TO WORRY THEY SAY "SHOO!"

And so the Don't Worry Circles Are Getting Happy.

Eva Petty in New York Sun.

There is one thing that comes to every human, being just as surely as death; that is worry. The average person looks upon death as a necessary evil, except when somebody else does the dying; he views worry much in the same light, never stopping to think that worry is a master of his own choosing. There are a lot of people in this city who are fighting worry with all their mental, moral, and spiritual strength, and they hope in time to drive it off the face of the earth. They are she members of the various Don't Worry Circles, and their ranks are filiing up every day with new recruits. There are already seven circles in work ing order and others will be organized within a month.

The idea grew out of a little book en titled "Don't Worry; or Spiritual Emanelpation the Scientific Law of Happiness" Theodore F. Seward of Brooklyn is the author, and it is said that he evolved his theories from pesonal experience, for he is a great man to worry about things that never happen. Mr. Seward is an active member of one of the circles and takes a live interest in all. The first circle was organized on Nov. 8 at the home of Miss Andrews, who is greatly interested in mental science. A few days later Don't Worry Circle No. 2 was formed by Dr. John Hamlin Dewey, conductor of the School of the Higher Life, at his home, 117 West Bighty-fourth street. This circle takes the place of a mid-week meeting with Unity Congregation, of which the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost is pastor. The third circle was organized at Judge Cowing's house and now meets in St. James Episcopal Church in Madfeon avenue. There is also a circle in connection with the Metropolitan Independent Church, of which the Rev. Henry Frank is pastor, and one called the Circle of Divine Ministry at 67 Irving place.

Don't Worry Circle No. 2 is one of the most prosperous and is a fair type of all the others. The Rev. Hugh U. Pentecost conducts the meetings. When asked to tell about the workings, aims, and success of the circle he said:

"Don't Worry Circle No 3 is a very thriving one. As soon as it was established by Dr. Dewey, Unity Congregation, which holds its church services in Carnegie Music Hall, adopted its exercies as its mid-week meeting, instead of a regulation prayer or praise meeting. We already had the Don't Worry in Unity Congregation, for in one of our congregational prayers we express a desire to be free from anger, worry and fear, and a desire for ability to rid ourselves of a mind which sees only the dark side of life. Already in our circle we have a membership of about 100, and it is increasing at the rate of five or six weekly. As we hold our meetings in private houses, we have about as many as we can manage in this circle; so other eircles will be formed to accommodate the new com-

"There is no real organization in any of the Don't Worry circles. We slected by common consent a Treasurer and Secretary. There is no regular President, though some one takes the lead just to start things off. We take up a collection to pay for sending out notices of meetings, and so on. All our tings have been and will continue to be very informal. I see to it that some one opens each meeting with a talk or paper on some subject relating to the don't worry idea. To give an idea of the trend these talks I'd like to say that H. L. Wilson, editor of Puck, read a very excellent paper on 'How Not to Worry.' He was the very man to handle that subject, for I never knew a person who lives in such absolute mental peace as he does. The Rev. J. M Scott, a Unitarian minister, talked to us at one meeting about the the 'Don't Worry Idea as Taught by Buddha.' I talked about the 'Don't Worry Doctrine as Taught by Socrates.' At another meeting Dr. Dewey made a really remarkable discourse on 'Unfailing Health and Perpetual Youth' and at our last meeting Mrs. A. D. Sturdevant read a paper prepared by Dr. Densmore, who is in Europe, on, Power Through Repose,' C. V. Patterson, one of the editors of the magazine Mind, also gave us a fine talk.

"After the introductory talk or paper everything is open. You ask if any of the members has received any real benefit from the meetings? Some say that when they joined the circle the worry habit was so much a part of them that they were miserable and that they have been greatly benefitted by the meetings. These Dont Worry circles are absolutely free from bigotry. The atheist is just as welcome as the old lady who saddles off all of her worries on her Saviour.

'Our object is to enable people of all

fear, and anger. The atmosphere of down a few rules in his book which if the circles is one of obser and health intelligently observed, will cause the and no one can fail to be benefitted e' copt a hopeless pessimiet. It is a vy helpful place to go, and anybody ho wants to shake off the worry helt is made welcome. We try to getid of all pretence in our meetings, an urge people not to say that they do tworry if they do. Every meeting skee a different turn. There is aboutely no control aversized over the direction; it control exercised over it direction; it runs its own way. Or time it takes au abstract question, ad another time the whole evening devoted to personal experiences.

"At a recent meting a man appeared who had never sen there before. He was a man wil along in years and he got up and aid be had heard of the Don't Worf circles and thought he d come to re if he could find a way to keep fren worrying. He went on to tell the he owned city real estate valued a/\$200,000 and that he worried all the the for fear tast he should lose it. I'd like \$200,000 mighty well, but I wuldn't take it as a gift from that man if I had to take his feeling of fear with it, and I believe that all the other members of our sircle felt the same way. He was convinced at that first meeting that money, when it brought anything but happiness, was more of a curse than a blessing He has been at tending the meetings ever since and has come here to have several long talks with me, and he is winning a victory over worry, for now he only feels that fear of losing his property part of the time.

"Another man got up at a meeting, and to illustrate how he feels that worry is an essential quality of human nature, told the following story: 'I wn a handsome place out at Orange, where I lived for some time. Whenever it rained the celtar was floode. and of course that worried me no end. Finally I found that it would be more convenient for me to live in the city, so I rented my Orange house.

"Shortly after I was comfortably settled in town and had my tenants also comforsably fixed, a heavy three days' rein set in. After it had been coming down for a day I began to worry about the cellar out in Orange. The longer it rained the more I worried. I could see the water creeping up inch by inch until finally the house was submerged in my mind, the walls ready to fall, and the tenants packing up to move away, with a very poor opinion of me. At last I sould stand it no longer, and after two days and nights of utter wretchedness I went out to Orange. For some time I didn't dare face the people in my house, but finally I plucked up courage and rang the doorbell. The lady answered it herself, and was as smiling as a May moraing. "How's the cellar?" managed to gasp. "As dry as a bane," she answe ed sweetly. "As soon as we came here my husband saw that by laying a pipe in a certain way all of the water could be carried off and the cellar kept perfectly free from dampless." Now, how was I to keep from worrying about that cellar?' he appealed to the circle, pathetically.

" You ought to have been able to go to Orange, find your cellar full of water. and still not worry,' retorted a bright member, and she was right. Worry, you know, wouldn't bail the water out

of a cellar. "It is perfectly astonishing," continued Mr. Pentecost, "how much opposition there is to the idea of not werrying. The belief prevails that civilization progresses through people's worhabit retards the growth of the individual, and whatever does that retards civilization. The don't worry idea is the basis of all the religions in the world. That is what religion was established for, to teach people not to worry. Jesus said, "Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, neither for the body, what ye shall put on. By that he meant for us not to worry about things. Buddha sat under a tree, ate his little dish of dry rice, and told the people not to worry.

"The Don't Worry Circle opens itself to attack, but the Don't Worry people do not mind that. The cartoonist and the paragraper can have all the funout of these circles that they please, We do not worry over their pictures or humorous squibs in the least, but really sistently expect we are very apt to get. epjoy them.

be conquered?' They seem by their life, a stimulus that is needed to keep tone to resent the very idea. It cannot us up to the line of duty." be done without resolute and persevering individual effort. With such effort the habit certainly can be mastered, for in this day of reason more people than we know of live in perfect mental peace. One person gets rid of the worry habit in one way and another in an entirely different way. If you can get rid of the habit by worshipping a fetish, worship the fetish. Some people can only get rid of of their worries by taking them to the Lord, as they say. That's the right track for them. Others of us rid ourselves of the habit got a bottle of it, the first dose helped

habit to lose its power, and he says offictuess and peace will take the place of the feverish anxiety, the undercurrent of reetless feeling which robs the human heart of its natural happiness and raises the question so often heard whether life is worth living. The rules for conquering the worry habit are:

"1. Realize it is an enemy which destrove your happiness. "2. Realize that it can be cured by

persistent affort. "3 Attack It indefinitely as some-

thing to be overcome. "4. Realize that it never has done and never can do the least good. It wastes vitality and impairs the mental fuculties.

5 "Consider what must be involved in the truth that God is infinite and that

you are a part of His plan. "6. Memorize some of the Scripture promises and recall them when the

temptation to worry returns. "7. Help and comfort your neigh-

'8. Forgive your enemies and conquer your aversions.

"9. Induce others to begins the work of emanc pation from the worry habit. "Mr. Seward goes on to say. 'It will be observed that the first six rales refer to efforts we are to make for ourselves, and the last three concern our relations to others. The last rule is by no means the least important. No emaneipation can be complete which does not wek to include the neighbor- The habit of of worrying is so universal and so deep-seated that, aside from the struggles with our own natural temperament, there is the added difficulty of resisting the atmosphere of anxiety by which American life is pervaded. The greater the number of our friends and neighbors we can persuade to make the effort with us the more rapid and substantial will be our own individual progress There are two reasons for this: Giving expression to an idea emphasizes and coofirms it in our own minds, committing ourselves to others increases our sense of resconsbility,

pressed whatever it may be." "The don't worry retorm," concluded Mr. Pentecost, "touches life on all s'des. We consider the work accomplished by the circle connected with Unity Congregation far more effective than any work we could accomplate by holding the regulation midweek service. Our membership is not imited to members of the congregation People of all creeds are asked to bin, or the watchword of Unity and gation is freedom, fellowship, and trades

and we are, therefore, more likely to

be faithful to the purpose we bave ex-

in religiou. However, all of the Den't Worry circles in the city are open to all interested, and they are doing and will cont. nue to do a grand work."

In speaking of the folly of worrying the author of "Don't Worry" gives some practical advic . Herays:

Worrying is the most upreasonable babit in which a human being can ir dulge. The truth of this proposition can be shown by simply asking two questions: 1. Does worrying increase our happiness? The idea is too sbeurd to be considered. Worrying occasions mere unhappiness than any other cause-perhaps more than all other cases combined. 2. Does worry help us in our work? However important the crisis that lies before us, are we prepared to meet it any more successfully by carrying a borden of auxious thought about it? This question can are rendered less fit for the coming problem by all the doubts and fears we entertain. The insanity of the habit is strongly emphasized by the fact that many people worry as much over the past as they do over the future. 'If I had only done differently, if I had only avoided this or that mistake, they say, with real auguish of spirit. What folly sould be greater than to allow vitality to be wasted and bappiness destroyed by that which cannot be recalled, changed, or in the slightest decree mcdified? We also allow ourselves to be tormented by a thousand forms of fear. We are afraid of catching cold. afraid to eat this or that article of food. afraid that something unpleasant will happen to us. And what we so per-The strangest thing about this slavery "People outside of the circles often is that we have come to regard it as ask, . How can the habit of worrying unavoidable, an essential element of

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericks town, Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhost for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time until he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhot Remedy. The sorts, conditions, and beliefs to appre- by a mental process, and that's the him and its continued use cared him, hend how to be relieved from worry, right way for us. Mr. Seward has laid For sile by H. A. L gon.

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