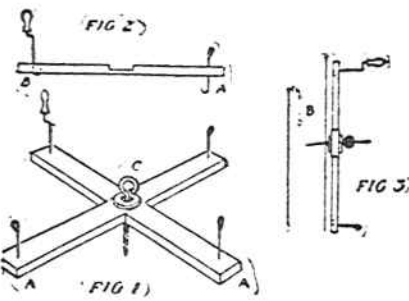


# EUROPE'S GREAT WINTER PLAYGROUND.



A CHARACTERISTIC GLIMPSE OF OUTDOOR LIFE AT ENGELBERG.

**How to Make a Line Dryer.**  
The line dryer here described will be found a useful addition to any angler's tackle-box, and any one constructing same will be amply repaid for the time so spent, as its use will



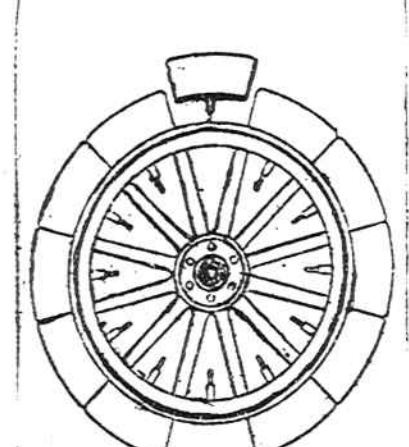
add greatly to the life of expensive lines. Cut from a board of half-inch stuff two strips (A, Fig. 1) one inch wide, and of such length as to fit tackle-box, joining them together firmly at right angles as shown in Fig. 1, also boring a small hole through the center of same. Then fasten to each of the four corners lengths of heavy brass or copper wire (Fig. 1), three of them being the same length with small loops turned on one end (to keep line from slipping over the ends), the fourth being made a little longer so as to form a handle for turning (B, Fig. 1). The method of attaching wires is shown by A, Fig. 2, the ends of the wires being filed to a sharp point and a hook formed which is then driven in, as shown in B, Fig. 2. To use the dryer simply assemble as shown in Fig. 1, passing a large screw eye through the hole made in the center (C, Fig. 1), also placing a leather washer on either side (Fig. 3) to make it turn more freely, then fasten by means of screw eye to some stationary object (B, Fig. 3). When not in use it may be taken apart and placed in large compartment of tackle-box.—William A. Anderson, in Recreation.

## HER LITTLE MISTAKE.



The Lady—"I knew it! That fool of a Giles has let the old bull escape again."—Sketch.

**Auto Tire Made in Sections.**  
An automobile tire that bids fair to be popular, especially among motorists who have many punctures, is the sectional tire designed by a Wisconsin man. This tire is made in a



Cheap and Easy to Repair.

number of sections, say twelve, and each piece is absolutely independent of the others. Each section has its own valve and is inflated separately, and when all are blown up they hold together as firmly as if they were one solid piece of rubber. The advantage of this invention is readily apparent. When one of these sections is punctured or otherwise damaged it can be taken out and repaired. If it is so badly damaged as to be useless it can be thrown away and another section, of which several extra ones are carried, put in its place. This sectional tire is not only easy to fix, but is cheaper than the old style, inasmuch as irreparable damage to one spot does not make the whole worthless, but that weakness can be repaired in a few minutes and with little cost.—Philadelphia Record.

The success of the electrically illuminated baseball grounds at Cincinnati, Ohio, has been so pronounced that it is now proposed to have football games as well on the illuminated field.

# GOOD ROADS

Dust Laying on English Roads.

The dust laying on English roads promises soon to be a problem of the past. It is being solved by developments of road tarring. Two years ago there were thirty miles of tarred roads in England; last year there were 200 miles; there are now 1500 miles, and in two years you may expect 20,000 miles. On these roads the dust problem is absolutely killed. Until recently what tarred roads England had were nearly all short lengths. Now long stretches have been completed, such as from Coventry to London and from London to Herne Bay. In many counties, notably Hertfordshire, Middlesex and Kent, the advance has been rapid. To-day England leads the world in road improvement. France comes next. Five years ago the "routes nationales" in France were, as a whole, superior to English roads as a whole, although not equal to England's best. To-day England is enormously ahead even of France, and the work done in other countries is comparatively small.

Tar fresh from the gas works is totally unsuitable for using on the roads. It contains a proportion of soluble matter which washes out and which, if it runs into streams, may kill fish and do other damage. The ordinary tar splashes and injures dresses, etc. These facts have caused considerable natural prejudice against tar preparations among many landowners and country residents. Methods had to be found of removing the soluble matter without going to the other extreme and making the coating brittle. There are now various ways of doing this.

The Roads Improvement Association's experiments showed that roads can be made dustless by applying one gallon of tar to every four superficial yards, costing about \$200 a mile for an average road. It was found that satisfactory results could only be had by giving much heavier dressings than were formerly considered necessary.

This tar dressing so adds to the wear-resisting qualities of the highway that so far as can be now seen it will more than repay its cost by the saving it effects in road maintenance. But it is not possible to speak finally on this point until the tarred roads have been laid down for a longer period.—Chicago Tribune.

### Get Expert Advice.

One or two bits of counsel in regard to good roads building cannot be too often emphasized. In the first place, never proceed without expert advice. In some sections of the South the movement for better highways has been set back a full generation because of ignorance and consequent wastefulness in the use of road funds. Get your State Highway Commissioner, your State Geologist, or some official of your State Department of Agriculture, to advise you as to what sort of road improvement policy you should advocate. Many counties are too poor to build macadam roads as yet, especially where stone for macadamizing must be brought a great distance. In such places the merits and applicability of the sand-clay system should be considered. It is much less expensive than macadam, and in hundreds of counties in the South is the best system that can be adopted. And on all clay roads, the split-log drag should be regularly used.—Progressive Farmer.

### A Good Roads Dividend.

The county of Sullivan, Tennessee, is building turnpikes. A dispatch from Bristol tells of the sale of a farm in Sullivan County for upward of \$13,000. Before the building of turnpikes the farm would have sold at not more than half that amount. The place was put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. There is nothing to account for the increase in value, aside from the fact that Sullivan County now has good roads where formerly it had bad roads.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### Baltimore's Horse Heaven.

Baltimore is about to open its rest farm or fresh-air home for horses under the management of the Animal Refuge Association. It is a charitable enterprise, as only the horses of poor cabmen and hucksters, who are unable to care for their animals when they become ill, will be received at the farm. These men are forced to sell them when they are unfit for work. When the horse of a poor owner becomes ill now he has only to notify the Animal Refuge Association, and for \$2 a month his horse will be taken to the farm, where it can revel in clover and forget the hot and dusty streets and the rough cobblestones until it is well.—New York Tribune.

### Bound to Get It.

They were coming home from Coney. The conductor came by, handed ten cents change to the man out of the quarter and gave three transfers to him.

"What's the third for?" asked the woman. The man looked amazed. He looked also at the ten cents out of the quarter. He ran to the conductor and grabbed him by the coat-tail. There was a hurried explanation and he came back again.

"He charged me for that child who sat back of us," he cried in amazement. "What do you think of that? Just picked me out as owning the child and made me pay his fare. I just caught him in time."—New York Press.

### Her Transformation.

Irene was a little street waif. A kind hearted woman called her into her home one day, gave her a bath, brushed her hair and arranged it becomingly, tying it with a clean pretty ribbon; then stepped back to view the result. A friend who was present remarked that there was such a change one would scarcely know that it was the same child. Then the little girl spoke up timidly. "But my name's Irene yet, ain't it?"—Deflector.

# HIS TURN.



—Cartoon by Berryman, in the Washington Star.

## BUILDS IDEAL TOWN IN HER IMAGINATION.

If It Existed 'Twould Be a "Slightly Elevated Spot Somewhere in New Jersey" —Only One Church Needed, and Little For Lawyers and Doctors to Do—Mrs. Pattison Tells Women's Civic Club About It.

Arlington, N. J.—Mrs. Mary Pattison, president of the New Jersey Women's Federated Clubs, has built the ideal village—in her imagination. But she is sure that if such a place existed in fact it would be "a slightly elevated spot somewhere, of course, in New Jersey."

This is how Mrs. Pattison pictured the ideal village in a talk before the members of the Civic Club of Arlington:

"Let us take an imaginary journey," she said, "to a slightly elevated spot somewhere—of course in New Jersey—and build an ideal village or town. Let there be a clean, wide sweep of greensward shaded with trees and cut with winding roads, a few hills and a cool, picturesque valley to one side, through which a clear, happy rivulet curls its way untainted with sewage and disease-carrying insects and unspilled by the dumps of refuse usually deposited along such banks. Let us see there instead grass, flowers and birds.

"On one of these hills near by we find a roomy schoolhouse, than which nothing better is known, where the children are being educated in the real things of life, in common sense, and in industrial and organic matters, with no danger of forced mentality. Here we find usefulness with beauty of method; as a result, horse or coach play, and disrespect are unknown; individual and careful thinking are encouraged, and appreciation is developed, with charm of manner and the cultivation of the healthiest bodies.

"In the center of the town, near a few choice shops and offices, we find an airy and well built market, where only the best and purest foods can be bought, not necessarily luxuries, but the substantial varieties that make blood and muscle strong and of good quality—a place where it is not sufficient to simply label the contents of packages, but where it is necessary to tell which beefsteak has had its juice

extracted, what fish and fowl have been embalmed, what animals died in disease, and what fruit has had its natural fermentation stopped by the use of preservatives. It is, in fact, a place to buy food where one is not in danger of one's life, or worse, one's health, at every turn.

"Let us perhaps build two churches in our beautiful village, although that may be one too many, but let there be one opening the gate of heaven through the intellectual door or under the portal of the understanding where reason reigns and science prevails; then a little further on let us find another, bringing God on earth through the aid of the emotions, with the heart as the knower and the senses trained to love. Let them both be beautiful, but let us go first to one and then the other till in the future they unite.

"Our community is made up of free, cheerful, normal, happy homes, individual in expression, cooperate in management and lovely in design, where the atmosphere is the guiding element, where nothing is held that gives more trouble than worth, where harmony, health and happiness leave not a crevice for hell to peek through.

"And now a little walk to the right, and opposite the park we are led to the village clubhouse, a fine pleasure office equipped for all ages. It is a place where play and gymnastics are supervised, a place for games of all sorts, with rooms for music, art, dancing, etc., and for that foolish frivolity without which society would lose its charms.

"May we keep our hand to the wheel, and help to usher in the new village home, if not in detail, at least in essence—a home where one might free the spirit by just living, where doctors and lawyers are at the minimum in number and teachers at the maximum, a place where only health is known, and where the whole air rings with life."

## AMERICAN HABITS ARE BREEDING INSANITY

So Says Dr. Crafts and Names Alcohol and Special Pleasures as Chief Causes.

St. Louis.—That conditions of American life promote insanity and that heredity, alcohol and a special group of diseases are rapidly increasing the number of insane persons in proportion to the total population were statements made by Dr. Leo M. Crafts, of Minneapolis, before the Mississippi Valley Medical Association.

Dr. Crafts, giving figures for States which he said were typical, showed the extent to which insanity had increased in this country during the past generation. The insane percentage of Illinois as typical of this section, he said, in the past thirty years

has increased four times as rapidly as has the population. Other States and sections were no better off, he said.

According to Dr. Crafts, other countries were developing insanity through American habits. Since Japan adopted Western methods of doing things the proportion of insane persons in that empire has rapidly increased. The negro was also pointed to as furnishing another example of a race incapable of adoption of American methods and environment without an increase in the number of those who go crazy and have to be confined in asylums.

## AUTO DUST FIEND HAS REVENGE

He Rushes Through Darien, Conn., With a Trec Dragging Behind and Yet Breaks No Law.

South Norwalk, Conn.—The police and public of Darien are up in arms over the actions of a New York automobilist who is, they say, the meanest man on earth. This man, whose number they think is 1770, fastens a large limb to the rear of his machine and, with this trailing in the road, he goes racing through the town, leaving a cloud of dust which entirely envelops him and the machine number, and which leaves the town spluttering and fuming, winking and blinking, for some minutes.

Even the Rev. H. S. Brown has joined in the protest, saying that the nuisance is the cause of perversion.

### New Church to Be Provided With Airship Landing Place on Roof.

Atlanta.—Anticipating that airships will be in common use in a few years the official of Wesley Memorial Methodist Church, now nearing completion, instructed the building committee to so arrange the roof that there will be no difficulty in adapting it to airship landings. The officials declared that in future years the communicants of the church would sail to and from the services in airships, just as they now speed their automobiles.

### Archbishop Ryan Advocates Beatification of Columbus.

Philadelphia.—The beatification of Christopher Columbus was advocated by Archbishop Ryan here in a speech delivered at the Columbus Day banquet given by the Knights of Columbus. The Archbishop, referring to the beatification of Joan of Arc, said that it was his dearest wish to "live and see that other hero, Christopher Columbus, also canonized and take his place among the saints as the patron of the Knights of Columbus."

# "His Brother's Keeper." PALMETTO STATE NEWS

By HOLMAN DAY.

On Little Spruce Island on the Maine coast I found three old men, brothers—William, Daniel and Nehemiah Shanks. They have lived there all their lives in a tumble-down little shelter. They are melancholy old men. They are contented, but the sea has brought to them a strange, brooding, wistful solemnity. William and Daniel never married. Nehemiah has had a poor little romance that broke his heart. He went home with his confession of wrongdoing.

"Then you must look out for the boys after I'm dead," said his father, forgiving him. Nehemiah has spent his life "looking out for the boys," who are now infirm old men. "It is my duty in return for my father's pardon of my wrong-doings," he told me, "and I have tried to do my best. I am the youngest, and I am best able to work."

For more than twenty years William has never come out of the hut into the sunshine. He told me that he feared the sun might heat his brains and interfere with his life-work, which is the composition of poetry.

While William idles, Nehemiah tills the little garden, catches fish, digs clams and cooks. He is cheerfully the burden-bearer, and with some pride says that he is the head of the family; for when his father imposed the trust on him he did so with a ceremony truly patriarchal; he gave into Nehemiah's hands the staff on which he had leaned for many years, saying that it should be the badge of Nehemiah's authority. Nehemiah described the scene to me, tears trickling down his wrinkled cheeks. Memory was only a partial spur to this grief.

Daniel, after more than sixty years of obedience, had become a most amazing rebel. He had declared that another food had been prophesied to him in a vision, and that he had been ordered to build an ark on Little Spruce. Little Spruce is owned by a lady in Boston, as part of an extensive holding of islands. The Shanks brothers have been permitted to remain as squatters on condition that they do not disturb the standing timber. Nehemiah gave this promise to the manager of the estate.

Daniel, though threescore and ten; took the family axe, hand-saw, and hammer and proceeded to his labors on his ark. Nehemiah stood in front of the lordly spruce that Daniel was about to attack with the axe, and in the name of the Shanks family forbade him to chop. Daniel had the zeal of monomania and insisted. Then Nehemiah brandished the family staff and threatened to chastise the disobedient son of their father. Daniel, in a frenzy, made at his brother with the axe, routed him, captured the staff, chopped it up, and then began on the tree. He laid waste quite a section of woodland before Nehemiah got word to the agent. Then in high dudgeon Daniel built a shack of his own. He lives in it and refuses to speak to his brothers.

"I still hope to be able to meet father at the door of heaven and tell him that I kept the Shanks family together and kept it decent, as he would have liked to have me keep it," said Nehemiah, sadly. "Daniel was always hard to manage; father found him so. But I think he will come back to his home, for I am the only one in the family who can cook things as mother used to cook them."—Harper's Magazine.

### Pope Pius and the Guards.

It would seem to be the ambition of Pope Pius X. to pass down to posterity as the Reformer. He has already instituted several notable reforms, in the total reorganization of the financial departments of the Vatican, in the ecclesiastical congregations, in taxes, and in the ceremonial music. At present the Pope is contemplating a number of important changes within the walls of the Vatican with a view to reducing needless expenditures. He has expressed the opinion that there are far too many idle people about the premises—officials who are costly, but whose offices are pure sinecures. The guards, for instance, are practically valueless. The Guards of Nobles, the Swiss Guards, the Palatine Guards, the Gendarmes—all alike necessitate a vast expenditure for which little is obtained in return. If his holiness acted in accordance with his real wishes, he would abolish all these, but consideration of historic interest will probably induce him to confine himself to a mere reduction in numbers.—Rome Correspondence of the London Globe.

### Facts About Gravesend.

Gravesend, now smarting under her treatment by the admiralty in relation to the disposition of the warships in the coming Thames review, has been always more or less a spoiled child of fortune. As the great outpost of London her privileges in the matter of customs and pilotage have been considerable. When the town was burnt and plundered by the French and Spaniards in the reign of Richard II. the king compensated the citizens by giving them the exclusive right to carry passengers to London by water at 2d. a head (or 4s. per boat). Twopence, of course, was no mean sum in those days. Gravesend has also the distinction, among English towns, of having been the first to organize a river steamboat service to London. This she did as long ago as 1829. The gloomy name she bears loses its somberness when we remember that it is derived from the Saxon "gerafa," and indicates the limits of the jurisdiction of a port-revee. In Domesday Book she is recognizable under the name of Gravesham.—London Chronicle.

### Chauffeuse Fined.

Miss Sydney K. Lodge, a professional automobile chauffeur, was arraigned this morning in the Municipal Court before Judge Bennett on charges of having no badge and of not having a lighted lamp on the rear of her car at night time. She pleaded guilty and was fined \$15, which she paid.—Boston Evening Transcript.

Columbia, S. C.—A statement issued from the office of Commissioner Watson shows the average yield per acre of the cotton crop in South Carolina this year to be twenty-one bushels per acre. The yield shows an increase of one bushel per acre over last year. The average yield for ten years has been 16.2 bushels per acre. It is shown in the report that the average yield for South Carolina is greater than any other of the southern states.

The number of bushels produced this year is 4,431,000. The number last year was only 4,020,000. On October 1 the average price per bushel was seventy-four cents, and one cent less in September.

This is a most excellent showing when compared with the prices in the west, oats in Illinois bringing only 37 cents per bushel and 34 cents in Iowa. The following comparative statement of average yields per acre for the southern states of oats will prove very interesting:

South Carolina 21, Texas 2.3 bushels less, Mississippi 5 bushels less, Georgia 2 bushels less, Florida 4 bushels less, North Carolina, 4.5 bushels less, Kentucky about same, Alabama 4 bushels less, Tennessee 1 bushel less, Virginia 2 bushels less. The quality of the oats has been increased to great extent.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Many farmers in Spartanburg county have been caught short because they contracted with buyers and mills to furnish a certain amount of cotton at a given price, less than 15 cents. Cotton has advanced within the last few days and many farmers are now forced to buy as much as thirty bales to fill their contract, paying as much as 13.50 for the staple. At a meeting of the County Farmers' Union, held here, this feature of the cotton business was discussed, and the practice of farmers of selling their crops before gathered was declared, for it is a form of speculation. It was said it is a case of counting chickens before they are hatched.

Washington, D. C.—J. Ross Hahn of Charleston was in Washington attending a meeting of fertilizer manufacturers. Mr. Hahn said, "I am experiencing a good-sized boom. The houses are difficult to rent and business men expect a good, steady trade. There is not the least doubt, in my mind, that with the completion of the Panama Canal we will make a big jump both in population and business."

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Carolina Clinchfield and Ohio Railroad, the new trunk line through southwest Virginia and east Tennessee, will be completed to Spartanburg, S. C., by October 29, and the first train will be run into that city October 29. The C. & O. has cost between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000, and in many respects is one of the most important railroads in the United States. It is built through the roughest mountain country east of the Rockies, and at places the road has cost, for a distance of several miles, as much as \$200,000 a mile. More than \$5,000,000 has been spent in tunneling mountains, so that the road, though only 225 miles in length, has cost more than an ordinary road 1,000 miles in length.

Columbia, S. C.—According to a preliminary statement issued from the office of Commissioner Watson, the consumption of cotton by the mills of the state this year will be 45,000 bales less than last year. The report is based on reports already received during the year from eighty-three mills, and the reports of the other states as given in the handbook for 1910. The consuming of a less number of bales this year is caused by the fact that most of the mills are changing or have already changed, from coarse grade to a finer grade material. It does not mean that there has been a curtailment in production, but rather an increase of production of a product which can be placed directly from the mills on the southern markets.

Only about fifteen mills, and half of their production, turn out export goods, according to the statement. Up until a few years ago all of the mill manufactured a coarse grade of cloth. Since 1907 there has been a gradual change from the coarse to the finer goods, all of which is beneficial to the manufacturer, farmer and consumer.

### STATE CAPITAL NOTES.

An invitation has been received by Commissioner Watson to make an address on agriculture at the negro farmers' conference to be held at Denmark, November 17, 18 and 19. The conference is held under the auspices of the Voorhees Industrial school at that place.

The state flags are soon to be placed on sale in the state. Several firms will manufacture them, besides a number of others. The title department at Clemson College. It is the hope of Governor Ansel that the flags be found in the schools of the state during the present year. Few children are acquainted with the state flag.

Governor Ansel has refused a pardon to Clarence Sumbler, convicted in Union county at the January term of court on the charge of burglary, and sentenced to serve a term of five years in the state penitentiary. The petition stating that Sumbler is only a boy of 18 years, and has a widowed mother who is dependent upon him. He has served six months of the sentence.

According to a new tariff issued by the Atlantic Coast Line rates on cabbage plants in the future will be the same, to points in South Carolina as on cabbage. Some time ago several of the cabbage growers of York Island, near Charleston, complained to the railroad company, complaining that the rates on cabbage plants in this state by the Atlantic Coast Line were too high, and higher than the rate on cabbage. The commission took the matter up with the Coast Line officials, with the result that a new tariff will be put into effect. The new rate will be a great reduction over the old.

Governor Ansel offered reward for several prisoners in Abbeville county. A reward of \$75 is offered for the apprehension of Alonzo Martin, charged with the murder of John Johnson. The crime was committed in November, 1901. A reward of \$100 is offered for Eph Jackson, who is charged with the murder of Lucian Adams in January, 1908. A reward of \$75 for Wesley Leslie, who is charged with killing Joe Stewart in October, 1908. A reward of \$75 for Honthe different, charged with killing Louis West. Small / papa and

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