silence they sat while Miss Norton and her mother descended. Once there was a little flurry of interest when Miss Thornhill and Hayden met at the foot of the stairs.

"Myra!" Hayden cried. "In heaven's name, what does this mean?"

"Unfortunately," said the girl, "I know—all it means."

And Hayden fell back into the shadows.

(To be Continued.)

MOVING GRAIN TO EUROPE.

Bankers and Business Men to Confer in Washington on Matter.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Representatives of banking interests and commercial organizations from all parts of the country will attend a conference here Friday to consider moving grain to Europe and restoring the market for foreign bills of exchange. Secretary McAdoo, Secretary Houston and members of the federal reserve board will meet the delegations.

The treasury department was flooded today with messages accepting invitations to the conference. In issuing the call, the department announced that foreign exchange and the question of providing sufficient ships to move grain and cotton crops to European markets are pressing problems, and that the government will make every effort to cooperate in meeting the situation. President Wilson will see the visitors after the conference.

Among the organizations expected to be represented are Clearing House associations of New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City; the National Foreign Trade Council, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the New York Chamber of Commerce, the New York Produce Exchange, the Chicago board of trade, the West and Northwest milling interests, Baltimore banking, grain and shipping interests and the New York foreign and exchange and banking interests.

Among those representing the National Foreign Trade Council are J. A. G. Carson, of Savannah, and Ellison A. Smythe, of Greenville.

RUN SANTEE INTO COOPER.

Congressman Whaley Introduces Bill to Divert Waters.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Congressman Whaley today introduced a bill authorizing the Santee-Cooper Development company to divert one-half of the water of the Santee river at or near Greenland Swamp and flow the same into the Cooper river at or near Biggers' Swamp, and to construct and maintain all the dams, locks, etc., necessary for the proper and convenient operation of the canal thus created, provided there is no obstruction to navigation.

SENATE DEBATES TREATIES.

Discusses Facts Behind Closed Doors.

Washington, Aug. 12.—While war raged today in Europe peace treaties were discussed all day by the United States senate behind closed doors. Twenty special treaties with foreign nations recommended for ratification by the foreign relations committee were under consideration. Secretary Bryan remained at the capitol for consultation with the senators while the debate progressed.

No vote was reached after prolonged debate, but it was agreed to close general discussion by 1 o'clock tomorrow. Administration leaders predicted the treaties would be ratified and that no more than ten votes would be recorded against them.

In substance the treaties provide for investigation by commissions before resort to arms in all disputes which ordinary resources of diplomacy fail to settle. They are with Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Norway, Nicaragua, The Netherlands, Panama, Persia, Portugal, Salvador, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela. Similar treaties have been negotiated with Great Britain and France, but the European war is expected to delay their consummation indefinitely.

Mr. C. A. McFaddin, the county demonstrator, has been quite sick at his home, but it is hoped that he will soon be up and out again.—Manning Times

CANDIDATES AT NEWBERRY.

NEAR-FIST FIGHT BETWEEN MANNING AND MULLALLY FEATURE OF DAY.

Factional Lines Sharply Drawn by Opposing Sides—Manning Attacked by Simms and Richards—Irby Excoriates Richards—Smith and Browning Denounce Elimination Conference.

Newberry, Aug. 12.—There was a near fight on the stand at the State campaign meeting here today when Richard I. Manning interrupted John B. Adger Mullally in the midst of his speech and said that all the personal remarks Mr. Mullally had made about him were "maliciously false." The crowd cheered and yelled, some for Mr. Manning and some for Gov. Bleese.

Mr. Manning also said: "I have only been restrained from noticing you on account of a piece I saw in a New York newspaper about your condition and I do not intend to notice you further."

The crowd thronged around the stand, but no blows passed and the incident was closed except for the factional feeling that had been awakened. That cropped out again during the speech of John G. Richards.

The attacks, which yesterday were intra-party, today covered more territory and became inter-party. William C. Irby, Jr., and Charles Carroll Simms again attacked John G. Richards.

The Newberry people met the campaign party at the station with automobiles and later took them to the grounds. The newspaper men were entertained by E. H. Aull, editor of The Herald and News.

The meeting was called to order at 10.30 o'clock by Joseph L. Kelt, county chairman, in a grove on the edge of town.

Richard I. Manning was the first candidate for governor to speak. He said that he was running in this campaign on principle, free from abuse of other candidates. He told of his life as a farmer and his aid to cotton growers several years ago in getting money for the handling of the crops.

Mr. Manning denied fore-knowledge of the elimination conferences, repudiating the insinuations that have been given by some of his opponents. He advocated local option compulsory education, as each county should know best how it can stand and enforce such a law.

Mr. Manning then went into the importance of electing the next governor of the State. He repeated his wish for peace and harmony.

"When we have a bill," he asked, "do we not have to take out its head? I tell you that the main issue is the perpetuation of the policies of the present administration." He then went on to score the pardon record of Gov. Bleese, stating that there could be no reasonable explanation of laying aside the verdicts and sentences of more than 1,250 juries and judges. He stated that he would be the governor of all people and was cheered when he concluded.

John B. Adger Mullally then spoke. "I say to you," said Mr. Manning, stepping up to Mr. Mullally, who had become personal in his attack, "that every statement you have said about me is maliciously false." The crowd encouraged the belligerents. Mr. Manning went on to say:

"I have only been restrained from noticing you on account of a piece I saw in a New York newspaper about your condition and I do not intend to notice you further."

The disorder was smoothed over in a few minutes.

John G. Richards said: "I believe that Richard I. Manning is responsible for more factionalism than any other six men in the race." He then went on to say that Mr. Manning had been inconsistent, as he had bewailed factionalism and yet was the first to inject the issue in the campaign.

He said that the "newspaper oligarchy, the Columbia State and News and Courier leading," has been doing its best to do away with the county-to-county campaign and restrict the ballot.

Mr. Richards went on to say that he knew that he was not swinging to any man's coat and that he did not think any of the six anti-administration candidates are swinging to Senator Smith's coat.

"I have scotched them all," he replied to a question of an auditor. He was given a bouquet.

Charles Carroll Simms said that all the "shorthorns" Lowndes J. Browning had ever raised on his farm were the other five anti-Bleese men in the gubernatorial race.

Mr. Simms then went on to question the sincerity of Mr. Manning in injecting the factional issue. He predicted that there were going to be two Bleese men in the second race. From this point he directed his attack against John G. Richards. He ridiculed his opponent on his claim of "farmer," saying that he had

voted to repeal the lien law. He took Mr. Richards to task for his changing attitude on the liquor question. He presented for inspection the several political friendships of Mr. Richards. Charles A. Smith said that he was not one of those who changes with every shifting wind that blows, but that he was making his race on the same platform he advocated four years ago.

Mr. Simms favored a rural credits law which would make it possible for small farmers to own their homes and farms. He repeated his stand on the liquor question.

Mendel L. Smith launched at once into an attack on the Aiken elimination plan, saying that from three candidates they had narrowed down to two, leaving out Mr. Clinkscales, and next week they will reduce it to one.

Mr. Smith said that he had never voted for Bleese in any of his races and that his anti-Bleeseism was well known. He said that he was not pleading for factionalism on one stump and for peace and harmony on another. Mr. Smith then went on to speak of the work of the State board of health and favored its expansion.

"I do not want the vote," said Mr. Smith, "and influence of such men as Chico of Charleston and would, under no circumstances, encourage or accept it. I have given men in Charleston written statements to this effect and have urged upon my friends not in any way to solicit it but to avoid it." He condemned the abuse of the pardoning power.

Lowndes J. Browning scored the intentions of the elimination conferences, saying that any candidate who might have withdrawn from the race would have had "feathers on his legs down to his toes."

Mr. Browning then discussed the "refunding bill" of 1912 and his work in the legislature in connection with the finances of the State. He explained in outline his plan of rural credits. He called attention to the fact that 21 per cent of the landowners in the State are negroes and urged this as one reason for getting more white farmers in the State. He condemned the inadequacy of the present personal property tax, advocating a graduated tax on inheritances and incomes.

Mr. Browning was given a basket of fruit.

John G. Clinkscales repeated his stand on the liquor question, telling a joke at the expense of Charles A. Smith. He disclaimed any intent to criticize any of his competitors. He said that he "was in the running" and was far from being eliminated.

Mr. Clinkscales then went into an explanation of his plan of compulsory education.

Robert A. Cooper repeated his plea that the people vote for the State on August 25. He explained his position on education and outlined his plan for advancing the farming interests of the State by establishing a farm demonstration school in each county as a part of the general education scheme. He told of his stand in favor of the strict enforcement of law.

John T. Duncan discussed the "system."

William C. Irby, Jr., excoriated the immigration bureau and the cotton mill trust. He advocated a commission to investigate the condition and the finances of the mills.

"Mr. Richards," said Mr. Irby, "at the Union meeting tried to explain why he is unwilling to tell how he voted two years ago, while so anxious to tell how he will vote on the 25th inst. He spoke as follows: 'At that time I was a candidate for an office that was administrative and I did not think that the question of how I was going to vote was pertinent to my candidacy. Why was it not just as pertinent then as now? Mr. Richards class to be voting for Gov. Bleese now because he is 'close to the masses of the people.' I ask him why Gov. Bleese was not just as 'close to the masses of the people' when he was giving Judge Jones' record, which tended to show that Judge Jones had been too close to the railroads and other big corporations. Was it not more necessary then than now for him to declare himself in order to let the people judge as to whether he, Mr. Richards, would be too close to the railroads in questions involving the rights and welfare of the people?"

"Mr. Richards also stated that while he had told no one how he would vote he might have been misunderstood. Mr. Richards made statements to men on both sides, which practically meant that he was with them, it was equivalent to saying he would vote with them.

"Mr. Simms," continued Mr. Irby, "has charged that Mr. Richards voted for Jones and he has not denied it. From all the facts in the case Mr. Richards must have thought the result in doubt and have been afraid to risk his chances of election by joining in the fight and voting for Judge Jones, but now that Mr. Richards has four more years as railroad commissioner and thinks Gov. Bleese so strong as to need no defense, Mr.

Richards rushed into our ranks to try to get the spoils of victory.

"I would suggest to Mr. Richards that instead of trying to explain why he is so anxious to tell what he will do on the 25th inst., and why he will not tell how he voted two years ago, an honest confession would have been better for his soul."

The meeting adjourned at 3.30 o'clock.

The candidates will speak tomorrow at Laurens.

NOTED INVENTOR DIES.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 12.—John P. Holland, inventor of the submarine that bears his name, died of pneumonia here tonight. He was 72 years old.

The United States government took over his invention.

Although a builder of war vessels, Mr. Holland opposed war. His idea of the usefulness of submarines was to have them incapacitate hostile ships without destroying them. Mr. Holland was born in Ireland.

BRITISH TO PROTECT TRADE.

London, Aug. 12.—The admiralty has sent out cruisers to ply the Atlantic and protect trade routes. The French government also has sent out warships to search for German cruisers.

"The enemy's ships," says the official admiralty report, "will be hunted continually, and although some time may elapse before they are run down, they will be kept too busy to do much mischief."

"A number of fast merchant vessels, fitted and armed at British arsenals, also are patrolling the routes and keeping them clear of German commerce-raiders. With every day that passes their control of trade routes, especially those of the Atlantic, becomes stronger. In the North Sea, where the Germans have scattered mines indiscriminately, and where the most formidable operations of the naval war are proceeding, the admiralty can give no reassurances."



All Your Dime Can Buy

And one fourth more than it has ever bought before. Other cans give you only sixteen ounces of the Solid Lye for your dime.

In POWDERED Lye, Mendleson's can gives you sixteen ounces for a dime, against the twelve that some others give you.

Mendleson's is pure Lye, without fillers or adulterants. It goes farther, does more, lasts longer than any other Lye. Every can warranted full strength. Three cans for a quarter.

Mendleson's Twenty-Ounce Can beats the best records of other dime cans in soap making. It saponifies eight pounds of grease, and gives you the best hard or soft soap you ever used. Every can gives full directions for getting best results.

MENDLESON'S LYE-- MOST ECONOMICAL

One of the handiest articles for household or farm. Cheapest and best cleanser and disinfectant. Leaves floors sweet-smelling. Drives away dirt and grease; kills disease germs; fine for cleaning kitchen furniture. Remedy and conditioner for hogs and useful in the care of poultry. A use for it every day.

Get better value for your dime by buying the Twenty-Ounce Can of Mendleson's Concentrated Lye at any of the following dealers:

WHOLESALE DEALERS:

Crosswell & Co., Sumter, S. C. Union Brokerage Co., Sumter, S. C.

RETAIL DEALERS:

Levi Bros., Sumter; W. S. Brogdon, Brogdon; J. W. Spencer, Mayesville, S. C.; J. V. Boykin, Providence, R. F. D. No. 1; J. R. Kirkley, Rembert, S. C., R. F. D. 5; J. J. Chewning, Oswego, S. C., R. F. D. 1; W. D. Hancock, Elliott, S. C.; Tindal & Cuttino, Tindal; T. E. Hodge, Tindal; Willie Shaw Co., Sumter, R. F. D. 5; J. M. Jackson, Tournay; W. D. Fraser, Oswego, R. F. D. 1; S. A. Harvin, Sumter, R. F. D. 2; P. B. Harvin, Sumter, R. F. D. 2; Gillespie & Huges, Claremont, S. C.

Boiler Flue Expanders, Pipe Stock and Dies, Pipe and Machinist Vise. Engineers and Pipe Wrenches. Chain Blocks. You need some or all of these when you go to make repairs.

COLUMBIA SUPPLY CO., 823 Gervais Street, Columbia, S. C.

Greenville Female College

Greenville, S. C.

Imparting the Knowledge, Ideals and Accomplishments of Perfect Womanhood

No Southern institution affords young women more complete advantages for a broad liberal education than does the Greenville Female College. It is prepared in every way to train its students for lives of the highest efficiency and responsibility. Its equipment, faculty, courses of study and cultural influences are entirely in harmony with present day requirements.

BUILDINGS equipped about the most modern lines for convenient, comfortable life and efficient work. Seventeen class rooms; 25 piano practice rooms; library; six parlors; well equipped science department, kitchen furnished at cost of \$2,500. College-owned dairy.

ENTRANCE UPON 14-UNIT BASIS. Courses lead to B. A., B. L., and M. A. degrees. Valuable practical training in Domestic Science, Business Course, leading to diploma. Thorough courses, leading to diplomas, in Conservatory of Music, departments of Art, Expression, Physical Culture, Kindergarten, Normal Training Course.

Most healthful location; refined associates; Christian teachings and influences. Constructive discipline. The institution aims to afford the best educational opportunities at minimum cost.

For Catalogue, address

DAVID M. RAMSAY, D. D., President, Greenville, S. C.

DeLay Roofing and Cornice Co.

Practical Sheet Metal Workers

All kinds of Roofing, Cornices and Skylight Work, Tanks, Etc. Hot Air Furnace Work a Specialty. Estimates cheerfully furnished on application.

DELAY ROOFING AND CORNICE CO., COLUMBIA, S. C.