

# Get Rid of Old Things.

By Mary Stewart Cutting.

**M**ILLIONS of people go through life without making up their minds as to just what they wish to do. They want a job—anything will do, so long as the work is agreeable and the pay is satisfactory. There is nothing within them that is seeking expression. They work only because they need the money.

This is unfortunate. But the most unfortunate part of it is that almost everybody has some degree of that spirit. The number of people who work to express an inward purpose is really very small.

It will be readily admitted that one trouble is that it is hard to make up one's mind. And yet there are many who say that and feel it who have never asked themselves just what it means to make up one's mind. And how can a man go about making up his mind if he doesn't know what it is that he is trying to do?

The problem is capable of many forms of statement, but all of them mean about the same thing. One way of putting it is this: What is the use of anything?

Strange as it may seem, there are millions of people who have never settled that question with themselves! Not having settled that, it naturally leaves hanging in the balance every other question that has to do with personal ambition and initiative.

To make up one's mind it is necessary, at some time or other, to reach this question and settle it. Furthermore, it is never really settled until one reaches the conscious conviction that life is worth living, and that the more sincerely one lives the more it is worth.

The next thing to see is that all the work in the world dovetails together—for some big purpose. It is enough for most people to conclude that that purpose is good, and that it means the expansion and improvement of life in all its forms.

Then it must be seen that whatever serves that big purpose is working with the grain, and whatever seeks merely to be served, is working against the grain.

Fortunately, it is so arranged that it is easier to work with the grain, and all the big prizes of life are so placed that they can be reached only by those who willingly serve the common good and work in an orderly way.

The next step is to admit that it is good that this is so, and that you are willing to accept life on that basis. Then you instinctively seek to know just what constitutes service to the common good, and desire to find a place where you, with your peculiar talents, can best serve the one big purpose for which all the world is working.

When you get this far—actually get there in your own heart purposes—you will find your mind "makes up" itself about as rapidly as you can or will follow out its decisions.—From Collier's Weekly.

# Science and Speed.

By Prof. John Trowbridge.

**I** WISH to call attention to the matter of speed, for in regard to it we have advanced far beyond the highest flight of imagination of the ancients. The greatest speed known to the Greeks or Romans was that of an athlete, a horse or a dart. To them the earth was at rest and the stars fixed in space. They would be appalled, if they should revisit the earth, by the speed of an express train. They never conceived, in their theories of atoms, of infinite collections of minute particles aggregated into the sphere of our earth, which is spinning on its axis with such speed that we on its circumference at the equator are traveling from night to morning with a speed of seventeen miles a minute—the velocity of a cannon ball; and that this earth, this collection of atoms, is traveling through space about the sun from mouth to mouth, from summer to winter, with a velocity of nineteen miles a second, seventy-five times the speed of a cannon ball. The average man of today, I venture to say, is in the mental attitude of the ancients in respect to the realization of great speed. To him the world is moving with a velocity which he cannot measure and therefore does not realize.

The chief characteristic of modern physical science is its development of knowledge of the consequences which follow from changes in or cessation of great speed. A cannon ball by its impact can raise a steel plate to a white heat.

We are beginning to have a realizing sense of the effect on matter of great speed, for until now it has been impossible in laboratories to experiment on matter moving faster than a rifle ball—perhaps fifteen hundred feet a second.

One can conceive that matter might assume an entirely different aspect if it should move with a velocity of many thousand miles a second.—From The Atlantic.

# The Seeds of Invention.

By Garrett P. Serviss.

**E**VERY great discovery is like the bag of seed that the farmer carries up and down his harrowed fields in the spring, for from it are sown new inventions broadcast on every side.

This is strikingly illustrated by the results of the recent progress in aeronautics. When the Wright brothers began their experiments they had to be content with a motor producing 12-horse power, with a weight of 250 pounds. By gradual improvements Wilbur Wright was able to bring the power driving the aeroplane with which he astonished the French up to 25-horse power. Mr. Farman, with a motor weighing about 300 pounds, got the force up to not less than 50-horse power. A later motor constructed for him weighs 280 pounds, with a horse power of 35. But the French inventors are promising motors that will furnish 100-horse power, and yet be light enough for use with the aeroplane. Mr. Wright, however, seems to think that so much power is not needed, for in most of his flights he did not employ all of the force of his 25-horse power motor. The problem is rather to still further reduce the weight. At any rate, a practical revolution has already begun in the construction of engines as a result of the demands of aviation.

Another example of the stimulus of new necessities is seen in the manufacture of steel. It is but a very few years since the achievements of "high-speed" steel astonished everybody and caused a revolution in the machine shops. Yet now comes Professor Arnold, of the Sheffield University, predicting that within a year the "high-speed" steels now in use will be "back-numbers," for a new steel is being perfected which will possess four times the cutting power of any quality of steel now known to metallurgy. This announcement is said to have caused consternation among manufacturers of steel in Sheffield.—New York American.

# Old Rome Not Rich.

By Guglielmo Ferrero.

**R**OME, even in the times of its greatest splendor, was poor in comparison with the modern world; even in the second century after Christ, when it stood as metropolis at the head of an immense empire, Rome was smaller, less wealthy, less imposing, than a great metropolis of Europe or of America. Some sumptuous edifices, beautiful private houses—that is all the splendor of the metropolis of the empire.

Moreover, the palaces of the Caesars on the Palatine are a grandiose ruin that stirs the artist and makes the philosopher think; but if one sets himself to measure them, to conjecture from the remains the proportions of the entire edifices, he does not conjure up buildings that rival large modern constructions. The palace of Tiberius, for example, rose above a street only two metres wide—less than seven feet—an alley like those where today in Italian cities live only the most miserable inhabitants. We have pictured to ourselves the Imperial banquets of ancient Rome as functions of unheard of splendor; if Nero or Elagabalus could come to life and see the dining room of a great hotel in Paris or New York—resplendent with light, with crystal, with silver—he would admire it as far more beautiful than the halls in which he gave his Imperial feasts. Think how poor were the ancients in artificial light! They had few wines; they knew neither tea nor coffee nor cocoa; neither tobacco, nor the innumerable liquors of which we make use; in face of our habits, they were always Spartan, even when they wasted, because they lacked the means to squander.—From Putnam's Magazine.

## The New Use for Goats.

"Better an army of goats with a lion for a leader than an army of lions with a goat for a leader" is an impressive old Spanish proverb, but the United States Government has considerable faith in an army of goats with a goat for a leader. It is announced that 5,000 of them of the Angora variety, from the California foothills, will be set at work in the spring blazing mile after mile of fire lines through the bushy hills of the greatest country in the chaparral growth of its natural forests. The plan is to run fire lines parallel with

the contour of the slopes, by cutting trails about eighty rods apart, and these are to serve as guides for the goats. They will graze in each direction, killing, it is estimated, strips of brush about 300 yards wide, which are expected to make ideal fire lanes for the protection of forest-covered lands and also provide ground for the reproduction of merchantable trees. This scheme, if it works as anticipated, will save the engineers much labor and furnish excellent browsing for the goats, which will be wholly unconscious of the fact that they are public servants in the world.—Boston Transcript.

# THE RIGHT OF WAY.



—Cartoon by Robert Carter, in the New York American.

# WAR ON RECKLESS DRIVERS OF AUTOMOBILES

Judge in His Charge to the Grand Jurors Expresses a Belief That the "Scorchers" and "Joy Riders" Have Found a New Method of Committing the Old Crime of Manslaughter.

New York City.—There is no mistake about it this time; public indignation against the "scorcher" and the "joy rider" is thoroughly aroused and they are going to be vigorously dealt with.

The newly formed Highways Protective Association and the Automobile Club of America, representing sane and responsible owners and drivers of automobiles, are prepared to aid in prosecuting offenders. They are resolved to demand infliction of the severest penalties, and the magistrates and judges seem to be impressed with the necessity for vigorous action.

So much for the offenders when caught, and the arrangements for catching them are more widespread and complete than ever before. As a result of the organization of the special squad of policemen mounted on bicycles, motor wheels and some in automobiles scores of offenders are being arraigned before the magistrates and in the courts.

Owners of automobiles are warned in the address by Judge Swann to the Grand Jury in the General Sessions, telling them that the owner of a car who employs a driver known to be reckless should be found equally guilty with the latter for any crime committed through carelessness or oversteering. In short, there is a general awakening to the demands of the situation and to the serious responsibility that rests upon those who drive automobiles, more particularly through a city's streets.

Where the driver instead of stopping and caring for an injured person claps on speed and runs away the presumption is that he is guilty, and by making sharp discrimination on these lines this heartless practice can be stopped.

The community in general and the prudent and responsible owners of automobiles, who are taking an active part in the present crusade, are to be congratulated upon the prospect of a successful issue.

Judge Swann in his charge to the April Grand Jurors in Part I. of General Sessions expressed his opinion of automobile speeding, which he called

"a new method of committing old crimes." He said:

"Within the last month many crimes have been committed by men possessed of the speed mania. They run down women and children on our streets. Women and children and the infirm and the aged are entitled to the use of the streets as much as the strong. No man has an exclusive right to the streets. Even the man who devotes his time to speeding this modern engine has no more right to the public street than the weak and infirm.

"Men who do these acts recklessly and without regard to the rights of others, and who either maim or kill, are guilty of either manslaughter or other grades of crime, and it seems to me that it would be a proper and fitting thing that, if such a case comes before you, you should not hesitate to indict if the evidence warrants it; and that you should not hesitate to indict for the crime of manslaughter if you think that that crime has been committed.

"This is just about the time, it seems to me, for the Grand Jury of this county to call a halt on such extreme selfishness as is evidenced by those possessed by the abominable speed mania.

"It is further provided by Section 29 of the penal laws that a man who aids and abets in the commission of crime is equally guilty with the man who commits the crime. The owner of an automobile will sometimes take deliberately to be reckless in his driving. The minute that the owner of the automobile puts such a chauffeur upon his machine in the public streets the law presumes that the owner knows the ordinary act that the chauffeur is going to commit. A man is presumed to intend the ordinary and usual results of his own acts, and the owner who puts a reckless chauffeur in an automobile and sends him through the streets could be properly found by you to be equally guilty with the chauffeur of the crime, whatever it may be, that may reasonably be expected to be committed by that chauffeur."

# DOGS RACE 412 MILES IN 82 HOURS.

Alaskan Teams Start in Arctic Blizzard For Exciting Dash From Nome to Candle.

Seattle, Wash.—In the most grueling race of dog teams Alaska ever has known, the plucky malamutes, owned by Al Berger, carried off first and second honors in the All-Alaska sweepstakes for \$11,000, and annexed in addition the Suter Gold Cup. The race was from Nome to Candle, a distance of 412 miles, and much of it was run under conditions as put the animals to a bitter test of strength and endurance.

No American Derby ever enlisted in the United States a keener popular interest than this flight of dogs across the stretch of country between the starting and finishing points. From the time the racers were sent away on their exacting contest business at Nome was practically at a standstill.

The focal points for the townspeople were at the stands of the bookmakers. At these thousands of dollars were wagered on the result, the biggest single bet having been placed on a Siberian team. A pool of an even \$100,000 was put up that these animals would score a victory. One wager of \$10,000 was made that the race would not be finished within ninety hours. This bet was lost, the time of the winners being eighty-two hours and ten minutes.

All Nome watched the start of the race. The dogs got away in a blinding snowstorm. Thermometers were registering fifteen degrees below zero. A strong wind swept the snow and ice clad hills. The dogs did not mind the

cold, but the wind tossed flakes of snow plainly gave them distress. With all the zest of the chase they moved off at the word, while the crowd cheered and the drivers waved goodbye, not certain they would come out of the contest alive.

The Berger malamutes No. 1 and No. 2 teams, driven by "Scotty" Allen and Percy Blatchford, respectively, finished in the order named. A mixed team of hound and bird dogs driven by George Fink came in third in the race.

The Siberian dogs, which were the favorites and heavily backed, became snow bound and were hopelessly out of the race. Their driver was forced to turn back. The fate of some of the other starters is still unknown. Teams are straggling back to Nome, some of them in pitiful condition. It is estimated that \$200,000 changed hands.

## Prohibition Law Held Valid.

The Supreme Court at Montgomery, Ala., declared the State prohibition law valid, all the judges concurring in the opinion. This is the second time the court has upheld the State wide act of the last Legislature. It was attacked on several constitutional grounds.

## Anarchist Couple Sued.

John Mercadante, an Anarchist, whose wife had left him, sued him in New York City.

## Brewers Join Forces With

the Anti-Saloon League. Cincinnati, Ohio.—The brewers, the Anti-Saloon League and the Municipal Reform League will unite in an effort to put the bad saloonkeeper out of business. Through the efforts of the Ohio Brewers' Association the State Legislature passed a law designed to suppress illegal selling. One brewing company at Hamilton announces that it will not sell beer to any saloonkeeper who persists in keeping his saloon open on the Sabbath day.

## Survival of the Fittest in

a Scramble For Job. New Haven, Conn.—The superintendent of the Carlyle Johnson Manufacturing Company, of Manchester, advertised, one day only, for twenty men to whitewash the inside walls of the new factory. Over 300 men out of work applied next morning. The superintendent threw twenty white-wash brushes from a window and the men scrambled for them. The twenty who were fortunate enough to get the brushes got the job of whitewashing the place.

# SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS ITEMS

News of Interest Gleaned From All Sections of the State and Arranged For Busy Readers

## Farmers' Union Formed.

Chesterfield, Special.—The Chesterfield County Farmers' union was organized here Tuesday. Delegates were present from 15 local organizations. More than 50 delegates were present. The meeting was presided over by Mr. L. L. Spencer, president of the Chesterfield local, who introduced President B. Harris as the first speaker. Mr. Harris spoke at length on the raising of hogs, showing to those present how pork can be raised for less than 3 cents a pound. He was listened to with attention.

Deputy Organizer S. T. Parrott was then introduced. It was through his efforts that the county organization was completed. The meeting was begun in the court house during the recess hour, court being in session. The speaker closed by inviting the delegates to the Masonic hall, where the organization was completed.

Mr. J. N. Stricklin was asked to act as secretary, while Mr. Parrott presided. Cheraw, Chesterfield, Mt. Groghan, Ruby, Cross Roads Church, Pageland, Dudley, Plains, Five Forks, Middendorf, Rocky Branch, Patrick, Orange Hill, Cross Roads and Shiloh were represented.

The organization was completed by the election of the following officers: W. J. Tiller, president; G. W. Guin, vice president; H. C. Hendrix, secretary-treasurer; S. T. Knight, chaplain; H. F. King, conductor; A. J. Smith, door keeper; A. S. Smith, C. Kirkley and R. L. Rivers, executive committee.

The delegates were among the most influential farmers in the county and the union is safe in the hands of its officials.

## F. W. Ruckstuhl Was Selected.

Columbia, Special.—The Woman's monument commission, recently appointed by Gov. Ansel in conformity with an act of the legislature, met in the governor's office last week and was in session for three hours. The commission is composed of Capt. J. G. Richards, Jr., of Kershaw, Gen. C. A. Reed of Anderson, Col. T. J. Moore of Spartanburg and Capt. Wm. E. Gonzales of Columbia.

The matter of the selection of an artist to be considered very thoroughly, the debate on this point occupying the greater part of the long session. The commission finally determined that it could not do better than to elect the same sculptor who had performed such admirable service to the people of South Carolina in the production of the Hampton equestrian statue, and the marble statue of Calhoun, which is to go in Statuary hall in Washington, and the model for which has recently been accepted by the Calhoun monument commission.

Mr. F. Wellington Ruckstuhl has impressed all with whom he has come in contact in his work for South Carolina not only with faith in his splendid artistic ability but with belief in his devotion to the South.

It is probable that Mr. Ruckstuhl will have a conference with the committee about the middle of May. He will leave in June for Italy to complete the work on the Calhoun statue.

## Abbeville to Issue Bonds.

Abbeville, Special.—The election in Abbeville school district for the purpose of issuing \$20,000 in bonds for building a high school was held Tuesday with only two votes against the issue. The building will be erected in time for opening this fall.

## Press Association Meeting.

Greenville, Special.—Col. E. H. Aull, of Newberry, president of the State Press; J. R. McGhee, G. W. Brunson and John Wood met Saturday in this city and set July 6, 7, 8 as dates for the meeting of the Press Association. Greenville's new hotel, the Otteray, was chosen as the place of meeting.

## Offers Prizes to Farmers.

Sumter, Special.—The Bank of Sumter recently announced that the bank would give \$50 in gold to the customer who made the largest yield of corn on one acre and \$25 to the one making the second largest yield. The offer has created considerable interest and there are already quite a number of progressive farmers entered for the contest. Within the past few years a number of Sumter county farmers have grown crops of corn that would have been regarded as phenomenal a decade ago, and it would not be surprising if the record is broken by Sumter county.

## U. C. V. Banquet.

Camp Sumter, No. 250, United Confederate Veterans will celebrate its anniversary with a banquet which is to be served at the Garman Artillery Hall on Monday evening, April 19. The annual meeting of the camp will be held on April 12, and an election of officers for the ensuing year will be made. It was found impracticable to have the banquet on that date and it was postponed until the Monday following.

## Saved the State a Vast Amount.

Columbia, Special.—Dr. W. J. Murray, chairman of the commission to wind up the affairs of the old State dispensary said Monday night that he is very, very much relieved when he accepted service on this commission it was merely as a business man accepting a business assignment and he did so to oblige Gov. Ansel.

As the commission got further and further into the work it was discovered that there were apparently fraudulent claims. The first work of the commission was to check out the stock on hand. This was disposed of at a profit, making the gross assets something like \$800,000. On January 15, 1908, the commission began to audit the claims of liquor houses. One of the first claims so presented was found to be full of suspicious matter, and the commission, through Attorney General Lyon and Mr. Stevenson, was pushing the claimant so closely on this that some of the others refused to have their claims audited and appealed to Judge Pritchard.

Dr. Murray said Monday night that in the absence of these persons the commission had investigated the several claims in its own way and had rendered judgments. However, if these persons wish to come into the State with their books of record, it is probable that they will get a hearing.

As to the claims already adjudicated and ready for payment except for the delays occasioned by the courts, Dr. Murray said that he thinks creditors should be paid the same rate of interest that the State has received. "The United States supreme court has given us plenary power," said Dr. Murray, "and I wish to use it judiciously. We will not coerce, nor will we take a dollar that we think is not honestly the property of the State.

"We have been receiving interest on our deposits at the rate of \$2,000 per month for about 12 months. In fact, I think the decision has netted us about \$100,000," he said.

"You see the lawyers of these liquor houses must now look to their employers for the pay, whereas if the State had lost the suit we would have had those enormous fees to pay, in addition to receivership expenses. It is quite a feather in the cap of Attorney General Lyon, and we are proud of the fight made by Mr. Abney and Mr. Stevenson."

Dr. Murray thinks the net assets of the State, after all claims are paid, will be \$300,000 in cash and the dispensary building, valued at \$75,000.

## Illicit Distillery Raided.

Benettsville, Special.—H. P. Meekins, the local United States deputy marshal, who is a most efficient official, a few days ago located an illicit distillery in the sand hills of this county. He notified Revenue Agent Wallace of Columbia and he arrived on last Monday night's 10 o'clock train and was met by Deputy Meekins. These two officials, with a small posse, proceeded 15 miles into the sand hills, where with little trouble they discovered the still. It is of 100 gallons capacity, and was already charged with mash, convenient for an early run. No one was at the still at the time of capture. The officials cut the copper still to pieces and destroyed all the mash and other contraband stuff. This sand hill section on the North and South Carolina line has for more than 100 years been the rendezvous of moonshiners.

## Killing at Construction Camp.

Spartanburg, Special.—Elliott Davis, colored, shot and killed Walter McCullough, also colored, at J. C. Dunn's construction camp on the line of C. C. & O. railroad, a mile from Cherokee, Monday morning. The shooting was the result of a quarrel over a negro woman. Davis and the woman escaped.

## Anderson Company Reorganized.

Anderson, Special.—The Palmetto Riflemen here have been fully reorganized, and the men under the new officers are turning out well to the drills. County Auditor Jas. B. Craig has been chosen as captain of the company, succeeding his brother, Mr. S. M. Craig, who is a traveling salesman, and resigned on this account. Mr. Ralph Templeton is the first, and Mr. R. A. Gilmer the second lieutenant. All three of these men are good officers and will work hard to keep up the company's standing.

## Goes After Desperado.

Columbia, Special.—Henry Haynes, convicted of manslaughter at Monek's Corner, ten years ago, a man against whom also there is a sealed sentence for breach of trust with fraudulent intent, will be lodged in the State Penitentiary in a few days, as Sheriff Causey, of Berkeley left Monday for Jacksonville to bring Haynes back to serve out his sentence.