# SICK MAN LYNCHED

#### CHARLOTTE MOB TAKES NEGRO FROM HOSPITAL

# SHOOT HIM TO DEATH

Small Mob of About Thirty-five Men Stormed Good Samaritan Hospital and Drag Victim to the Streets.

Bullets.

The first lynching in the history of o'clock Tuesday morning, when a mob of about thirty-five men storm ed the Good Samaritan hospital at Charlotte, N. C, and took therefrom the negro, Joe McNeely, who last week shot Policeman L. L. Wilson according to a special to The Greenville Daily Piedmont. The crowd threw the negro in the stret in front of the door and riddled him with bullets, and thereupon dispersed upon the instant

The coup against law and order with a minimum of outward disturbstreets in the hours just before midnight that something unusual had been planned but nobody knew exactly what it was to be and most of those who heard the rumors believed that nothing would materialize, that too large a percentage would recede from their intentions when the critieal moment came.

The probable success-if such a word is permissible of this undertaking was due to the secrecy in the belief of the community's absolute safety from such an uprising, the authorities had permitted the negro to remain in the hospital, instead of removing him to the county jail, or from the county. There had been considerable talk, it is said, but i was not of the housetop variety and seemingly nobody took it with sufficient seriousness to take steps which are ordinarily taken, such as calling out the militia or placing squadrons of police.

The negro, who had been chained to prevent the possibility of his escape, was in an upstairs room guarded by two policemen, Officers Earleton and Everett Earnhardt. About one o'clock it was noted that groups of men were standing about on back streets, but the first real intimation of fifteen or twenty pistols, as they hurled their leaden missiles into the prostrate form of Joe McNeely.

Only a few seconds, if at all, before the arrival of the mob, it seems. did the authorities at the hospital suspect anything uptoward. When the crowd arrived, having pursued their way thru the darkened streets of the negro settlement, they found the hospital door shut and locked. One man advanced to the door. banged on it and called for Policeman Earnhardt.

"You'll not get in this house tonight," replied one of the colored women nurses sharply. For answer the man hurled his weight against the door which yielded and the crowd thronged in and up the stairs. Those on the outside say they heard them demand, "Which is the right one?" "Show us the right one." The woman shrieked in terror Never in the history of Charlotte had just such a scene been enacted.

The two policemen on guard leveled their revolvers at the crowd and ordered them to stand back, but the vengeance seekers leaped upon them and tore the pistols from their grasp. "Then," said a spectator on the outside, narrating his experience afterward, "we heard the clinking of the chains as they brought him down the stairs." The rest must have happened in a very few seconds. A score of pistol flashed in the faint gas light and from the helpless form on the ground came not even a moan.

The swiftness with which the mob dispersed, according to those who saw the occurrence, indicate their confidence that their aim had been deadly and that the object of their foray had been accomplished. But when the police station was notified. the pairol sent down and the negro's body examined it was found that life was not extinct. He was taken to police headquarters.

The greatest excitement naturally prevailed in the hospital while the unexpected visitors were achieving their gruesome mission. When the mob demanded to know which was the right one, Joe McNeely, whom they sought, pointed to another negro lying on a bed on the other side of the room. "That's the man," he cried. "He's the one you want."

"For the Lord's sake, no," shouted the other. "I'm not the one." The intruders forced one of the officers, it is said to say which one was Mc-Neely, in order that a totally innocent man might not be the victim.

In the pistol duel last Friday in which Policeman Wilson was virtually shot from ambush as he rode on his motorcycle to arrest McNeely, the negro received two bullet wounds. neither of which proved to be serious but they had necessitated hospital treatment. McNeely, evidently under the influence of cocaine, was running amuck on extreme South Tyron street firing his pistol at whomever ap-

proached. Charlotte officials are using every effort to uncloak the identity of the mob. At a special session the board of aldermen offered a reward of \$1,-000 each for the apprehecsion of men who comprised the mob. A coroner's fury rendered a verdict that the negro "came to his death by pistol shot

wounds in the hands of a mob unknown to the jury." Kiddies Build a Dynamite Fire. Clarence, aged ten: Luela, aged six, and John, aged three, children of John Clutter, were seriously injured when they built a fire of dynamite sticks and caps near their home in Chester, W. Va. Their bodies were terrribly lascerated by flying pieces

of medal, stone and dirt. It is most time for Feider in break out again. How the Frank see ran in the courts of Atlanta for over a month without Felder getting in the newspapers about it is a mystery. Like all humbugs, Felder likes the limelight.

#### AGAINST PROTECTION

SMITH MAKES STRONG SPEECH ON THE TARIFF

Inconsequent Nature of Republican Argument for Protection Exploded by Carolina Senator.

A special dispatch to the State from its Washington correspondent, says that Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina Monday made what was pronounced by many senators to be one of the strongest tariff speeches Where His Body is Riddled With that has been delivered during this session of Congress. The cotton schedule was under consideration and Senator Smith made a plea for Mecklenburg county occurred at 2:15 the American laborer against the immigrant laborer.

He took up the claim of the manufacturers of New England that they informed that he had been found American laborer, and showed by the reports of the immigration commission that 68 per cent. of the employees in New England cotton mills are foreign born, while 29 per cent. are native parents. His argument was that the manufacturers, after getting was planned and carried through high tariff duties under the guise of benefiting American labor, had imance. It was whispered about the ported cheap immigrant labor and had supplanted American labor.

He also undertook to show that there had been a great decrease in the cost of production, by reason of rendered. improved machinery, but the wages of the operatives had not increased in proportion. He denounced the plea for protection for the benefit of snare, not warranted by any facts. and went on to show that, of course. the wages paid the native cotton mill labor in the South was largely govered by the wages paid the cheap immigrant labor in the mills of New England.

Senator Smith's speech attracted argument that had not been heard before during this session.

His argument was made more forcible by reason of the fact that the report of the immigration commission, from which he quoted, was made by two Republican Senators from New England, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Senator Dillingham of Vermont He was interrupted by Senators Smoot of Utah, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Lippitt of Rhode Island, and others, but they were not able to shake the force of his arguments. He was warmly congratugiven the police was the detonation lated by Senators on both sides of the chamber on having advanced the tariff question as it applies to American labor.

Church and Public Health.

"No social agency is more earnest in its demands upon the church for co-operation than public health, and ion. Superintendent Frank and sevno agency offers a greater return for such co-operation," says Dr. Ennion tory were detained several days later. W. Williams, health commissioner of Among these was James Conley, ne-Virginia, in a bulletin just issued by gro sweeper. the United States Bureau of Education. "Public health asks the church to join hands with it in giving men better bodies, and it promises that when men's bodies shall be stronger, their spirits will be nobler. Public health asks the church to assist in it making sanitary the community to which the church ministers; and it to show that when this is done, none will benefit more than the church. Other things equal, the healthy man is the moral man, and the sanitary community is the spiritual commu-

on the part of the church is in preaching the dignity of the human person, the sanctity of the individual body. This will enable the church to justify the health officer in his demand for a sanitary communitywill, indeed, make that demand irresistibly logical. If the body is sacred, then the body deserves a sanitary surrounding and depends upon it. The permanence of our fight for better health must rest, in part at least, upon an awakened public conscience which will view disease as second only to sin, cleanliness as next to godliness.

"The church should, in a very practical way, illustrate the necessity of sanitation by being itself a model of sanitation. It should be well ventilated, well kept supplied with proper outhouses and with a safe supply of drinking water. Many of our rural churches fall far short of this. Cleaned only when filth becomes unbearable, ventilated by chance or accident, renerally without any houses and supplying water from rusty bucket and a dirty tin dinner the church oftentimes is a focus of infection. If it is to stand as the evangel of good health, it must he sanitary. If it is to preach the govpel of fresh air, it must be well venti-

## FAITHFUL.

lated."

It is something sweet when the world

To know you are faithful and love me still: To see, when the sunshine has left the skies.

The lovelight shining in your dear eves: Beautiful eyes more dear to me

Than all the wealth of the world could be! It is something, dearest, to feel you

near When life with its sorrows seems hard to bear: To feel, when I falter, the clasp di-

vine Of your tender and trusting hand in mine:

Beautiful hand, more dear to me Than the tenderest things on earth about three years for his part of the could be!

Sometimes, dearest, the world goes wrong. For God gives grief with its gift of song.

more To me than riches and golden store Beautiful love, until death shall part.

And poverty, too! But your love

It is mine, as you are-my own sweetheart!

gressmen.

# FIND FRANK GIULTY

NO RECOMMENDATION TO MERCY BY ATLANTA-JURY

## THRONG LIKES VERDICT

Populace Shows Its Approval by a Noisy Demonstration When Jury's Finding Is Announced-Solicitor Lifted on Men's Shoulders and Triumphantly Carried Off.

Leo M. Frank, convicted late Monof emotion early Monday night when 000 delivered, collapsed.

More than an hour before Frank murder in the first degree was renative born of foreign parents and ceived with a noisy demonstration by only 9.4 per cent. are native born of a crowd estimated at more than 2.- also learned, will each receive \$300,-000 persons that jammed the street. announced. By agreement of counsel the prisoner was permitted to remain in his cell at the county jail. Only lawyers, Court officials and newspaper men heard the vertict

After listening to the presentation of the evidence and argument of nothing of confirmatory nature so far counsel for more than four weeks as the officials named are concerned, the jury retired at 12:47 o'clock American labor as a delusion and a Monday afternoon when Judge Roan concluded his charge. Shortly after 4 o'clock it was announced that a approximately correct, except that verdict had been reached, but it was the total amount going to Columbia nearly 5 o'clock before the jury re turned to the Court room.

At 4:50 o'clock Foreman Winburne read the verdict It contained no recommendation to mercy. As the much attention as he used a line of news was flashed to the crowd outside there was loud cheering. Mounted policemen rode through the crowd to disperse it, but the demonstration continued unabated.

> Solicitor Hugh Dorsey, who conhe stepped into the street he was lift- ury department hereafter. ed to the shoulders of several men and carried for more than a hundred THE WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS feet through the shouting throng.

Mary Phagan's body bearing marks of violence was found in the base ment of the National Pencil Factory early Sunday morning, April 27. The girl previously had been employed at the factory and had gone there at some new and telling arguments on noon, April 26, for her wages. Near her body was found two notes, on which were accusations against a 'long black negroe."

Newt Lee, negro night watchman of the factory, who found the body immediately was arrested on suspiceral others connected with the fac-

Frank's trial began July 28. The State built a basis of circumstantial evidence and then called James Conley to the stand to give the only direct testimony against the defendant. Conley swore that he had stood guard outside the factory office while Frank was closeted with the pretty 14-yearold girl, and that later he helped pledges the experience of the world Frank carry the body to the basement. The negre also told a story of other alleged incidents at the facwith degeneracy. The defence's atattempting to prove an alibi for their "The first means of co-operation client and by producing three previous affidavits, in which the negro told widely varying stories of the

> crime. Late in the trial the defendant took the stand, making a statement of general denial. He said he paid Mary Phagan her wages on the day she disappeared, and that she left his office immediately

Judge Roan's charge to the jury. delivered immediately after he had overruled a motion of the defence for a mistrial, was terse and direct. With reference to "reasonable doubt" he said: "You are not compelled to find from the evidence his guilt beyond any doubt, but beyond a reasonable doubt, such a doubt as grows out of the evidence, or for the want of evidence; such a doubt as a reasonable and impartial man would entertain about matters of the highest importance to himself, and after all reasonable efforts to ascertain the This does not mean a fancitruth of doubt, one conjured up by the ju-

trial much stress was 131. place the haides on the question To the preacher life's a sermon, r-- ik'- c' -acter. Judge Roan harry that while evidence of the Geferr's 's good reputation reviews to the eath of Mary Phagon was to be considered possibly as creating a doubt of his guilt, such evdence would not suffice to clear him if, in the oninion of the jury, other tostimony was sufficient to show that he had committed the crime charged against him.

On Tuesday Judge Roan sentenced Frank to death, the date of the exe cution being fixed as October 10. Attorneys for the defence made motion for a new trial and the date set for the hearing in October 4. This renders it certain that Frank will not be hanged on the tenth, for if an adverse ruling is given to the motion for a new trial an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court, which will

necessitate a long delay. Judge Roan ordered the release of the pegro watchman, Newt Lee, Conley, the negro whose testimony was so damaging to Frank's case, is expected to be tried and sentenced to erime. His confession will of course help him.

We would like to hear what kind of argument the so-called Democratic Senators of Louisia, a could advance to justify their voin to tax the cotton growers of the Fouth for the benoff of the sugar growers of Louisia-

wilson is endorsed by the real hydrogen with the hoe is would surely be a foretaste of heaven like the requirement of attendance, means. "The primary has got to be gang. Shannon says that he recognized because of heaven like the requirement of attendance, means." the real business man of the country. itself, Yet, it is possible,

## MILLION AND A HALF

OF CROP MOVING MONEY SENT TO THIS STATE.

Charleston Gets \$500,000, Columbia \$400,000, While Spartanburg and Greenville Each Get \$300,000.

While the treasury department would give out no information regarding the crop moving money going to different South Carolina banks, The Columbia State's Washington correspondent was able to ascertain Monday that Charleston will get \$500,000 and the share of that city will be divided among the following banks: Peoples' National bank, day of the murder of 14-year-old \$175,000; Bank of Charleston, \$175,-Mary Phagan, showed no visible signs | 000, and the First National, \$150,

Columbia, it is learned, will get need protection for the benefit of the guilty. The factory superintendent's about \$400,000, and as far as could wife, with him when the message was be ascertained this amount will be divided between the three following banks: Carolina National, National was notified the jury's verdict of Loan and Exchange and the Palmetto National.

Greenville and Spartanburg, it was 000 and this fund by agreement will All spectators were excused from the be equally distributed among all the Court room before the verdict was national banks of those two places which want it.

When the treasury department officials were asked by the State's correspondent if these amounts were correct, it was stated that for the present it was not desired that any figures be printed and therefore could be had, but the information here given was secured from those on the inside and is believed to be may be slightly more than here given.

It is considered that \$300,000 for Greenville and Spartanburg is a good sized amount whent it is considered that Charleston gets only \$500,000 but the two first named places were placed prominently before Secretary McAdoo.

This information is believed to be as nearly correct as it is possible to among savages in tribal relations, secure it at this time, but not being the parent never neglects, and would ducted the prosecution, was the first secured from official sources it is person to leave the Court room. As given subject to changes by the treas-

> Somewhere she waits to make you win

Your soul in her firm white hands-Somewhere the good have made for vou The woman who understands.

As the tide went out she found him Lashed to a spar of despair-The wreck of his ship around him, The wreck of his dreams in the

air-Found him, and loved him, and gathered The soul of him to her heart;

The soul that had sailed an uncharted sea-The soul that had thought to win

and be free-The soul of which she was And there in the dust she cried to the man:

Win your battle—you can—you can." Helping and loving and guiding-Urging when that was best-

Holding her fears in hiding Deep in her quiet breast-This is the woman who kept him True to his standard lost, tory office, charging the defendant When tossed in the storm and stress

and strife. torney's attacked Conley's veracity by He thought himself through with the battle of life And ready to pay the cost,

Watching and guarding and whispering still: 'Win-you can-and I know you will."

This is the story of ages-This is the woman's way-Wiser than seers or sages, Lifting us day by day-Facing all things with courage Nothing can daunt or dim; Treading life's path wherever

leads-Lined with flowers or choked with weeds. But ever with him-with him. Guardian, comrade, and Golden Spur,

The men who win are helped by her.

Somewhere she waits, strong in belief. Your soul in her firm white hands;

Thank well the gods when she comes to you-The woman who understands. -J. Appleton.

## LIFE.

To the joker it's a jest; To the miser life is money,

To the loafer life is rest. To the lawyer life's a trial, To the poet life's a song: To the doctor life's a patient

That needs treatment right along. To the soldier life's a battle, To the teacher life's a school; Life's a good thing to the grafter,

It's a failure to the fool. To the man upon the engine, Life's a long and heavy grade; It's a gamble to the gambler,

To the merchant life is trade Life's a picture to the artist To the rascal life's a fraud. Life, perhaps, is but a burden To the man beneath the hod.

Life is lovely to the lover, To the player life's a play: Life may be a load of trouble To the man upon the dray.

Life is but one long vacation To the man who loves his work-Life's an everlasting effort To shun duty to the shirk.

To the earnest Christian worker Life's a story ever new: Life is what we try to make it-Brother, what is life to you? -John Upton.

"What a great and glorious commonwealth this old state of South

#### FOR NEEDED REFORMS

HARMFUL EFFECTS OF POOR SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Compulsory Education.

John J. McMahan Discusses Vital Question and Gives Reasons for

The enlightened mind revolts at the idea of ignorant parents compelling their children to remain in ignorance without availing themselves of the schooling offered free by the State within the reach of every home. Add to those that never go to school the large number that attend irregularly, and we probably have half of the children failing to make proper use of the facilities provided for their education. Let us consider the meaning of it all, as if we were explaining to the simplest mind that does not see the evil.

The child is not his own master, but is subject to his parent. Left to himself, the child will be ignorant and undeveloped. He will not have a compelling desire for knowledge, and will not apply himself to learn, until he is made to taste a sample and perceive that it is good-acquire an appetite for learning, Meantime, unless made to go to school he may prefer to idle at home.

can not doubt that the instinct of monthly installment. race-preservation secured for the well-being according to the then

Primitive Tribal Education.

standards-just as in the animal is the requisite of the times. Thus as ready to extend similar aid." not be allowed to omit, to give his tionment of deposits in the West and son the standard training for the South. "Among these," the secretary

human society.

Difficulties of Modern Discipline. In modern times, with the higher developments in the main, there is a strange decadence constantly manifesting itself. There is more parental neglect, relatively, than among savages, and in the more artificial training of the schools to fit for new conditions of man's life, there is more difficulty in keeping alive in the child a zest for learning. Thus even after his taste is somewhat aroused and he has formed the general purpose to learn, he will have his periods of sloth, of reaction, of revolution against the labor of application, against regularity, against system, against obedience-the very things that he needs to become inured to. If allowed to have his own way as his fancy changes, he will attend irregu larly, will loiter and be tardy. His latenesses and absences will suffice to destroy the effectiveness of his studying, the connecting links of his learning being lost. When present he will be inattentive to instruction, neglectful of the assigned tasks, will not be seriously in earnest, will not view his obligation to get an education as a closed question, and will therefore dwadle and fritter away his time. If allowed to acquire such habits, he will be injuring instead of building up his character, and will be lessening instead of increasing his future usefulness. A large part of the benefit of true schooling is the acquiring of correct and useful habits under compulsion—such as the habit of regularity, of system, of obedience. of self-control, of diligence, of steadfastness, of ability to do unpleasant things, and at last the ability to find pleasure in doing duties whether or not inherently unpleasant. This modification of natural desires to recog-

resultant "discipline", the mental and moral acquisition of the true disciple or pupil. Regular Attendance. If the child goes to school spasmodically, he will have more friction with the teacher than otherwise, for he will not be as well up in his studies, or as well trained to applying himself, or as accustomed to obey, and thus he will have to be the more controlled, punished if need be, and as a result of the corrections or punishments he will be angered and have further disposition to vent his resentment by staying away at will or altogether. Poor attendance breeds worse attendance. Irregular attendance ends in non-attendance. If the parent indulges him, let him be his own master, spoils him, he will do poor work at school or will stay away. Such is often the indulged child of parents who should know better and do better, and not very different in the misfortune of the neglected child

nized duties has come to be best de-

scribed by a term derived from the

classical name for the pupil in school.

the ideal of all schooling being the

of parents of a peculiar type of ignorance. tions (so necessary to enable the teacher to accomplish much when there is a large number to teach). Classes are further rendered impossible by some children entering school later than others and dropping out sooner. Such a child can not go forirregularly and done so little in the found the overdose had paralyzed the time at school that he must be in a optic nerve. class by himself or start over again every year.

Irregular attendance is harmful to the other children-those that attend and many who have never had a perfectly, because it disorganizes the chance because of their surroundings, school, the discipline and the teaching. Many of our schools are afflicted with this ystematic lack of system. The principle of law, "So use your own as not to injure an- and not enough to do themselves any other's," would fully justify the absorreal good. An end should also be put lute exclusion from school of every to the whimsical action of ignorant child that can not be made to con- and prejudiced parents who keep form fully to the implied requirement of attending regularly and se-Carolina would be if every man riously, from the beginning to the Cut out the ten b llion dollars that would determine to obey the law and end. Most graded schools do this, in the farmers will contribute this year to do his duty by his God and his self-defence. This protects the earn-The Mexican policy of President to the wealth of the nation by the neighbor," says The Newberry Ob- est pupils and may save some lag-Wilson is endorsed by Republican crops they have rained We would have server. Such an ideal condition gards. But the law ought to authorwithout the necessity of resorting to reformed."

# SENDS OUT MONEY

### CROP FUND IS DISTRIBUTED BY THE TREASURY

# IN SOUTH AND WEST

Government Agents in This State, Major Henry Schachte in Charleston, Henry W. Briggs in Greenville,

August W. Smith in Spartanburg, and Wm. H. Lyles in Columbia.

Secretary McAdoo announced Tuesday the apportionment as far as it had been completed of the \$50,000,-000 to be deposited by the government in national banks of the West and South to facilitate the movement and marketing of crops. The total amount allotted to date is \$46,500,-000, of which \$21,800,000 goes to banks in the 13 Southern States and the District of Columbia, and \$24,-700,000 to fourteen Western States.

Southern banks asked that their share of the funds be deposited in August and September and those in the West want the money apportioned to them during September, October and November. The money will In a state of primitive nature, with be allowed to remain on deposit on no law but the individual will (if an average of four or five months. there ever was such an individualistic All of it is to be returned not later stage of man's progress) it rests than April and Southern bankers who wholly with the parent to compel get their : ney first will begin turneither ignorance or learning, and we ing it back into the treasury in

In a statement announcing the apchild instruction in the essentials of portionment, Secretary McAdoo said: "The funds are deposited in the banks in the West and South at this creation the parent teaches its off- time because it is believed there is a spring how to obtain food and how special demand for the money to as- to Charleston only ninety-nine miles. to escape from its enemies. But in sist in marketing of the crops which the earliest known times, there is are now being harvested in these parsome sort of custom which none ticular sections, but if in the east or lows more or less of a ridge all the God? would defy and which is thus the elsewhere it should be shown that way from Columbia, the lower end of cummounity or common law. This there is need for the temporary use the road being a natural hard pan. customary law has from the begin- of funds for similar legitimate purning prescribed the education which poses the government will be quite Many factors were taken into consideration in arriving at the appor-

roadway as can be found in the chase and for war-the great duties said, "were the immediate needs of of citizenship at such a period of the localities as reported by the committee of clearing houses in the conferences held with them in Washington, the capital of the different nahe will chart and map it and signtional banks and the character of business transacted by them The amount of money which these banks are at present time advancing to their country bank correspondents and the additional accommodations which they expect to extend to these correspondents; their present condition as shown by the last comptroller's call; their outstanding circulation and the amount of rediscounts they may have made in their efforts to meet the legitimate demands upon them of customers and correspondents."

In each depository city the government has chosen a special representative who will serve in conjunction with the clearing house committee of five to pass on all commercial paper recommended as security for deposit and all paper before being accepted must be recommended by this committee.

Following are the amounts allotted to each Southern State, the cities designated as depositories and a partial list of the government's representa-Alabama, \$1,500,000; Birmingham, E. M. Tutwiller; Mobile, Albert

Bush: Montgomery, W. A. Gayle. Arkansas, \$600,000; Little Rock, W. M. Kavanaugh. Florida, \$1,150,000; Jacksonville; Pensacola, J. B. McNeill; Tampa. Georgia, \$1,700,000; Atlanta, W.

K. Orr; Savannah, J. R. Anderson; Augusta, William H. Barrett; Macon, William H. Felton Jr. Kentucky, \$1,650,000; Lexington E. Cassidy; Louisville. Louisiana, \$2,600,000, New Or

leans, W. T. Hardie; Shrevenort. Maryland, \$2,800,000; Baltimore, William C. Page. Mississippi, \$6,000,000: Jackson W. Q. Cole; Meridian, J. H. Wright; Vicksburg, P. M. Harding.

North Carolina, \$1,300,000; Charlotte, E. R. Preston; Greensboro, R. R. King; Wilmington, Hugh McRae; Raleigh, Charles E. Johnson. South Carolina, \$1,500,000; Char-

leston, Maj. Henry Schachte; Colum-

bia, William H. Lyles; Greenville.

Henry W Briggs; Spartanburg, August W. Smith. Tennessee, \$1,950,000; Chattanooga, W. F. Kalb; Knoxville, Samuel B. Lutterell; Memphis, Samuel P. Read; Nashville, Joseph H. Thomp-

Texas, \$2,500,000; Dallas, Alexanler Sanger; Fort Worth; Houston; Galveston, I. H. Kempner; San An-

tonio Virginia, \$1,450,000; Lynchburg, A. S. White; Norfolk, Walter H. Taylor; Richmond, E. L. Bemiss; Roan-District of Columbia, \$500,000;

Washington, J. Selwin Tate. Bridge Built in Twelve Days. One of the most important bridges near New York city was rebuilt, after

it had been burned down, in 12 days,

record time on such a structure. It

is more than a mile long and 1,500

men worked on it continuously. Overdose Causes Blindness. Ninety grains of quinine, self-prescribed for chills and fever, caused ward with his proper grade from year total blindness to Charles Pittsmeyer to year-having entered and left so at Camden, N. J. Tuesday. Doctors

> exclusion for poor attendance. That would save more of the laggardschiefly their parents. An end should be made to letting children come to school just often enough to disturb the work of the regular attendants their children from school altogether. State compulsion of education should stop parental compulsion of ignor-John J. McMahan.

Columbia, August 16. Memorandum: "Delenda est Carthago"-which being interpreted sentenced to a year on the chain

HUNTING SHORTER ROUTE.

138.2 by the longer route

highway until it crosses Bate's Ferry

be made to the boat and the wiring

to be fixed so that the ferry car

cross the Congress without interfer

tracks of the Coast Line at Elloree

and Holly Hill and then going due

east from Holly Hill into Berkeley

County. Turning south between

shape, it is said, with little effort

one-half miles of this road on the

Columbia end is as filne a piece o'

whole State. If the people along the

route, the farmers and the residents

can be easily done. Commissioner

Watson says if the people show any

willingness to improve the highway

post the road just as he has been

NEVER-NEVER LAND.

Adown a way we used to know

Shall never stand by moonlit pools

Tall sentinels against the dark,

And never blink, and never turn

Intil the shadow of the maid

We never by the pasture bars

Us richer than a millionaire,

Nor for each falling star shall take

Which sent us homeward from the

With our head up among the stars.

We ne'er shall mark where she has

In the white dust her dainty foot,

Nor shall we treasure up a rose

That lately her tip-tilted nose

Was buried in, nor tell our love

Nor mark the glory in her face

Up the high hill to the old beach.

We carved within a crooked scroll,

We, standing in life's sunset glow,

In all our lives shall never go,

Nor watch the trees across the pool,

In love in Never-Never Land.

A LIFE HEROIC.

To a worn and discarded glove,

Nay we shall never go again

We who are old shall never go

We who are old shall never go

doing all over the State.

fools:

shade.

stars,

bars

place.

reach

grown.

again.

stand

of cheer;

out fear;

true and just

not a tear

trust

Proposed State Highway Passes by On the Sunday School Lesson by Dr. Linscott. Holly Hill.

August 31, 1913. A quicker and shorter route from Columbia to Charleston, and one scott, D. D.)

which can easily be put in first-class Israel at Mount Sinai. shape, was the proposition laid be-Heb. xii:18-24. fore Commissioner E. J. Watson Sat-

Golden Text-Let us have grace, urday by a party of gentlemen who travel the State in automobiles for whereby we may offer service well. commercial purposes. The new pleasing to God with reverence and route to the City by the Sea as advo- awe. Heb. xii:28. cated by these gentlemen would cut

122.6 by the present short route and since they left Egypt and what experiences had they passed through? 2. Verses 3-4-Is God more acces-The road, should it be decided to follow the present Capital-to-Coast sible or not, and why, from one place

than he is from another? This ferry, by the way, is to be imstatement, "And Moses went up unto proved, permanent landings made on each side of the river, the causeways God"?

improved, the addition of a motor to ing with navigation. At present it is necessary for the ferry to lie on the which may be answered in writing by members of the club.) Richland side of the stream all the

After crossing the Congaree River he new road, instead of going from Why? 6. What is the substance of God's: Fort Motte to St. Matthews, would

left and crossing the tracks of the to his obedient children? 7. Verses 7-8-If these people Atlantic Coast Line half-way between Creston and Lone Star, then cross when their hearts were stirred with penitence promised God to be true to the line into the eastern neck of Orangeburg County and follow some-Him, but afterward were not true. what the tracks of the Pregnall diviwould God bless them at the time of sion of the Coast Line, crossing the making the promise as if they had

subsequently fulfilled their vows? 8. When a sinner turns to God in good faith is he always at the time accepted regardless of what the sin-Pinopolis and Monks Corner and ner's subsequent life may be?

coming back close to the main line come to the people in these days and of the Coast Line the road would go what is the necessary preparation for from there direct into Charleston, making the distance from Columbia us to meet him? 10. How do the people now recog-

11. It is possible to-day for God to work effectually through a church

nountain?

of the towns, are interested the work | ple to "sanctify" themselves? 14. Verses 16-25-If you have been on a high mountain, or can imagine what it feels like to be there during severe thunder and lightning,

16. Are religious resolutions formed under exciting influences liable to be lasting or not, and why?

18. Heb. xii:18-21-What scene does the writer here depict?

Gaze on that window which is hers, 20. Verses 22-23-What are the While yet the light holds out to burn; ultimate spiritual ideals or concepman when he comes to God?

Is wiped by darkness from the Shall stand again and count the of angels"? Why?

22. Verse 24-What is the significance of coming to "Jesus, the medlator of the new covenant"? Lesson for Sunday, September 7,

spirits brave.

you.

flow, will show Their faith in your word and deed.

raid in kind, And honor will honor meet. And a smile that is sweet will surely

A smile that is just as sweet! mourn:

thought outborne, Her hand in ours down Lover's Lane; Though the sowing seemed in vain. Shall ne'er keep tryst with her

For life is the mirror of king and slave, And never be the world-loved fool 'Tis just what you are and do, We used to be-we ne'er shall

Then give to the world the best you have And the best will come back to

you.

LOVE'S OLD SWEET SONG. I life the man who faces what he With step triumphant and a heart

When on the world the mists began Who fights the daily battle withto fall, Out of the dreams that rose in hap-Sees his hopes fail, yet unfaltering

That God is God-that, somehow sweet song; And in the dust where fell the firelight gleam, His plans work out for mortals; Is shed when fortune, which the

world holds dear, Falls from his grasp-better, with love, a crust come and go, Than living in dishonor; enview not

Nor loses faith in man; but does his best. Nor even murmurs at his humbler lot: Even today we hear Love's song of

But with a smile and words of hope, gives zest To every toiler. He alone is great Who by a life heroic conquers

fate. Boy Whiteceap Sentenced to Gang. Still we can hear it at he close of .Joe Callahan, charged with being a menber of the masked band that whipped : n Shannon, a Tipton Ga. farmer, some time ago, has been

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS.

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1. Verses 1-2-How had the chilthe distance of 99 miles as against dren of Israel spent the three months

3. What is the meaning of the

4. When we pray or make requests or ask questions of God should we or not expect such a clear cut answer from him as Moses here received? (This is one of the questions

5. Verses 5-6-Are God's promises conditional or unconditional?

take the straight road bearing to the promises for time and eternity to-day

9. Verses 9-11-How does God

nize when God has spoken to a man A study of the map of this proposwho says he has a message from ed short route will snow that it fol-

The road can be put in first-class whose members are living in known sin? Why? 12. Verses 12-15-Why did God and little cost. Thirty-seven and make it a capital offense if any of the peor's should attempt to touch this

what does it mean now, for the peo-

ligious effect of these awe-inspiring phenomena?

17. Are all God's spiritual blessings or revelations for every Christian, or are some of them for the select few, as in this case? Why?

tions at the present of every devout 21. We properly cultivate our sense of God's presence, should we also cultivate the sense of the pres-

The old, sweet toll which used to 1913. The Ten Commandments-I. Which used to wipe out every care,

Then give to the world the best you have And the best will come back to

Have faith, and a score of hearts Shall never take the winding way

find

The scatered seeds from your

Once in the dear dead days beyond recall.

py throng, Low to our hearts Love sung an old

lights are low

Tho' the heart be weary, sad the day and long, Still to us at twilight comes Love's old song. Comes Love's old sweet song.

yore. Deep inour hearts it dwells forever more. Footsteps may falter, weary grow

day. So till the end, when life's dim shadows fall,

One thing about Governor Blease

we like. He is no f e-straddler.

13. What did it mean then, and

then describe the feelings of awe which the Israelites likely experienced at Sinai. 15. What would likely be the re-

When we were young, and merely and mark the poplars thin and stark, Hands held in hands down Lovers

19. What would you say is the difference between God's appeal to When lights in windows are aglow, And 'neath a branch the night-wind the Israelites at Sinai, and His appeal to us now?

ence of this "innumerable company

Ex. xx:1-11.

LIFE'S MIRROR. There are loyal hearts, there are There are souls that are pure and

When meeting in the trysting Give love, and love to your life will A strength in your utmost need; We for whom now all years are gray

Where once as high as we could Give truth, and your gifts will be While heart to heart, and soul to

We stood, the maid's name and our Give pity and sorrow to those who Those names must now be over-You will gather in flowers again,

Softly it wove itself into our dream. Just a song at twilight, when the And the flick'ring shadows softly

the day,

Love will be found the sweetest song