

THE END OF TIME

PLANS CAMPAIGN.

HOW THE WORLD WILL COME TO AN END.

Shall the Blow Come From Over Population, Heat or Cold, or a Second Flood?

Below we publish the views of several scientists on the subject of how this world will come to an end:

By Sir William Ramsay, England's most celebrated scientist calls attention to the dangers of over population.

We have been threatened with all sorts of catastrophes, ranging from the entire submersion of the land surface of the globe, owing to the steady inroads of the sea, down to the extinction of man through lack of water.

The former theory is, I think, untenable. With regard to the other, we are threatened with a much more serious and more urgent danger than lack of water, which at any rate, is not likely to occur for many millions of years. This is simply the danger brought on us by over population—not extinction by thirst, but by hunger.

I refer, of course, to the wheat problem, which is a much more serious affair than is generally believed. In a few generations—five or six, at the most—the position will be acute, and, after all, one ought to be more interested in a great great great great grandfather who is about 50,000,000 years away.

By D. S. Landis.

Scientist of United States weather bureau writes of the danger of gases from a colliding comet.

Many persons have discussed the possibility of the destruction of the earth in a collision with some comet—for instance some body like the Daniels comet. It was visible most of last summer.

As a matter of fact the physical contact—the blow from a comet—would not itself destroy the earth, the point of meeting would probably not be greater than a big Texas county, and at that spot the earth struck would possibly be raised to an incandescent heat and life thereabout destroyed.

But there is an awful danger to be met with outside of a mere collision. The great danger of a comet to the earth is in the fact that a large hydrocarbon comet dashed to earth would be raised to such heat as to be vaporized.

The diffusion of the heavy noxious gases would so vitiate the atmosphere as to render it unfit for breathing. The result is evident.

Thus might the occasion and human habitations escape unharmed, not even a man be killed by the comet coming in contact with the earth, yet with the deadly gases drifting over the surface of the earth, enveloping the whole world, all breathing creatures would soon be suffocated, silenced in death by the choking bane of hydrocarbon gas combinations flowing outward and downward about the earth from pole to equator, from east to west, ever sinking closer to earth and waters, a vast black death flood, smothering and stifling all life.

By Sir Wm. Huggins.

Astronomer says the Blow May Be Dealt by Heat or Cold.

The candle of the sun is burning down, but long before it reaches the socket all terrestrial life will have been impossible from cold.

Even now a sun may be on its way to collision with our sun—possibly the most graphically described by Newcomb—when every living thing would be destroyed by the fervent heat.

He would be a bold man who would dare to prophesy by what event, in that dies ira, the end of all life on the earth will be brought about.

By Prof. E. J. Garwood.

Distinguished Geologist and Mineralogist Shows How a Second Flood Might End All.

Two great forces affecting the surface of the continents are denudation and earth movements, either secular upheaval, earth folding, or volcanic outpouring. All our positive knowledge is that the earth is cooling. As it cools, the crust hardens and thickens, and it may be that, when the crust becomes thick enough to prevent further cracking and mountains folding, and water no longer percolate through to the heated interior, there will be no upheaval, no folding of the earth's surface to counteract the denudation constantly going on over the surface.

To produce an upheaval there must be heat and water. And if water cannot sink through the earth's crust to reach the interior of the earth, then this volcanic action will not take place.

This being so, the land surface of the earth will gradually wear away, and be smoothed down, until it is a more or less flat plain on a level with the sea. The sea would then slowly cover up the land, which might sink to the depth of a hundred feet or so below the level of the water, leaving only a few isolated mountain tops showing above water.

FOUGHT ABOUT BALL GAME.

Young White Man Stabs and Cuts Another at Gaffney.

A "Patch to the News and Courier" at Gaffney, says Joe Camp and Dickie, two young white men, got into difficulty Tuesday about a ball game between Gaffney and Greer, which resulted in Camp being fearfully stabbed and cut in fifteen places by a knife in the hands of Paris. At the beginning of the difficulty Paris, the larger of the two, had a knife, and was told by Camp that if he would give it up he would fight fair. He gave the knife up, but had another concealed on his person, with which he did the cutting. Camp is a grandson of the late Auditor Camp. Paris works at the Gaffney Manufacturing Company, a cotton mill. The physicians who attended the wounded man say that there is a chance for his recovery.

Daily Tragedy.

Suddenly there was an explosion. "Phwah! Another war?" placidly remarked the policeman on the corner.

But it was not the playful letting off of a dynamite bomb in the rear of some gambler's place of business this time. It was far more tragic than that.

The crowd that rushed to the scene saw a lovely young woman, pale as marble, wringing her hands. "Oh, Victor!" she said to the young man by her side. "How we're going to get home. We've bursted our only spare tire!"—Chicago Tribune.

Don't forget that a thing isn't done because you intended to do it.

GROW WINTER LEGUMES.

Department of Agriculture Offers Advice to South Carolina Farmers.

Congressman Lever is in receipt of a letter from the department of agriculture, which should be of particular interest to farmers. It is from Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the bureau, and follows.

"We are endeavoring to bring about the greater use of the winter legumes in the South, especially the vetches and crimson clover. We are sure that these crops, wherever they can be grown successfully, will be of enormous benefit, both on account of their value for hay or pasture, and because of their ability to add nitrogen to the soil. One method that we find very satisfactory is to conduct demonstration acre plots with reliable farmers. The success of such a plot usually encourages him to plant more and his neighbors to follow suit.

"We would be glad if you would recommend fifty farmers in your district to conduct such experimental plots, each of one acre, the department to furnish both the seed and the inoculation material. It is preferable that these co-operators be farmers who are not already growing the crop. Also that they be located in easily accessible places so that our men can visit as many as possible in the spring. We can furnish either the vetch or the crimson clover alone, or one acre, or one-half acre of each. Where vetch alone is sent, we shall usually send both hairy vetch and common vetch. For most of the South the present evidence is that vetch is much more widely adapted than crimson clover. Vetch may be sown any time from September to December. Crimson clover should not be sown later than September 15.

"A common source of failure, both with vetch and crimson clover, is due to lack of inoculation. We are finding much difficulty in the South in inoculating vetch and crimson clover with pure cultures, and are, therefore, recommending that soil be used. We hope to complete arrangement with the experiment station, so that inoculated soil can be sent to each co-operator.

"Kindly let us hear promptly from you in regard to this matter, so that we can make the necessary reservation of seed. It is desirable to have the names of the co-operators at an early date, and we shall prefer to have the whole list by September 1. We shall write fully to each co-operator indicating in the letter that it is sent upon your recommendation.

By B. T. Galloway.

Speaking of this matter, Mr. Lever says: "I regard this as a most important undertaking, perhaps the most important ever set on foot by the department of agriculture in the South. To the practical and observant farmer it is apparent that a winter cover crop is an absolute necessity, both to save the land from washing and to give the land nitrogen and humus. The one crop system has extracted practically all of the humus from the soil, while the necessity for nitrogen, as an element in crop life, means a charge upon the South Carolina farmer of nearly four million dollars each year. It is the opinion of scientists that the burden of this burden may be saved to the farmer through the growing of legumes, and especially the winter legumes. This movement looks to the declaration that as between the two old parties the difference consisted of the fact that with Republican victory there would be prosperity; and, provided further, that only such parcels shall be received for delivery at the special rates of postage herein provided as are offered by bona fide merchants or dealers whose regular places of business are on rural delivery routes covered by this Act. In the ordinary and regular course of their business, and by residents on such routes in their individual capacity.

The enthusiasm of the great crowd, gathered in the Taft front yard and the surrounding streets, was volatile. When Judge Taft first appeared on the platform wearing his reading spectacles the throng broke into applause and cheering, which the candidate smilingly acknowledged.

Section 3. That parcels covered by said special postage and deliverable by said rural parcel post under this Act shall not exceed eleven pounds in weight, three feet six inches in length, or six feet in length and girth combined, and such parcels shall conform to the postal laws and regulations concerning mailability, except as they are modified by this Act and regulations promulgated in pursuance thereof.

Section 4. That perishable articles of food, submitted for mailing under said rural delivery parcel post, shall not be accepted by postmasters or rural delivery carriers more than three hours before the departure of the mail, and then only at risk of the sender, and the postmaster or rural carrier shall stamp or note on any such parcels the time of acceptance and of transmission, and the words, "At the sender's risk."

Section 5. That the provisions of this Act shall apply only to parcels mailed on and addressed to rural delivery routes, as follows:

(1) From the postoffice or station from which one or more rural delivery routes emanate to any intermediate postoffice or to any patron on any said rural delivery route emanating from said postoffice or station, and supplied by rural carrier.

(2) From any intermediate postoffice on any rural delivery route to the postoffice or station from which said route emanates or to any intermediate postoffice or to any patron on that or any other rural route emanating from said postoffice or station, and supplied by rural carrier.

(3) From any patron on any rural delivery route to the postoffice or station from which said route emanates, or to any patron or intermediate postoffice on that or any other rural route emanating from said postoffice or station, and supplied by rural carrier.

Yet the Democrats must have exhibited extraordinary sagacity in the framing of this plank; for the comments of so eminent a representative as the Springfield Republican are:

"It is evident on the other hand, that the radical injunction plank adopted at Denver has so far caused no fight and has not even roused a serious protest in the press of the country, and the contrast in this respect with the week preceding the Democratic convention of 1896 is extraordinary."

This paper discusses and quotes the Boston Transcript's declaration that: "No one can travel in the West without becoming convinced that an overwhelming proportion of its voters want some real change in the power of the court in this respect."

Section 6. That the provisions of the Act of April 29, 1904, ch. 175 (23 Stats. 440) relative to the transportation of merchandise by rail carriers for patrons, is hereby repealed.

Section 7. That seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, when mailed under this Act, shall be chargeable with the postage rates and subject to the limit of weight herein provided.

Section 8. That all provisions of law applicable to the third and fourth classes of mail matter, and all provisions of law applicable generally to mail matter, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby extended and made applicable to

TAFT NOTIFIED.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE ACCEPTS LEADERSHIP.

Attacks Bryan, Democrats and Their Platform and Avows Allegiance to Roosevelt Policies.

Officially notified Tuesday of his nomination for the presidency by the Republican party, William H. Taft, on the portico of his brother's home in Cincinnati the city of his nativity, formally accepted the honor, pledged anew his allegiance to the policies of President Roosevelt and declared that the chief function of the next Republican administration will be to clinch what has already been accomplished by the present occupant of the White House in saying this however, Mr. Taft pointed out in what is regarded as a conservative note in his address that there will be serious and difficult work to do, principally to devise ways and means by which the high level of business integrity and obedience to law which he (President Roosevelt) has established may be maintained and departures from it restrained without undue interference with legitimate business."

Mr. Taft attacked the Democratic platform, asserting that most of its declarations either are inconsistent or disingenuous.

The Washington correspondent of The News and Courier says in question of what Congress, at its next session, will do towards providing for a rural delivery parcels post system is of great importance to the merchant, the rural mail carrier and the patron of the free route alike.

That something will be done towards effecting such a law is now firmly believed.

The officials of the post office department are carefully going over a bill that was introduced in the last Congress, marking certain unfavorable features and substituting others, that it is thought will prove more satisfactory.

When the next session begins recommendations will be made for the adoption of such a system in the interest of the merchants and the people along the rural routes generally.

Just what the new law is likely to be may be seen from a careful inspection of the most favorable bill that Congress had under consideration last winter, as follows:

The Postmaster General is authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to establish a domestic rural parcel post at special rates of postage, for the delivery on rural delivery routes of foodstuffs (including groceries, provisions, meats, fruits and vegetables), dry goods, drugs, books and other merchandise, unless the same shall be unallowable under this Act or any other Act as hereby amended.

Section 2. Every candidate offering for election, under the provisions of Section 1, shall make the following pledge and file the same with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the County in which he is a candidate, unless he should be a candidate in more than one County, in which case he shall file the same with the Secretary of State, before he shall enter upon his campaign, to wit:

I, the undersigned, a candidate for the office of...

...of the County of... and State of South Carolina, candidate for the office of...

...hereby pledge that I will not give or spend money, or use influence, or influencing votes, and that I shall, at the conclusion of the campaign and before the primary elections, render to the Clerk of Court or (Secretary of State as hereinbefore provided) under oath, an itemized statement of all money spent or provided by me during the campaign for campaign purposes up to that time, and I further pledge that I will, immediately after the primary election or elections that I am a candidate in, render an itemized statement, under oath, showing all further moneys spent or provided by me in said election.

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