

# MR. DUKE TO BUILD MANSION

### Great Financier Already Has Plans For Winter Home At Great Falls—Wants to Be Near Development.

The following interesting facts in connection with the lordly home that Mr. J. B. Duke will shortly build at Great Falls, Chester county, is from the Charlotte Observer:

That Mr. J. B. Duke, founder of the American Tobacco Company, president and moving spirit of the Southern Power Company and affiliated interests, and owner of the magnificent Somerville, N. J., estate, which is one of the show places of Piedmont Carolina is the highly interesting news that has just developed here. It is to be located according to present plans, which, however, are subject to change, near Great Falls, S. C., on an island in the Catawba River, where it will command a wonderful view of three of the largest hydro-electric developments in the Southeast and is to be surrounded by roads, park places and flower gardens that will be second to none in the country. Mr. Duke has already had a rough sketch of the plans drawn and he has gone so far as to have Mrs. Duke visit the site in order to get her views on the subject. Mr. and Mrs. Duke and their little daughter have been at Great Falls for the past several days.

The announcement is one of the most significant that could be imagined. It is not so much that a splendid mansion and an estate pre-eminent probably in the south is to be provided in this section but it indicates that Mr. Duke is to spend more of his time in Piedmont Carolina, that he is to keep closer and more intimately in personal touch with the development of this general section and this after all is the primary consideration. Mr. Duke is a constructive force of dynamic energy and wherever he is something has got to be doing. He could no more retire or withdraw from active business than he could stop breathing. It is the soul of his life, indeed, his very life to see things in motion, to plan the work and then work the plan and he is a man of vision sufficient and wealth adequate to achieve anything. Mr. Duke is profoundly interested just now in promoting southern development and he is eager to get a little closer to his field of major operations. Hence his determination to build down here.

The site that has been chosen is known locally at Great Falls as "the Mountain Island." The Catawba here makes its last series of great plunges before it leaves the upcountry for the lowlands at Wateree and in a distance of probably four miles falls more than 200 feet. The stream twists and turns in seeking its level and in the bend of one of these great turns, an island of several hundred acres has been formed. The heights of this island are well wooded and it commands a view of the splendid hydro-electric developments at Rocky Creek to the south, Great Falls to the west and Fishing Creek to the north. On the top of the big hill one can look down upon the three lakes, power houses and generating stations and at the same time command a vista that embraces a large section of this country. It is a site of wonderful natural beauty—a site that lends itself to artistic treatment such as Mr. Duke and his millions will give. For several years Mr. Duke has had his eye on this spot and at last he has reached the point where he is going to develop it.

The tentative drawings call for a house to cost \$100,000 occupying the commanding knoll of this Mountain Island and leading up to it will be laid out a series of winding roads, flower gardens, park places, etc., somewhat after the fashion, although on a much more limited scale, of that at Somerville, N. J. This estate is not to be used for a year-round residence as is the Somerville, N. J., place but it is to be occupied by Mr. Duke and his friends for several months probably in the winter or at other times as desired.

Heretofore, Mr. Duke has been coming south several times a year and spending probably two weeks on each visit. He is a great man for conferences with his lieutenants and has the faculty of asking more questions to the hour than any man alive. And his questions are such that the officer to whom they are put cannot evade or postpone answering. And woe betide that man who states one thing and the facts show that another should have been given, unless, of course, there is an adequate explanation. Mr. Duke's memory for figures is astounding, and his grasp of the most intricate engineering as well as financial problems is marvelous.

One of the ideas in mind impelling the building of this estate is that of having a place where his men may gather for conferences away from the very hub of the development. When this place is built in the years to come, there will be important gatherings looking to southern development, not only as relating to the Southern Power Company and affiliated interests, but to the broad scope of southern development generally held at this place.

Those who know Mr. Duke best declare that such work as this—the building of a magnificent country estate, the laying out of roads and improvement of park places, is a form of amusement, diversion or dissipation that he follows instead of slipping off to Europe buying yachts, running down to Palm Beach and elsewhere, as do many other immensely wealthy people. He goes out to Somerville from New York and there he works away at some improvement on his estate and recoups that energy that is so essential in the handling of the gigantic problems confronting him. The same will probably be true at Great Falls. He will run down from the north, go over the Southern Power system and then have long conferences with his chief lieutenants at his Mountain Island estate. He will then not have to live at hotels and be subject to the annoyances that accrue therefrom. And the indications are that the Southern Power interests in the future will command more of his time and thought than in the past. This announcement of Mr. Duke's purpose to build in Piedmont Carolina is one of the most interesting of the year.

### DO YOU KNOW THAT

There is no Federal Institution in the continental United States for the reception and care of lepers?

Plague is a disease of rodents?

Malaria is spread by a special mosquito?

House screening is a good preventive?

Fingers, flies and food spread typhoid fever?

Pellagra may be prevented or cured by proper diet?

The United States Public Health Service believes that the common towel spreads trachoma, a disease of the eyes?

Children from sanitary homes advance more rapidly in school than those from dirty premises?—U. S. Public Health Service.

### TEACHERS' COTTAGES.

Teachers' cottages, erected by the community in or near the school-house, and used not only as the teachers' residence but also as the community center, are advocated in a bulletin prepared by R. S. Kellogg and distributed by the department of the interior through its bureaus of education to county superintendents and other officers in charge of rural schools. The bulletin describes the movement for teachers' residences in rural districts and gives plans for cottages of various sizes and types.

Lack of suitable boarding accommodations is one of the most serious difficulties in the way of securing suitable teachers for country schools, the bulletin declares. There are more than 200,000 rural school districts in the United States and over 16,000,000 children of school age who live in the country or in towns of less than 2,500 population, yet it is impossible because of the living conditions to get teachers of the highest type to remain in the country.

Mr. Kellogg says: "Many farm houses have no accommodations whatever for a teacher, and often kitchen, living room and dining room are combined in one, with no heat in any other room in the house. The farmer and his family have to spend most of their time working indoors or out, eating and sleeping. Their occupations and hours of labor in no way correspond to those of the teacher, which increases the difficulty of fitting the teacher's necessary habits to those of the farmer with any satisfaction to either. A good teacher must spend a considerable amount of time almost every evening upon school work, for which a quiet, comfortable room is essential. If she insists upon such a room when she goes to board in the country she is likely to be considered 'stuck up' and exclusive. If she gets a room by herself it is often unheated and too uncomfortable for study in cold weather.

"On the other hand, if the teacher is forced to spend her entire time in the living room with the rest of the family, she has not opportunity to prepare properly for her school duties, and is also very likely to be drawn unavoidably into neighborhood gossip and factional disputes to the detriment of her teaching influence. Many of the better situated families in the country districts who

have the facilities, do not care to take a steady boarder, so that if a teacher gets a place to board at all she may be forced to go to farm houses where only the barest accommodations can be secured."

It is because of these conditions that the teachers' cottage movement has developed rapidly in the past few years. Until, according to an investigation by J. C. Muerman, of the bureau of education, recorded in the bulletin, there are now one or more teachers' cottages in every state, and in the State of Washington, where the movement has been fostered by Mrs. Josephine Preston, state superintendent of public instruction, there are now 108 of these cottages.—Spartanburg Journal.

### SCHOOL CONSOLIDATION.

Letters from time to time appearing in The State show that the good of consolidation of schools is in a word co-operation. The benefits are obvious, the objections usually so local and transient that a few working together could solve them. Three benefits, not so often stressed as others, may be urged in favor of combining weak schools.

The one-room school with the over-worked teacher, first of all, allows too much time for study. That is what the children are there for, some one objects. But is there not necessarily too much hearing time, not enough teaching time? In other words the child is left to study for himself the greater part of the time. Unfortunately this comes about because the teacher is trying to teach 20 classes of, say, five grades in four studies each, and perhaps combining a few classes. Of the 20 daily recitations, Johnny figures in only four or five; he "studies" during 16 periods while the other children are being called upon. His instruction takes up only one-fourth of the time. If the teacher is tired, or ill, the pupils are discouraged. Every bad turn of whatever sort affects adversely the small school. Why, then, not study at home and not go to school comes as an insistent query to the minds of pupils old enough to think for themselves. The facility that they have gained in arithmetic and in spelling betrays intellectual starvation while they were seizing upon what was most definite in the course and the subjects most readily acquired in the all-study, non-teaching system. Penmanship, neatness of expression, composition, history, geography, all suffer a blight. Good work is done, of course, in these small schools, but the tendency is toward leaping gaps in the preparation.

The larger school, however, has a greater number of teachers. Four instructors, for example, can keep four classes at work and teach all the pupils during the whole time, except in so far as study periods are deemed advisable. With several teachers in the school, grade work and specialization may be employed in accordance with modern ideas of education. This balancing of study and recitation periods in proper proportion, often overlooked in considering more prominent benefits, is secured by specialization of work, a second great benefit of consolidation. No teacher can be as many faced, or faceted, as the curriculum. The one-sided teacher must slight some subjects; yet this tendency to concentration is a good one and is utilized in the graded schools. Not only does combining reduce the number of subjects per teacher, but it increases the number of subjects taught and so enlarges the opportunities of the pupils. A teacher of music the small school may have, accidentally, or it may find a teacher of drawing in the community; but there can be no consistent development in music and drawing during ten years of a child's life. The remarkable geniuses who can train a child in all stages of its life are sometimes of course found in the small schools, but they do not usually remain long hidden from the eyes of superintendents or better paying schools. The child's education cannot be the result of a consistent, consecutive plan. Where five schools separately, however, can not afford to hire music teachers, the five together may release a teacher, part time or whole time, to take up this work. Therein is the nub of consolidation.

The co-operation brought about by uniting forces does not stop with providing better teaching within school and securing greater specialization and a wider range of studies, the benefits just seen; it goes further and brings about greater expenditures for school purposes. Consolidation means a better building. It means saving of the original expense, however, in more efficient work. Usually it leads to greater expenditure than in all the schools combined. An opponent may think himself wise to see that this has usually been the case. But the results show the difference between

waste and profitable spending. The better building, the higher taxes, imply a greater interest in schools. This itself is of great value to the community. Probably, after all our talk of training the child, it is the child that educates himself. He must take the food prepared for him. Most men in college are there to study, in fulfillment of a desire. The community without a desire on the part of patrons for a good educational environment is a community out of school. When the desire seems reasonably capable of fulfillment, then come the increased expenditure and special levies. It is likely that the "five-mill" parent sees to it that his children attend better than those of the "no-mill" parent in the adjoining district. Not that he enjoys paying taxes. He likes to get what he wants with his money and the co-operation of his neighbors makes it possible for his money to go a long way. It is common also to see that in consolidation two plus two equals five, for three schools of twenty each usually consolidate into one with an enrollment of a hundred. The child consequently has a greater number of grades to climb up on the analogy that holds good in this illogical arithmetic of consolidation—that the more cannon balls you have to pile in courses the higher the pile shall rise. The small weak school, however, can scarcely form a stepping stone either to college or to life.—The State.

## You Need a Tonic

There are times in every woman's life when she needs a tonic to help her over the hard places. When that time comes to you, you know what tonic to take—Cardui, the woman's tonic. Cardui is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, which act gently, yet surely, on the weaker womanly organs, and helps build them back to strength and health. It has benefited thousands and thousands of weak, ailing women in its past half century of wonderful success, and it will do the same for you.

You can't make a mistake in taking

# GARDUI

## The Woman's Tonic

Miss Amelia Wilson, R. F. D. No. 4, Alma, Ark., says: "I think Cardui is the greatest medicine on earth, for women. Before I began to take Cardui, I was so weak and nervous, and had such awful dizzy spells and a poor appetite. Now I feel as well and as strong as I ever did, and can eat most anything." Begin taking Cardui today. Sold by all dealers.

### Has Helped Thousands.

# YOUR EYES



Can be properly tested, glasses accurately fitted, Monday and Tuesday, March 27th and 28th at our Drug Store by Dr. M. R. Campbell, of Anderson, S. C.

Dr. Campbell has hundreds of pleased patients in and around Lancaster who know that he maintains a high standard of accuracy in the testing of eyes and fitting glasses. His record for six years in Lancaster is not rivaled anywhere for science and accuracy. Have him do your work here at home. He guarantees it and prices reasonable. \$3.00 to \$5.00 and upwards.

Everything up-to-date in Eye Glass and Spectacle Wares are to be had here from Dr. Campbell. Special attention given to school children. Remember the dates and tell your friends. Monday and Tuesday, March 27th and 28th.

## STANDARD DRUG CO.

### POSTPONES CAMP FOR OGLETHORPE

Training Period Deferred For One Month.

New York, March 13.—Postponement of the opening of the military training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., because of the Mexican expedition, was announced to-day by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood. The first division of the camp will open May 3. Planned training of the second contingent, which begins May 3, will not be deferred, it was announced. General Woods' statement follows:

"Due to the movement of troops from this department to the Texas border and uncertainty as to the future plans of the war department, Gen. Wood has decided to postpone the first southern training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., from April 3 to May 3, and to consolidate the first and second camps at that date."

## Mr. Went-And-Cut-It

### —Here's Mr. 'Gets-It'

The New Plan Corn Cure That's as Sure as the Rising Sun.

"Glad to meet you!" says the razor to the corn. "I'll bleed for you!" says the corn to the razor. Razors and corns love each other. Corns love to be cut, picked, gouged, seared, plastered and jerked out. My grow-laster, Mr. and Mrs. Went-and-Cut-It realize it now—they use "Gets-It" instead—it's the wonderful, simple corn-cure that never fails. Stops pain. You apply it in 2 seconds, it dries at once, the corn is doomed. Nothing to stick to the stocking or press on the corn. It means good-night to plasters, salves, diggers, razors and toe-banding. You can wear smaller shoes. Your corns will come right off, "clean as a whistle." Never inflames healthy tissue. The world's biggest selling corn cure. "Gets-It" is sold by druggists everywhere, 25c a bottle, or sent direct by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Sold in Lancaster and recommended as the world's best corn remedy by Lancaster Pharmacy and J. F. Mackey Co.



### COLUMBIA BANKER DEAD.

John T. Melton, Well-Known Business Man, Passes Away.

Columbia, March 16.—John T. Melton, cashier of the National State Bank, and one of the leading and best known business men of Columbia, died suddenly at his home recently. He is survived by a wife and one child; a brother, W. D. Melton, of Columbia, and several sisters in Chester. He was a native of Chester, but came to Columbia when a young man and grew to a position of influence in the city. Interment will take place in Elmwood cemetery. W. F. C.

### Invigorating to the Pale and Sickly

The Old Standard general strengthening tonic GROVE'S TASTELess CHILD TONIC, drives out malaria, engenders the blood, and builds up the system. A true tonic. For sale by all dealers.

### \$3,000 BLAZE AT YORK.

A. S. Barron's Livery Stable and Residence Burned.

York, March 20.—Fire of unknown origin here early Friday destroyed the large livery barn of A. S. Barron and Mr. Barron's residence adjoining. The barn, a frame building covered with corrugated iron, burned rapidly and when the fire was discovered the roof had fallen in. Fortunately Mr. Barron had removed all his horses from the stable the day before, but five or six buggies, several sets of harness and a large quantity of feed-stuff were consumed.

The residence, occupied by Mr. Barron and his brother, and Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Turner, caught from the stable and was entirely consumed. Only a few articles of furniture were saved. The residence was one of the oldest in York, having been built more than 100 years ago. The destroyed property was valued at about \$3,000, covered by insurance.

### NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Whereas, one-third of the freeholders and one-third of the electors of the age of 21 years, residing in Carnes school district, No. 18 have petitioned the county board of education to order an election to determine whether or not an additional tax of four mills shall be levied on all real and personal property for school purposes.

We hereby order said election to be held by the trustees in said Carnes school district, No. 18, on Saturday, April 8th, at Dwight.

At which election only such electors as return real or personal property for taxation and exhibit their tax receipts and registration certificates shall be allowed to vote.

The opening and closing hours shall be the same as in all general elections.

V. A. LINGLE,  
JOS. K. CONNORS,  
W. B. TWITTY,  
Board of County Education.

### SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Premier Carrier of the South. PASSENGER TRAIN SCHEDULES.

Trains arrive Lancaster from:

No. 118—York, Rock Hill and intermediate stations 8:45 a. m.

No. 113—Charleston, Columbia and intermediate stations 10:11 a. m.

No. 114—Marion, Blacksburg, Charlotte and intermediate stations, 1:35 p. m.

No. 117—Columbia, Kingsville and intermediate stations, 7:25 p. m.

Trains leave Lancaster for:

No. 118—Kingsville, Columbia and intermediate stations 8:45 a. m.

No. 113—Rock Hill, Blacksburg, Marion, Charlotte and intermediate stations, 10:11 a. m.

No. 114—Kingsville, Columbia, Charleston and intermediate stations 1:35 p. m.

No. 117—Rock Hill, York, and intermediate stations, 7:41 p. m.

Schedule figures are published as information only, not guaranteed. For information as to passenger fares etc., call on

### Lancaster & Chester Ry. Co.

Schedule in Effect August 15, 1916.

Eastern Time.

WESTBOUND.

Lv. Lancaster . . . 6:00am—2:30pm

Lv. Fort Lawn . . . 6:30am—4:08pm

Lv. Bascomville . . . 6:45am—4:28pm

Lv. Richburg . . . 6:55am—4:43pm

Ar. Chester . . . 7:30am—5:25pm

EASTBOUND.

Lv. Chester . . . 9:00am—6:45pm

Lv. Richburg . . . 9:45am—7:27pm

Lv. Bascomville . . . 10:00am—7:38pm

Lv. Fort Lawn . . . 10:30am—7:56pm

Ar. Lancaster . . . 11:00am—8:25pm

Connections—Chester with Southern, Seaboard and Carolina & North-western Railways.

Fort Lawn, with Seaboard Air Line Railways.

Lancaster with Southern Railway.

## RUB-MY-TISM

Will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headaches, Cramps, Colic Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Old Sores, Tetter, Ring-Worm, Eczema, etc. Antiseptic Anodyne, used internally or externally. 25c

## WHY YOU ARE NERVOUS

The nervous system is the alarm system of the human body.

In perfect health we hardly realize that we have a network of nerves, but when health is ebbing, when strength is declining, the same nervous system gives the alarm in headaches, tiredness, dreamful sleep, irritability and unless corrected, leads straight to a breakdown.

To correct nervousness, Scott's Emulsion is exactly what you should take; its rich nutriment gets into the blood and rich blood feeds the tiny nerve-cells while the whole system responds to its refreshing tonic force. It is free from alcohol.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.