

TARZAN OF THE APES

By EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

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CHAPTER XI.

"Most remarkable," said the professor, "I still maintain that but for the victories of Ferdinand and Isabella over the fifteenth century Moors in Spain the world would be better a thousand years in advance of where we now find ourselves. But, bless me, professor, there seems to be some one approaching."

Samuel T. Philander was speaking. "But, my dear professor," he was saying, "I still maintain that but for the victories of Ferdinand and Isabella over the fifteenth century Moors in Spain the world would be better a thousand years in advance of where we now find ourselves. But, bless me, professor, there seems to be some one approaching."

"Prof. Archimedes Q. Porter turned to the jungle in the direction indicated by the nearsighted Mr. Philander."

"Tut, tut, Mr. Philander!" he chided. "How often must I urge you to seek after absolute concentration of your mental faculties? And now I find you guilty of a most flagrant breach of courtesy in interrupting my discourse to call attention to a mere quadruped of the genus fella. As I was saying, Mr.—"

"Heavens, professor, a lion!" cried Mr. Philander, straining his weak eyes toward the dim figure outlined against the dark tropical underbrush. "Yes, yes, Mr. Philander, if you insist upon employing slang in your discourse a lion. But, as I was saying—"

"Bless me, professor," again interrupted Mr. Philander, "permit me to suggest that we postpone discussion of Moors until we may attain the ennobling view of your fella carnivora which distance proverbially is credited with lending."

In the meantime the lion had approached with quiet dignity to within ten paces of the two men, where he stood curiously watching them. "Most reprehensible, most reprehensible!" exclaimed Professor Porter, with a faint trace of irritation in his voice.

"Never, Mr. Philander, never before in my life have I known one of these animals to be permitted to roam at large from its cage. I shall most certainly report this most outrageous breach of ethics to the directors of the zoological garden."

"Quite right, professor," agreed Mr. Philander, "and the sooner it is done the better. Let us start now."

Seizing the professor by the arm, Mr. Philander set off in the direction that would put the greatest distance between themselves and the lion.

They had proceeded but a short distance when a backward glance revealed that the lion was following them. Mr. Philander tightened his grip upon the professor and increased his speed.

"As I was saying, Mr. Philander," repeated Professor Porter.

Mr. Philander took another hasty glance rearward. The lion also had quickened his gait and was doggedly maintaining an unvarying distance behind them.

"He is following us!" gasped Mr. Philander, breaking into a run.

"Tut, tut, Mr. Philander!" remonstrated the professor. "This unseemly haste is most unbecoming to men of letters."

lander came panting and blowing beneath him, already too spent to struggle up to the safety of the limb. Tarzan reached down and grasping him by the collar of his coat, yanked him to the limb by his side.

Another moment brought the professor within the sphere of the friendly grip, and he too, was drawn upward to safety just as the baffled Numa, with a roar, leaped to recover his vanishing quarry.

For a moment the two men clung, panting to the great branch, while Tarzan squatted with his back to the stem of the tree, watching them with mingled curiosity and amusement.

It was the professor who first broke the silence. "I am deeply pained, Mr. Philander, that you should have evinced such a paucity of many courage in the presence of one of the lower orders. As I was saying, Mr. Philander, when I interrupted me, the Moors—"

"Professor Archimedes Q. Porter," broke in Mr. Philander in icy tones, "the time has arrived when patience becomes a crime and mayhem appears garbed in the mantle of virtue. You have accused me of cowardice. Believe me, sir, I am tottering on the verge of forgetfulness as to your exalted position in the world of science and your gray hairs."

The professor sat in silence for a few minutes, and the darkness hid the grim smile that wreathed his wrinkled countenance. Presently he spoke.

"Look here, Skinny Philander," he said in belligerent tones, "if you are looking for a scrap, peel off your coat and come down on the ground, and I will give you as good a thrashing as I did sixty years ago in the alley back of Porky Evan's barn."

"Ark!" gasped the astonished Mr. Philander. "Lordy, how good that sounds! When you're human, Ark, I love you. Somehow it seems as though you had forgotten how to be human for the last twenty years."

"Forgive me, Skinny," the professor said softly. "It hasn't been quite twenty years, and heaven alone knows how hard I have tried to be 'human' for Jane's sake, and yours, too, since my other Jane was stolen up from Mr. Philander's side to clasp the professor's, and no other message could better have translated the one heart to the other."

"You certainly pulled me up into this tree just in time," said the professor at last. "I want to thank you. You saved my life."

"But I didn't pull you up here, professor," said Mr. Philander. "Bless me, the excitement of the moment quite caused me to forget that I myself was drawn up here by some outcast agency. There must be some one or something in this tree with us."

"Ark!" ejaculated Professor Porter. "Are you quite positive, Mr. Philander?"

"Most positive, professor," replied Mr. Philander. "And," he added, "I think we should thank the party. He may be sitting right next to you now, professor."

Just then it occurred to Tarzan of the apes that Numa had lolled beneath the tree for a sufficient length of time, so he raised his young head toward the heavens, and there rang out upon the terrified ears of the two old men the awful warning challenge of the anthropoid.

The two friends, huddled trembling in their precarious position on the limb, saw the great lion halt in his restless pacing as the bloodcurdling cry smote his ears and then sink quietly into the jungle to be instantly lost to view.

"Most remarkable, most remarkable," murmured Professor Porter, clutching frantically at Mr. Philander to regain the balance which the sudden fright had so perilously endangered. Unfortunately for them both Mr. Philander's center of equilibrium was at that very moment hanging upon the ragged edge of nothing, so that it needed but the additional impetus supplied by the additional weight of Professor Porter's body to topple the devoted secretary from the limb.

For a moment they swayed unceremoniously, and then, with mingled and most uncharitable shrieks, they pitched headlong from the tree, locked in frenzied embrace.

"They are all here!" he ejaculated. Whereupon he rose, and, bending a scathing glance upon the still prostrate form of Samuel T. Philander, he said:

"Tut, tut, Mr. Philander: this is no time to indulge in slothful ease. We must be up and doing."

Mr. Philander lifted his other eye out of the mud and gasped in speechless rage at Professor Porter. Then he attempted to rise, nor could there have been any one more surprised than he when his efforts were immediately crowned with marked success.

He was still bursting with rage, however, at the cruel injustice of Professor Porter's insinuation and was on the point of rendering a tart rejoinder when his eyes fell upon a strange figure standing a few paces away, scrutinizing them intently.

Professor Porter had recovered his shiny silk hat, which he had brushed carefully upon the sleeve of his coat and replaced upon his head. When he saw Mr. Philander pointing to something behind him he turned to behold a giant, naked but for a loin cloth and a few metal ornaments, standing motionless before him.

"Good evening, sir," said the professor, lifting his hat.

For reply the giant motioned them to follow him and set off to the beach in the direction from which they had recently come.

"I think it the part of discretion to follow him," said Mr. Philander.

"Tut, tut, Mr. Philander," returned the professor. "A short time since you were advancing most logical argument in substantiation of your theory that camp lay directly south of us. I was skeptical, but you finally convinced me, so now I am positive that toward the south we must travel to reach our friends. Therefore I shall continue south."

Further argument was interrupted by Tarzan, who, seeing that these strange men were not following him, had returned to their side.

Again he motioned them to follow him, but still they stood in argument. Presently the ape lost patience with their stupid ignorance. He grasped the frightened Mr. Philander by the shoulder, and before that worthy gentleman knew whether he was being killed or merely maimed for life Tarzan had tied one end of his rope securely about Mr. Philander's neck.

"Tut, tut, Mr. Philander," remonstrated Professor Porter. "It is most unbecoming in you to submit to such indignities."

But scarcely were the words out of his mouth ere, he too, had been seized and securely bound by the neck with the same rope. Then Tarzan set off toward the north, leading the now thoroughly frightened professor and his secretary.

In deathly silence they proceeded that way seemed hours to the two tired and hopeless old men, but presently, as they topped a little rise of ground, they were overjoyed to see the cabin lying before them, not a hundred yards distant.

Here Tarzan released them and, pointing toward the little building, vanished into the jungle beside them. It was a much relieved party of castaways that found itself once more united. Dawn discovered them still recounting their various adventures and speculating upon the identity of the strange guardian and protector they had found on the savage shore. (To be continued.)

More Hogs Than for Years. There are more hogs in South Carolina now than in any recent year and a large number of farmers will at this time be beginning to select pigs from their herd for fattening for the winter market. Some advice on this subject is given by the livestock experts of the extension division of Clemson college, which will be glad at any time to answer questions about hog production.

For fattening, select pigs weighing from 130 to 150 pounds and in good condition. They should be fattened for at least 60 days and perhaps 75, if it requires so long to bring them up to a weight of 180 to 200 pounds. This is the most desirable weight at which to put hogs on the market and animals of this weight in good condition will bring top prices.

Corn is selling at low prices in the state now, compared with prices in recent years, and it can be used to a large extent for fattening hogs. Farmers who have fall pasture can supplement this with a feed of corn alone and get good results. Otherwise, he can feed a ration consisting of one part corn and one part wheat middlings.

In feeding corn as a supplement to pasture, begin with a daily feed of about two pounds per hundredweight, or three pounds of corn for a hog weighing 150 pounds. When full feeding has been well begun, one may feed all the corn the hog will clean up.

FOOTSTEPS OF THE FATHERS

As Traced in Early Files of The Yorkville Enquirer.

NEWS AND VIEWS OF YESTERDAY

Bringing Up Records of the Past and Giving the Younger Readers of Today a Pretty Comprehensive Knowledge of the Things that Most Concerned Generations that Have Gone Before.

The first installment of the notes appearing under this heading was published in our issue of November 14, 1915. The notes are being prepared by the editor as time and opportunity permit. Their purpose is to bring into review the events of the past for the pleasure and satisfaction of the older people and for the enlightenment and instruction of the present generation.

18TH INSTALLMENT

(Thursday Morning, Jan. 2, 1868.)

Too Much Cotton.

Cotton seems to be the great object in the main mind of the delectable world. It promises so much to the cultivator that it tempts him to neglect other crops and trust to the staple to make up all deficiencies. But wherever this course is followed people are sure to learn practically that they cannot live on cotton alone.

The south received an impressive lesson on this subject last year which found her deficient in grain and other crops. The consequence is that she is laid off for something to eat and the moral is that a country ought to plant food crops first and for money next. No people are free from famine who reverse this order in their agriculture.

Cotton Growing.

The profit and loss account of cotton planters for the year just passed has doubtless convinced many of those who planted on a large scale that its production with free labor at the low price commanded in the market must result in failure. England's Indian possessions have successfully taken the cotton culture out of their hands and settled the question as to the supply of raw material. The question has heretofore been the origin of the high price of the article and to a great extent the fluctuations in the market against the cheap production of India cotton we have to contend with, the unsteady labor badly controlled, a high tax on the raw material, expensive transportation and a high rate for breadstuffs and other food necessities to supply the labor.

Many of those who are preparing to plant another crop are doing so under the apparent delusion of better prices and a repeal of the tax. With the probability of an abundant supply from the east, we can perceive but little hope that market prices will soon be commanded. As to the repeal of the tax, congress manifests but little disposition to act in the matter, and a recent well informed correspondent says, "There is no prospect at all that the repeal will apply to the crop of the present season. A strenuous effort will be made against the entire repeal of the tax even for the next year."

Then are at present prospects for success for another year better than they were for the beginning of the last? We think not; but on the contrary, they are far worse. Recent estimates from experienced planters concur in the general fact that with free labor on good soil cotton must net the producer about 13 cents per pound to barely cover expenses without making estimates for the use of the lands. These high fluctuations in the market, at factors they ought to teach us one of two things: either to abandon the culture of cotton altogether or to manufacture the raw material on our own water courses and send the fabrics to the world unencumbered by the costs of transportation to Europe and back again. Our material resources as a section are too much crippled to even contemplate the adoption of any such scheme as the latter and we must therefore look gravely to the other course altogether.

Our section is rich in natural resources calculated to make human life happy. We can produce corn, oats, wheat, rye, plinders, potatoes and numerous other crops that will strew plenty at our hearthstones. We can have something to exchange with other people. We will never be able to live independently of the hand of northern charity so long as we continue to indulge in the silly dream of the past, "Cotton is king." Cotton is not nor never was king, but intelligent, well directed labor will make such a people as ours prosperous and happy. (To be continued.)

FIFTY YEARS OF IT

South Carolina Woman in Service of Government Half a Century. Miss Emma A. McCulley of the accounts division of the bureau of internal revenue, treasury department, has been receiving the congratulations of her friends and co-workers this week upon having rounded off fifty years in the service. Miss McCulley entered the service on November 3, 1865, being appointed from Columbia, S. C., when she was but sixteen years old. She received the appointment from President Andrew Johnson, who was a friend of her grandmother. She was the first southern woman to be appointed to the treasury department, and at the same time of her appointment she was one of but twenty-two women clerks in the department.

All of Miss McCulley's people were sympathizers with the cause of the Confederacy. Her father, an invalid did not go to the war, but her brother, Nathaniel McCulley, enlisted when he was but 17 years old and died a year later from exposure. Her grandfather, Nathaniel Hardin, was an officer in the United States navy, and she still cherishes his certificate of enlistment, dated April 27, 1816, and signed by President James Madison.

When Columbia was burned by Sherman's troops, the McCulley home went up in smoke. The next day Miss McCulley's grandmother died from the shock and grief. The misfortunes of the McCulley family touched the heart of President Johnson, and the appointment of Miss McCulley to a \$900 position in the accounts division of the treasury department followed. She has been there ever since, and now holds a responsible position which pays \$1,600 a year. She is very popular, and is rated as one of the most efficient clerks in the department.—A. M. Carpenter.

TOLD BY LOCAL EXCHANGES

News Happenings in Neighboring Communities.

CONDENSED FOR QUICK READING

Dealing Mainly With Local Affairs of Cherokee, Cleveland, Gaston, Lancaster and Chester.

RENTING COTTON LANDS

Official Investigation as to Profit of Various Systems. In renting land in the cotton states the system which offers the greatest opportunities for profit will also involve the greatest risk of loss. This is true for both landlord and tenant, but the system which is the safest for the tenant is the most risky for the landlord, and vice versa.

In this bulletin a comparison is made between share croppers, who supply nearly all the labor and receive one-half of the crop; share renters, who supply their own implements and livestock and receive two-thirds or three-fourths of the crop, and cash renters, who supply the same items as share renters but pay a fixed rent in cash or in cotton.

Briefly summarized, the most salient conclusions of the investigations are: The share-cropping system is the safest for the tenant. The share cropper is practically assured of average wages for his work, but he rarely makes a large income. The share renter falls more frequently to make even a bare living, but has a better chance to make a good income than has the share cropper.

The cash renter runs still greater risk of failure, but has the greatest opportunity of making a labor income of not less than \$1,000. The average labor income for share croppers during the year the investigation was made was \$333, for share renters \$398, and for cash renters \$478. From the point of view of the landlord the situation is reversed. He is assured of a return of between 6 and 7 per cent on his investment where the land is operated by cash renters, no matter what the yield or the tenancy of the land.

Where the land is worked by share croppers or share renters the landlord's rate of interest often falls below 6 per cent, but when the yield is good and the tenant makes a good return, the rate of interest rises to more than three times that amount.

It appears on the whole that the landlord can make better money, on the average, when he rents his land on some system of shares. The average rate of interest received by the landlord from share croppers was 15.6 per cent, from share renters 11.8 per cent, and from cash renters 6.6 per cent.

The holdings of share croppers are considerably smaller, on the average, than those of share renters or cash renters, and there are few share croppers having as much as 25 acres in cotton, while about one-third of the share renters and of the cash renters have at least that acreage. The labor income of tenants increases directly with the increase in cotton acreage, but the rate of interest on the landlord's investment appears to be but little affected by the size of the holdings.

The principal factor in determining the amount of the tenant's labor income and the rate of the landlord's profits in this region is the yield of cotton per acre. The effect of the yield of cotton upon labor income, however, is much more marked on cash renters than on those of share croppers, while with the landlord the reverse is true. The effect is more apparent under the share cropping than under the share renting or the cash renting system. The tenant's incentive for securing a good crop is consequently greater with cash rent, but, on the other hand, the landlord is more directly interested in the yield per acre on the land of his share cropper.

Of the share croppers whose business was studied, only one reported a deficit, and very few had a labor income of less than \$100. Two-thirds of them made between \$200 and \$400, but very few made over \$500. Among share renters 2.9 per cent reported deficits and 5.1 per cent incomes of less than \$100. Two-thirds made between \$100 and \$499, and one-fourth \$500 and over. In the case of cash renters, 4.4 per cent lost money and 5.4 per cent made less than \$100. Fifty-three per cent had labor incomes between \$100 and \$499, and 37 per cent made \$500 or more. Of the latter, 25, or 8.4 per cent, made \$1,000 or more.

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Will Let Child Die.—A ballot to determine whether to attempt to save the life of a deformed subnormal infant or whether by inertia to let the child die resulted in a death sentence for the little one today, says a Chicago dispatch of Tuesday.

The infant's mother, told that an operation might save the child's life, although she knew her intelligence could promise any mental development for the babe, wept and agreed to abide by the judgment of the physicians. Of a score of hospital nurses consulted one alone voted for the life of the child. Dr. H. J. Halseidlen took the responsibility and did not perform the operation. The child still was alive Tuesday night, but authorities at the hospital said it probably would not live through another 24 hours.

"It is a question of ethics," said Dr. Halseidlen. "While we all know physicians do allow monstrosities to live, the line must be drawn somewhere. I have drawn the line in this case."

"The child could have been saved as one more idiotic defective. Defectives are prolific. It would produce its kind and these initial deformities would have become magnified and multiplied."

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EDITORIAL VIEWPOINT

What Various South Carolina Newspapers Think of Various Things.

It looks as if Greece will not put her bet down until the winning horse has crossed under the wire.—Anderson Daily Mail.

The people that we come in contact with during our every day lives influence our thoughts to a greater extent than most people are willing to admit.—Fort Mill Times.

Baby Kissing Time Coming. Next summer will be hand-shaking time. And baby-kissing time. Every politician, from president to coroner, will appear before the dear people and lay claim to being the best man for the various jobs.—Marion Star.

Starving. Christmas not being more than fourteen rods