

Tourists in Washington Pay Homage to National Heroes

Washington, Sept. 11.—Homage to the national heroes of Washington and Lincoln is being shown by more than 1,000,000 people a year. Washington's home, Mount Vernon the mecca of virtually all Americans and foreigners who come to Washington, is being rivalled as a shrine by the beautiful Lincoln Memorial, while the Washington Monument is the most popular of the three shrines.

Visitors numbering 84,112 went during July to the top of the Washington Monument, conveniently located a few hundred feet from the White House. More than one-half of these climbed the spiral steps in order to see the memorial tablets on the various landings inside the shaft. The remainder rode to the top in the electric elevator which has a capacity of 35 persons. More than 7,454,000 people have visited the top of the monument since it was opened for observation purposes October 9, 1888. No entrance fee is charged.

The Lincoln Memorial, recently completed and opened to the public, was visited by 31,883 persons during July. Located in Potomac Park directly west of the Washington Monument it is rather inaccessible for pedestrians; visitors usually go there by automobile. On a recent Sunday 2,000 persons were recorded as entering the great building. It is rapidly becoming a shrine for tourists. No entrance fee is charged.

General George Washington's old home at Mount Vernon on the Potomac River in Virginia, 16 miles from Washington, long has been the mecca of pilgrims from every part of the world, who go by steamboat, electric train and automobile. Kept as nearly in its original state as possible by the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association it is a delight to all Americans. During July approximately 29,000 persons visited Mount Vernon and during the fiscal year admissions numbered 236,000. A 25 cent entrance fee helps to keep the estate in first class condition.

Sonia of the "Village" Wins Fight for Life

New York, Sept. 12.—Greenwich Village, that Bohemian center regarded as a perpetual fountain of mirth, for a time was threatened with its little tragedy, but now the tale has taken a new turn and the happy ending is in sight.

A few weeks ago Sonia the Cigarette Girl was stricken desperately ill. Heart disease, a strange form, the doctors said.

For weeks she lay in a hospital ward, pale and wan. And very lonely was Sonia, for she found that her village friends, the poets and painters who laughed with her and blew smoke rings with her in cellar and garret, had deserted her.

On the walls were none of the gay tapestries, the paintings and the sketches in which she delighted. The sounds which came to her were ominous sounds, lacking the music and laughter which to her had constituted life.

Sonia is only in her twenties. Youth rebels at grim hospital walls and white-clad doctors and nurses, with their stethoscopes and mysterious charts.

But now doctors say that Sonia has won her fight—that soon she will be discharged.

Everyone knows Sonia in the Village. In her smock and sandals, she could be seen any day walking bareheaded through the alleys of the Latin Quarter, shaking her bobbed head violently when engaged in arguments over Belles Lettres or the theories of Freud.

Sonia—she has a last name but in the Village she is known only as Sonia—is a Bohemian. Thousands of out-of-towners who have visited the Village have seen her slipping from table to table in the fantastic tea-rooms which the Village boasts, cajoling the merrymakers into buying a package of her cigarettes.

Sonia is versatile. Now she would make a little money at one thing, at other times at another. Sometimes she would make nothing at all.

Once she went to Boston and there staged a Bohemian dance largely attended by Harvard undergraduates. Arrangements went a bit awry, the dance was not wholly a success, and the police reserves had to be called.

A few months ago she opened a little shop of her own in the Village. To her stock of cigarettes she added erudite tomes and fanciful batiks. Then she was stricken.

Her acquaintances tried to find her family. They were all dead, she said. She smiled mysteriously whenever she was asked whence she had hailed. She just appeared one day in the Village. Tradition has it that her homeland was Russia.

"It isn't so much that I'm down and out," she said bravely. "It's that the Village folk don't come to see me."

"Yes, I know, the Village is away—in Philadelphia and Oxford. But they might send me word or have dropped in to see me before they went."

Lockhart Junction, Sept. 7, 1922

Lockhart Junction, Sept. 7, 1922. It has been reported since I have written that you have been in the country picking up a number of people who are being driven out of the country by the farmers. If the weather still stays dry it seems all the cotton will soon be open.

This writer witnessed two funerals at Gilead cemetery August 30th. Both were on the day of election, both of Jonesville, one being the widow of the late James M. Tweed, former cotton planter of Jonesville. She leaves to mourn her death three children and one son. We pray that God may guide them through life.

The other was Mr. L. O. Gault. Uncle Tom had lived in our community and was a good neighbor. He died on his birthday, aged 61. He joined the church at 16 and lived a consistent life to the end. He has been in ill health for some time and was ready when the end came. He leaves a widow, three sons and three daughters. Wife and children, you should not grieve, but on your heavenly Father believe. May your loss be heaven's gain.

Mr. W. Gary White of our community was married on Wednesday of last week to a Miss Clowney of Columbia. We extend to them congratulations and wishes for all the happiness life can give.

One of the best barbecues and picnic dinners of the season was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Gault Tuesday, Sept. 5, this being the anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Gault's wedding. They were married the 3rd of September 54 years ago. Mr. Gault is 74 years old and Mrs. Gault is 71, both in very good health. Mr. Gault gets about like a man of not more than 50 years old. They have nine living children: J. H. Gault, Mrs. J. D. Charles, Vernon Gault, Mrs. W. R. Kelly, Boyd F. Gault, of Union; Mrs. W. I. Going, Mrs. S. L. Going, of Union, Route 4; Haskel Gault, of Boiling Springs; J. Lee Gault, of Spartanburg; and 52 grandchildren and 15 great grandchildren. Most of them were present. Very few families celebrate such a day as this family does. Something unusual at such a feast was a collection taken by J. Lee Gault for the Crech Orphanage, raising \$26.00 to provide for those who are not able to provide for themselves. This amount was presented to Rev. Crech by Rev. G. Lightly, both of whom were present. Several invited friends were also present.

We wish Mr. and Mrs. Gault many years of happiness. Two that were present one year ago had departed this life not to answer the roll call here any more. Someone else may go before another year. Such gatherings as this make me think of the great reunion that will be up yonder. May we all live so as to fill our places as our heavenly Father would have us do. A. L. G.

Osaka Most Expensive City

Osaka, Japan, Aug. 17.—Osaka, the industrial capital of Japan has the reputation of being the most expensive city of the empire in which to live. The prices of commodities in Osaka in June averaged 8.7 percent over the same month last year, Tokyo the next expensive city, averaged 6.8 percent. The general advance in prices in ten years has been 150.39 percent in Osaka and 139.84 percent in Tokyo, according to official figures.

Believing that the high prices are due to profiteering the government recently ordered the department stores to make a reduction of 15 percent in necessities. The stores replied with bargain sales at which they got rid of their surplus stock. This did not satisfy the government so an order has gone out to all retailers to reduce the prices of "soba" a sort of macaroni and "tofu" bean paste, staple foods of the people. If present weather conditions continue a good crop is expected to bring down the price of rice.

Each citizen of the United States should receive an average of 112 letters each year, according to the post office officials.

GIRL HAD PAINFUL TIMES

Mothers—Read This Letter and Statement Which Follows

Portland, Indiana.—"I was troubled with irregularity and constipation and would often have to lie down because of pain. One Sunday my aunt was visiting and she said her girl took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and got well, so mother said she guessed she would let me try it. It is doing me good and I praise it highly. You are welcome to use this letter as a testimonial."

MOTHERS—You should carefully guard your daughter's health. Advise her of the danger which comes from spending hours with cold or wet feet, from getting heavy wraps, or overworking. Do not let her overstudy.

If she complains of headache, pains in back or lower limbs, or if you notice a nervousness of thought, nervousness or irritability on the part of your daughter, advise her to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is an excellent medicine for your daughter to take, as it is especially adapted to relieve such conditions. It is a natural and safe remedy, and can be used in all cases.

Hope to Reach Republican Stronghold

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 11.—Democrats are making a strong effort to get into the fall campaign with hope more firmly founded, they say, than at any time in the past six years. They are putting particular stress on the congressional campaign in all the eight Kansas districts in the anticipation that the Kansas representatives in the lower house of congress next year no longer will be a solid Republican delegation. There is no election of a United States senator in Kansas this year. Both senators—Charles Curtis and Arthur Capper, however, also are Republicans. The last Democratic senator in Kansas was George H. Rogers, 1913-15.

In seven of the eight Kansas congressional districts, the Republican nominees are the incumbents, the one exception being in the Third where the veteran congressman, Phil P. Campbell of Pittsburg was defeated in the primary election, after serving nearly 20 years in congress. The defeat of Campbell by W. H. Sproul was the outstanding sensation of the Kansas primary election and came as a special blow to Campbell and his friends in view of the eminent position he occupies in the national house as chairman of the powerful rules committee and the further fact that Campbell has been prominently mentioned as Republican choice for the speakership at the next session. This also adds to the irony of the defeat; Sproul, a Sedan lawyer, was the opponent. Campbell defeated 20 years ago this summer in a bitter contest for his first nomination, in the Republican district convention—four years before the present direct primary law went into effect.

In view of the bitterness engendered in the primary fight, Democrats of the Third are counting a lot of Republicans among their prospective supporters in the congressional race, they assert. Authentic reports that the Ku Klux Klan in southeastern Kansas counties was very largely responsible for Congressman Campbell's defeat, are passed upon gently by Attorney Sproul. "It was the votes of the farmers and laboring men that put me across," is his version.

Intense interest also centers in the eighth district. Two years ago W. A. Ayers, then the only Democratic congressman from Kansas, was defeated by Richard E. Bird, by a narrow margin. They again are opponents, each having been nominated without opposition.

The Second district also promises a spectacular combat. William H. Thompson, of Kansas City, Kan., former United States senator from Kansas, has stepped again into the political harness as Democratic nominee against Congressman Edward C. Little. For the nomination Thompson defeated Barton Needham, of Leno, state master of the Kansas Grange, a strong farmer organization.

Raiding in the Mahsud Country an Active Vocation

Peshawar, India, Sept. 11.—The efforts of police and military forces have not yet effected and perceptible decrease in the number of armed raids in the northwestern frontier districts, which occurred with unusual frequency during the past few months.

A late report tells of a bullet battle between a party of police and a raiding gang in the Bannu district. The police, only eight in number, formed a detachment of a larger party which was searching in the Maidangi range of hills for outlaws known to be hiding there. This detached party was ambushed in a defile by the raiding gang and had two of its number killed and its leader severely wounded almost at the first volley.

The remaining constables opened fire on their attackers at once, although without cover of any sort. Later they withdrew, one by one to some water holes about 100 yards away which afforded partial cover. From this position they kept their opponents at bay for three hours. Finally, when ammunition was nearly exhausted, the raiders, fearing the arrival of other parties of police and villagers, drew off. This enabled the police to recover the bodies, arms and equipment of their dead comrades, and to carry their wounded leader to the hospital at Issa Khel, where he died the next day.

The tale of sniping incidents, ambushes and attacks on convoys, which the present occupation of the Mahsud country has not terminated, is a long one. Regular troops, with specialized training, have not yet been able to overawe the raiders or to prevent them from carrying out their long established vocation. The raiders' chances of success are greatly enhanced when they descend to the plains after passing unmolested through the area of military occupation. In the plains they have to fear only the opposition of partly armed villagers, and pursuit later by such forces of villagers and police as can be hurriedly mobilized. Every advantage lies on the side of the pursuer.

Additional forces of police and constabulary are now being drafted into the Dera Ismail Khan district, and all possible steps are being taken to confine raiding gangs to their own country by adding to the risks they must take in coming across the border.

Wild rice, used as a food for wild ducks and other water fowl, is now being harvested from rice fields in the area.

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Latvia at Work To Create Capital

Riga, Latvia, Sept. 8.—It is three years since the Paris Peace Conference brought its youngest child, the Latvian Republic into the world. Like most of its other progeny, Latvia is doing well, but is finding life a difficult and rigorous one. It knows it has a long and tortuous road to travel to gain its full stature of statehood and join the grown-up members of the family of nations. The people have been immensely heartened by the United States' recent recognition of the Republic.

Latvia, which is about the size of West Virginia and has a smaller population than the city of Philadelphia, is handicapped by its terrible losses of life and property during the war and by lack of capital. On the other hand, like all new states, it is unfettered by precedent and by the claims of vested interests, and its human raw material is excellent. Long before the war the Latvians, who through centuries of history were successively under Swedes, Germans and Russians, had proved their efficiency as workers. Their chemical, textile and metallurgical industries and their Baltic trade were highly remunerative. They paid all their own governmental expenses, and contributed a large annual surplus to the Russian treasury.

The manner in which the Latvian volunteer army composed of farmers and peasants and led by students of the Riga Polytechnic Schools, drove out the Germans, then the Bolsheviks, and finally the Junker forces of Von der Goltz and Bermondoff, shows that the Latvians are also efficient as fighters. In this little state there is virtually no illiteracy, and all the people speak three languages—Latvian, Russian and German.

The Latvian government is hard at work building Utopia on the bleak shores of the Baltic. One of its first measures was to found a university in its capital city of Riga; one of its latest has been to reform its currency and to stop the issue of paper money. The value of the Latvian ruble, as measured in dollars, is slowly creeping up. Exports and imports are now very nearly balanced. By dint of heavy taxation and wise finance it has been found possible to combine increased expenditure on education, housing and public health with general retrenchment.

Ian Chakste, president of the Constituent Assembly of Latvia, has explained his country's outlook to the correspondent:

"The West European nations," said he, "know little about Latvia. They do not believe in the stability of our government, and they hesitate to lend us money. They even call us Bolsheviks. I assure you that 90 percent of Latvians hate Bolshevism. Russian propagandists are, of course, active here, but they make no headway. We have shot a good many of them for spreading their pernicious doctrines."

"Our agrarian policy—the sequestration of large estates and the creation of small holdings—was harshly criticized, and has no doubt done much to give us a bad character. The western nations did not understand the situation. Our people were supremely dissatisfied, and rightly so. They had been ground down; they had nothing. It was a critical moment. The Bolsheviks were ready to promise anything. We considered it essential to create without delay a contented community, hard-working, thrifty and deaf to political agitators. We, therefore, gave the people the land, and they at once settled down to work upon it.

"Trade is improving, but not rapidly. Hundreds of our factories are still closed, for we haven't the money to reequip them. Agriculture is reviving. The League of Baltic States is making steady progress. The four small nations bordering on Russia—Latvia, Estonia, Finland and Lithuania—all realize that a military defensive union would be their best security against the Bolsheviks. Perhaps later on Denmark and Sweden may join us for commercial purposes. We are establishing 'free' ports, cutting away transit duties, revising and reducing our tariffs. We have Russian as a common language, but we need also a common currency and a network of light railways to connect us with Estonia and Lithuania. We are gradually restoring the devastation of the Germans, but for all these undertakings we require capital. As yet we cannot borrow this, so we are working to create it. That is why we have no unemployment and no labor question in Latvia."

Queen Marie Hopes Soviet Will Pay for Lost Jewels

Bucharest, Sept. 11.—Queen Marie has been greatly distressed by news from Moscow that her magnificent crown jewels, which were taken secretly to Moscow for safekeeping when the Germans invaded Bucharest in 1916, have been confiscated by the Bolsheviks and subsequently peddled abroad Europe. The Bolsheviks are said first to have removed all the precious stones from the jewels, retaining the platinum and gold settings.

Some of the Queen's gems, together with those of the late Czar's crown, are reported to have been taken to London and disposed of by Kameneff in 1920. The Queen has despaired of ever recovering these treasures, which were among the most numerous and sumptuous in Europe, but she is hopeful the Soviet government may see fit to compensate her for the loss in cash.

Conflicting versions are in circulation as to the fate of the Rumanian state funds which were also taken to Moscow during the war. Some consider them non-existent; others say the treasure is intact in the vaults of the Kremlin, where it was deposited by the Czarist administration. A report says that there is now in Moscow a deposit of 10,070,000 gold rubles belonging to the Rumanian treasury, but this is only a small fraction of the original amount.

When the armistice freed Rumania from its isolation, the Queen entrusted the task of recovering the government funds and her crown jewels to an American gold dredger and soldier from Nome, Alaska. This man was said to exercise great influence with the Soviets, but after many overtures and much negotiation with Moscow he gave up the task of recovering the treasure as futile.

American Chemical Society Meets

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 6.—Sea-weed kelp, automobile engines, and just plain milk were widely different subjects discussed at the opening day of the American Chemical Society convention now being held here.

On the platform before the delegates, where usually symphony orchestras perform, a motor engine afflicted with "knocking" played the chief overture of the day, while chemists listened, as intently as opera lovers do to "Carmen," to the effect of the introduction of a chemical compound, invented by Thomas Midgley, Jr., and T. A. Boyd, of Dayton, on the "knocking" discords.

"Chemicals whose action is similar to those known as 'catalysts,' even if present only in the most minute quantities," said Mr. Boyd, "can eliminate to a great degree the knocking which is most injurious to engines." The gasoline symphony played on cylinders was to prove his contention.

Sea-weed kelp, which contains iodine and other elements common in sea-water and believed to be beneficial in preventing goitre, was explained to be a necessary part of the diet of those who live so far inland as to be deprived of sea food in quantities. J. W. Turrentine, whose activities resulted in the establishment of the

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Neat the Yukon border, in a valley in far northern British Columbia, a mining engineer has discovered the remains of mastodons that once roamed Northern Canada. This valley is north and west of the headwaters of the Findlay river and is not marked on the maps. Footprints of a three-toed animal are imprinted in the sandstone. The bones are not fossilized but are in an excellent state of preservation. Only dog teams are used in that section and it requires a year to make the journey. Nineteen species of shoe birds breed north of the Arctic Circle, every one of which visits South America in winter.

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