

WILL COME SOON

Wireless Station Will Be Established in Several Cities

IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The United States Wireless Telegraph Company Begins Work Up on the Great Inland Southern Extension of Its Commercial Dispatch System—Instruments Ordered.

The January number of The Aerogram, a magazine devoted to the wireless telegraph and telephone business, will contain an interesting article on the proposed extension of the business of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, and from advance proofs it is learned with pleasure an interest that Columbia is on the list of new offices to be established. The company is making preparations to form a complete system for over-sea and over-land business and expects in the course of time to be in active competition with the wire lines in business, social and official transactions of messages. The following from the article mentioned will be of general interest:

The eastern operating department of the United States Wireless Telegraph Company announces the placing of an order with the company's manufacturing department, for 250 complete sets of wireless instruments, all of which are soon to be installed at stations to be established in cities east of the Mississippi river.

This is the largest order for wireless apparatus and to manufacture, erect and put the stations into operation, will require an expenditure exceeding \$600,000. The majority of the stations will be of one or two k. w. capacity, with a range from 100 to 300 miles, but some, which are intended for long distance service, will be of from 5 to 20 k. w. to transmit wireless messages, under all conditions of weather, for a range of from 50 to 2,000 miles overland and from 1,000 to 3,000 miles over the water.

The United Wireless Telegraph Company's manufacturing department embracing three complete factories, two of which are located in Jersey City, N. J. and the other in Seattle, Wash., have a combined capacity of over \$1,000,000 worth of wireless apparatus per year. The larger part of the entire output of these factories has heretofore been needed in filling orders from various governments and for the United Company's marine department. It is probable, however, that with an extension of this factory equipment, which will be made in the near future, the 250 sets will be completed and the new stations be ready for operation in 1909.

The company promises to erect stations not only in the States east of the Mississippi river, but also in the Western States from the Pacific coast eastward, until they complete an intercommunicating wireless system covering all important commercial mining and manufacturing centers throughout the entire United States. Inasmuch as nearly all of such cities are connected with many smaller places by local telephone systems, it is expected that the United Wireless Telegraph Company will be in a position, by the end of 1909, to receive and deliver messages at several thousand points where the wire companies at present maintain wires.

The operating department of the company is now organizing its forces to begin the selection of locations for these new stations. Contracts and leases will be entered into and the advanced work completed, ready for the installation of the apparatus as rapidly as suitable sites can be secured and satisfactory arrangements made.

Among the stations proposed are the following:

North Carolina—Elizabeth City, Cape Hatteras, Beaufort, Newbern, Raleigh, Wilmington, Greensboro, Charlotte, Asheville, Henderson and Winston-Salem.

South Carolina—Charleston, Sumter, Columbia, Spartanburg, Greenville, Anderson and Aiken.

Georgia—Savannah, Brunswick, Valdosta, Albany, Augusta, Griffin, LaGrange, Athens, Atlanta and Rome.

Florida—Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Gainesville, Ocala, Tampa, Key West, Tallahassee and Pensacola.

Alabama—Mobile, South West Pass, Selma, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Birmingham, Anniston, Gadsden and Huntsville.

Mississippi—Columbus, Greenville, Meridian, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez and Biloxi.

Louisiana—New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Alexandria and Monroe.

Tennessee—Chattanooga, Bristol, Knoxville, Columbus, Nashville, Clarksville, Jackson and Memphis.

The article further states that the announcement of the western operating department will be made in a short time, giving the location of stations contemplated in the States and territories west of the Mississippi river. As rapidly as these stations are completed they will be put into operation with the stations already established, of which there are now about 200, including sea coast stations and ships equipped. The business to be handled by this extensive wireless system includes commercial messages to and from boats, between boats and shore stations, "over-sea" cable business, commercial and land service between cities and the distribution of press matter in competition with the wire systems.

Made Solemn Pledge.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 4.—A movement which has been in the course of preparation for several weeks was put into effect here today when 1,800 young people pledged themselves to "live as Christ would have lived." The pledges were made at the Epworth Memorial church, where hundreds of members of the Epworth League, Christian Endeavor and Baptist Young People's Society

WORK OF RESCUE.

HEROIC RELIEF PARTIES STRUGGLE NIGHT AND DAY.

King and Queen of Italy Share Unhurting in Dangerous and Heart-breaking Task.

Messina, Jan. 6.—Although confused and without system, the work of rescue has been carried on bravely night as well as by day. Searchlights on the warships flood the ruins with their rays and give light to the salvage parties.

The king and queen of Italy, on board the battleship *Regina Elena*, have given a notable example of devotion. The king, with some of his ministers at his side, has been directing and supervising the relief work, yet he has found time to visit the field hospitals and speak words of encouragement to his stricken subjects. The queen has been spending 15 hours day beside the sick beds on the *Regina Elena*, attending and consoling and encouraging.

The brunt of the work of rescue has fallen on the sailors, foreigners as well as Italians, and all have done their duty nobly. Praise of the Russians are on every lip. They hesitated before no danger, digging under tottering walls or entering the unsafe shells when asked to do so by some frantic woman who had not lost all hope that husband or child was still alive.

Although the air in Messina is heavy with the stench of purifying bodies several groups of Sicilians have camped out in the cleared spaces of the city and obstinately refuse the invitation of the authorities to move away.

The survivors of the disaster are so dazed and worn out that they are quite incapable of describing their experiences connectedly, but the accounts of all agree that the devastation was accomplished in less than one minute. The strata below the strait slipped, then a tidal wave rushed in and out and all was over.

Those capable of expressing their sensations say that as the shock came they felt an upward thrust of the earth. This was followed by an oscillatory motion and the crust of the earth vibrated.

Few of the survivors are able to explain how they escaped. They know only that amid falling plaster and masonry they managed to jump safely from windows or tumbling down crumbling stairways.

SLAIN FROM AMBUSH.

North Carolina Farmer Killed After Nightfall.

Danville, Va., Jan. 4.—Charles Brown, a widely known farmer of near Selma, N. C., was hot and insanely killed last night near his home, supposedly, from ambush by a party lying in wait for him. He was returning home from a visit to a tenant on his plantation, when the report of a gun followed by a cry, "I am killed," was heard. Brown was found by neighbors in a dying condition. His assailant escaped and today bloodhounds were placed on the trail. No motive for the shooting is known, though there are rumors that there is a woman in the case. The dead man was between 35 and 40 years of age, and leaves a widow and seven children.

Why Do Men Advertise?

The man who conducts his business on the theory that it doesn't pay and he can't afford to advertise, sets up his judgment in opposition to that of all the best business men in the world. Says an experienced advertising authority: "With a few years' experience in conducting a small business on a few thousands of capitals, he assumes to know more than thousands whose hourly transactions aggregate more than his do in a year, and who have made their millions by pursuing a course that he says doesn't pay."

If advertising doesn't pay, why is that the most successful merchants of every town, large or small, are the heaviest advertisers? If advertising doesn't pay, who does the most business? If it does not pay, business firms in the world spend millions in that way. It is because they want to donate those millions to the newspaper and magazine publishers, or because they don't know as much about business as the six-for-a-dollar merchant who says money spent in advertising is thrown away or doated to the man to whom it is paid? Such talk is simply ridiculous, and it requires more than the average patience to discuss the proposition of whether advertising pays or not with that kind of a man. His complacent self-conceit is assuming that he knows more than the whole world is laughable, and reminds us of the man who provoked that the world doesn't revolve by placing a pumpkin on a stump and watching it all night.

Smidt Got the Idea.

"You see, Mr. Smidt," said the bank cashier, "there is plenty of money in the bank, but all the banks have agreed in order to prevent a panic to pay out only a part of the actual currency demanded by depositors. Your money is here all right, and you can have it as soon as it is safe to let you have it. In the meantime we will give you instead of actual cash, clearing house certificates, which will serve the same purpose. This is the third time I have explained this matter to you. I have gone into it thoroughly because I want you to explain the conditions to the rest of your fellow-countrymen who are our depositors. Do you think you understand now?"

"Yees, yees," replied Smidt. "I explain it just like dis. Mr. Casper: 'Matilda and I ha' a little baby. The little baby she cry for milk in middle ob' de night; we get up and we der iss plenty milk in de kitchen, but we can't give it to you now, but we will give it to you now, because we are good. Here is something shus—go to sleep.' Here is a milk ticket—now go to sleep."

Work This Out, Boys.

A father left at his death a number

of children and a certain sum to be divided among them as follows:

The eldest to receive \$100 and one-

tenth of the remainder; the second

child \$200 and one-tenth of what

remained; and so on, each

child to receive \$100 more than the

one-tenth part of that which still re-

mained. When the division took

place, it was found that all the

children received the same amount.

How many children were there, and

what sum did each receive?

THAT LEPROSY CASE

THE PEOPLE OF AUGUSTA AW-FULLY SCARED.

The Lady Who Has It Will Be Sequestered in a Specially Built House Three Miles From Town.

Discovered to be afflicted with leprosy, Mrs. Mary V. Kirk, an aged lady of Aiken, is to be removed from her home in the center of the town to a small house built three miles from Aiken by the town authorities.

As we stated in Saturday's paper, the case has wrought up the citizens of Aiken to a high degree and for several days armed guards have been on duty around the house to prevent the possibility of contagion.

On this point the people of Aiken are at variance with the physicians attending the case, who contend that the malady is Anaesthetic Leprosy and is not contagious. The doctors have brought to strengthen their case a letter from the chairman of the board of health of South Carolina, saying that Anesthetic Leprosy is not contagious. Notwithstanding this the people of Aiken are determined to take no chances and are guarding the Kirk residence, and have already begun building the house of detention in an isolated spot away from the town to which Mrs. Kirk will be carried.

The president's signature was not affixed to the bill tonight, as it did not reach him, neither the vice president nor the speaker yet having signed it. The house had adjourned and Speaker Cannon had left the capital before the senate passed the measure. President Roosevelt will sign the bill, making it effective when it reaches him.

But for the fact that the national legislature was adjourned for the usual holiday recess when the earthquake occurred earlier action would have been taken, although by the president's direction and with confidence of congressional approval

supplies aboard the naval ships *Celtic* and *Culgoa*, intended for the battleship fleet, were diverted and ordered to the sufferers.

No such generous help ever was extended to a stricken people by this government before. The legislature received the message and file, with a sympathetic desire to lend their votes to anything which would bring relief were early in their seats and moved since.

Confident that the further contributions of the American public will justify its assumption of responsibility in authorizing Ambassador Griscom at Rome to charter and load with supplies a relief vessel and also to transport refugees, the American National Red Cross advanced the necessary means where with to meet the suggestions of the ambassador and his committee of Americans in Rome. Over \$30,000 has been collected through the Red Cross alone, of which \$60,000 represents the advance referred to.

For three years Mrs. Kirk has been blind. Common report has it that at the time she became so afflicted she gave up hope that her malady was other than leprosy, and openly announced that she had that disease. Since then she lived alone with a Mrs. Edmonson, who became attached to her and who remains in the guarded house with the stricken lady in the capacity of nurse. For the last several years Mrs. Kirk has been attended by Dr. Croft, a local physician who says the lady has leprosy.

The evidence of some disease have become more manifest during the last several years. Since her blindness, Mrs. Kirk has lost the fingers on one hand and one on the other. Her limbs below the knees are without feeling, even boiling water making no sensation which is perceptible to her. It is said to be Mrs. Kirk's belief that her limbs will drop off below the knees as her fingers have done. For several years she has made her appearance on the streets being led by Mrs. Edmonson with her hands encased in bandages or gloves.

Neighbors who had for a long time been curious about the lady's condition have recently begun to make more searching inquiries which culminated a few days ago in a report of the matter to the State board of health. The Aiken authorities decided to place the guards around the house simultaneously with the report and the guards have remained there since.

Mrs. Kirk's residence is on the main street and within two blocks of the business portion of the city. The house is a large two story building situated on the main street. It is painted white with green trimmings and it is surrounded by an evergreen hedge. The house is about fifteen feet from the street and has small porches on each side of the house. The house is in the middle of the lot, which is well shaded and neatly kept.

Mrs. Kirk is known as a most estimable lady, and the fears of the people of Aiken are mixed with deep feeling of regret that she is so afflicted. Mrs. Kirk is 60 years old.

CRAZED WITH HUNGER.

Starving Dogs Constitute Grave Menace to the Refugees.

Messina, Jan. 6.—Dogs now constitute one of the dangers to the earthquake refugees. These animals, starving and often raving through lack of water, know corpses like hyenas and frequently attack the refugees themselves.

Among the wounded who left for Palermo last night was a young man whose eyes and right cheek had been horribly mutilated by dogs. After the earthquake he was buried in debris up to his neck and while thus unable to move he was attacked by three of the animals and seriously hurt before his wife rescued him with her, which he refused to do.

After returning from the walk Stokes resumed his work while his wife seated herself nearby. In a few minutes he noticed that she was groaning as if in great pain. He was accompanied by his brother, H. O. Stokes, who was also employed in building the house, he went to his wife's side, and discovered that she had drunk all the contents of an ounce bottle of carbolic acid.

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DONATES \$800,000

SENDS LARGE SUM TO EARTH-QUAKE SUFFERERS IN ITALY.

Special Message From the President Recommending Aid for the Stricken Sister Nation.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Bountiful provisions for the earthquake sufferers of Italy was made by congress today and that, too, by unanimous vote.

In the house there was vigorous handclapping as the bill carrying the appropriation was sent on its way. The amount sum of \$800,000 was granted almost immediately after the reception in both houses of a message from the president calling attention to the calamity and the pressing need of aid for the stricken sister nation.

The president's signature was not affixed to the bill tonight, as it did not reach him, neither the vice president nor the speaker yet having signed it.

Years ago I wrote of visiting a man's farm, where all the land was in cotton right up to the house standing unpainted in a bare field. A hopeless-looking woman was frying some Western bacon for the dinner, while the man toiled in the cotton. And I got to thinking over the matter. There was no stock on the place but the mules that worked the cotton. And as I saw that bacon, I thought that some farmer out West raised that hog, and probably made something out of it. Some railroad carried it to Chicago, and certainly made money.

Some packer bought and cured the meat, and grew to be a millionaire. Another railroad brought it South and paid dividends by doing it. Some merchant bought it, and sold it to that man out there in the cotton field as a big profit—and he works all summer in the cotton making all these people prosperous out of his one crop, while at the end of the year he is as poor as ever, and his land grows less and less productive, while he might have made all those profits himself in raising the bacon at home.

The Western farmer makes corn, the railroads haul it, the merchant buys it and sells it to the man who could raise the corn at more profit than the Western farmer if he improved his land. Yet he goes on in the old hopeless way imagining that cotton is the only thing to get money out of, and that corn, oats, and wheat are only "supplies," and the Western farmer gets rich supplying him.

When will the cotton farmer get out of this slavery to everybody else? Not till he goes to farming again— that is, in the spiritual sense. From my house here I could count the oranges as they are split on the table in New York."

The official figures compiled thus far show that 14,000 bodies have been buried in the four cemeteries, that 9,000 refugees have left the city and that 9,000 persons still remain here. Instead of excavating in an endeavor to find the bodies buried beneath the ruins it has been proposed that every house in which it is believed persons are buried shall be covered with quicklime. The Associated Press correspondent has made a visit to Reggio and carefully inspected the town. It has been found that the number of persons killed here and damage done to property is much less than at Messina. Only the central section of the city is damaged.

The official figures place the wounded at Reggio at 1,000. The number of dead in the ruins is not known. Reggio is practically abandoned. The bay of Reggio is still strewn with broken boats and other debris. Numerous persons still living were taken today from beneath the ruins, while the voices of others could be distinctly heard, appealing to lend their votes to anything which would bring relief were early in their seats and prepared to take immediate