

DELHI SOON TO BE INDIA'S CAPITAL.

First of the New Buildings Is Nearing Completion.

London.—Despite unforeseen obstacles and many delays incident to the great war, the work of rearing the new Indian capital at Delhi has gone steadily on.

Latest reports to the Indian office indicate the first of the new buildings will be occupied by the end of next year.

Thus will be realized one of the greatest building achievements of modern times.

The new Indian capital is rising from a desolate and barren waste. The present English king, as emperor, at his coronation durbar in 1912, announced the decision to transfer the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi—not the old city of that name, but a reclaimed desert outside and beyond the other settlement.

It was in 1913 that the town planning committee reported in favor of the so-called Raisini site, beyond old Delhi. Although the intervening years of war and reconstruction have doubled the expense of the original project, which will cost at least \$45,000,000 and many more millions in years to come, the work has never once been suspended since it was started.

The principal architect of the new Delhi is Sir Edwin Lutyens. Associated with Sir Edwin is Herbert Baker and a score of less famous architects.

The government house, the central building of the whole scheme, will contain, among other official quarters, the state residence of the viceroy. It is now promised that this building will be ready for occupancy late in 1925.

Sir Edwin Lutyens and his associates are engaged in a work not unlike that which Major L'Enfant achieved in laying out the city of Washington. Each was given the task of preparing plans for a city to be built from the very beginning. In the scheme for the Indian capital, the government house will occupy a pivotal position in the municipality not unlike that which the capitol holds in Washington.

The parliament buildings at Delhi will be less ambitious. Present expectations are that they will be ready for occupancy early in 1926.

English of Future to Mix Cockney and Scotch

London.—English as it will be spoken 500 years from now will not have much in common with the present-day abuses of the language, according to Daniel Jones, professor of phonetics at the University of London. In the far-away future generation Scotchmen will talk like Englishmen, while the general tongue of the highly cultured people will be "super-cockney, with a little Scotch accent."

Professor Jones' idea is that the language of today was cockney to Shakespeare, and that the speech of southern England now is getting nearer to the cockney.

In some places the cockney has already the upper hand, and there is a decided trend in others to adopt the accent in words which contain the letter "a." The wide difference in the dialect of the English provinces accelerates this tendency, the professor says, as the various dialects weaken the common language and destroy its root after a few years.

Within 500 years, Professor Jones predicts, the Gaelic language will have nearly disappeared and the native Irish (Erse) will be heard no more. Of this group of languages only Welsh will remain.

The best example the lecturer knows of the English of the future is to take the word cart and pronounce it "car-r-t."

Yank Teachers Dispute Methods With French

Paris.—The psychology of asking school children questions is a point on which American teachers take issue with most French instructors.

"Jean," says the French teacher in most schools, "stand up!"

Then the question is asked. In American schools the process is reversed. The question is put fully, then some pupil is asked to answer it.

"The difference is," said a recent visitor to Paris lycées, "that in the French school the whole class knows instantly that Jean is the one to answer and the rest have no need to do any hard thinking."

"In the American school, every one in the class is compelled to search his wits for an answer, because he or she may be called upon to rise. In that way the whole class answers the question, or tries to, although only one replies."

World's Hottest Place Found in North Africa

London.—Until recently Death valley, Cal., where a temperature of 134.1 degrees in the shade was registered at Greenland ranch on July 10, 1913, was considered the hottest place on the earth's surface. According to the quarterly journal of the Royal Meteorological society, this record has been broken, at the Italian settlement of Azizia, in the semidesert region of North Africa, about twenty-five miles south of Tripoli, where a mercury shaded thermometer rose to 134.4 degrees.

Use of Oxygen for Breaking Up Metal

The breaking up of large, solid masses of iron or steel, for the purpose of remelting, has heretofore been such a slow and costly operation as to be seldom indulged in, and mazy blocks of metal of this kind have therefore been abandoned as worse than worthless. The oxygen blowpipe, a cheap and simple apparatus and quick in operation, has wonderfully changed all this, says the *Compressed Air* magazine.

For example, we can have a cylindrical mass of metal, technically known as a "ladle set," more than six feet in diameter, of equal length, and weighing more than forty-five tons. A most hopeless case. A long piece of one-quarter-inch iron pipe is connected by flexible hose with a "bottle" of oxygen. The free end of the pipe is made red hot and the oxygen slowly and carefully turned on. The end of the pipe begins to burn with intense heat and when thrust against the block it begins to bore a hole right into the mass to a depth of three feet or more. The hole will be, say, an inch in diameter, and the molten metal will flow out of it in a little stream. In this way a considerable number of holes are quickly burned. These are charged with gelignite and fired all at once after the block has been placed in a special pit.

Thus is obtained a mass of pieces that are generally as small as required.

American Girls Easily Best Dancers in World

"The American girl makes the best dancer in the world, bar none."

That is the sweeping statement made by Miss Fawn Gray of New York, herself a dancer, who has just completed a "round-the-world" trip, during which she studied dancing in various cities, according to the *New York World*.

"Next to the American girl comes the English girl for all-around dancing," continued Miss Gray. "I danced in London, in Paris, at Monte Carlo and at Deauville, and, strangely enough, there was more real competition in London than at any other place. In Berlin the girls are a little too stiff for graceful dancing."

"You'd imagine that the French girls would be the most graceful and accomplished in showing off their dresses, wouldn't you? Well, while I was there a competition was held to decide the best manikin in Paris, and it was won by an American girl."

Miss Gray visited Honolulu on her trip, and while there danced Hawaiian dances in competition with real Hawaiians.

"I won all three of the contests in which I took part," she concluded, "so that alone would tend to bear out my contention that the American girl is the best dancer in the world, now wouldn't it?"

Identifying Pictures

French chemists have perfected new methods of identifying pictures, according to the *American Chemical Society*. They use groups of red, blue, green or white light to light the picture, and they examine the suspected canvas with the spectrometer. This puts in relief the retouchings, scrapings and changed signatures which constitute a false picture. By employing the ultra-violet ray they make the zinc white and certain varnishes stand out by fluorescence. By scraping off small amounts of paint they have made spectrographic analysis and have been able to determine, for example, in a false Renoir, the presence of a cadmium yellow, when Renoir only used chrome yellow.

When Asquith Laughed

Mr. Asquith was addressing a political meeting one day when someone in the audience made a very personal remark concerning Mrs. Asquith.

"Who said that?" demanded the speaker angrily.

There was a sudden silence. Then a man in the rear stood up and pointing to a farmer wearing a dilapidated straw hat, shouted: "It was him w' the coo's breakfast on his head."

The reply was altogether too much for Mr. Asquith, and he had to join in the general roar of laughter.—*Boston Transcript*.

Ceylon's Tea Exports

Total exports from Ceylon of both black and green tea during 1923 were 188,501,928 pounds, as against 171,502,249 pounds in 1922. The exports were, however, approximately 6,000,000 pounds below the average for the last ten years. The United Kingdom was by far the leading importer of Ceylon tea, taking 121,010,933 pounds in 1923, against 117,281,922 pounds in the previous year. The United States was the second largest purchaser of tea, taking 14,956,568 pounds during 1923, an increase of 750,000 pounds over 1922 imports of Ceylon tea.

Gloves Collected

An American woman of some prominence who is traveling in Europe has started collecting gloves which have been kissed by kings. She herself has been presented on several occasions to kings who have placed the royal and courtly kiss on her gloved fingers. From others who have had similar experiences she will "beg, buy or borrow" the gloves for her collection.

He Helped to Relieve It

"I suppose you saw a good deal of poverty in Europe?"

"Yes, a great deal. In fact I came home for fear of going broke myself."

Constitute Real Peril to Their Wearers

"Safety first" may mean kaleidoscopes for women. On the other hand, it may merely mean asbestos skirts. Burns kill more women than men. Skirts are the reason. Don't you believe it? Then listen. Why is it that during the first three years of life more boys die of burns than girls, while with the fourth year the scale turns sharply?

Isn't it because the boys about the time they are three or four drop the garb of femininity and blossom out into their first knee pants? Figures for the United States registration area covering a period of twenty-one years, show that in the fourth year of life the relatively high death rate from burns among girls begins. After that the fatal skirts and frilly waists which girls and women affect play their incendiary role, while the somber, sensible habiliments of masculinity protect their brothers from peril.

Burns, not fires in the sense of conflagrations or house and factory burnings, but just plain burns and scalds, are the only kind of accidents which number the majority of their victims among the weaker sex. Three out of every five deaths from burns are deaths of women and girls. If this happened for a single year it might be considered a mere matter of chance, but the mortality figures show that the ratio has continued constant over a long period.—*New York Sun*.

Hawaiian Gods Punish Desecrators of Temple

The gods of ancient Hawaii again wreaked their vengeance upon the whites who made merry upon the site of a former heiau, or old-time temple of worship, according to Hawaiian superstition, when the famous clubhouse of the Order of Elks on the beach at Waikiki was damaged by fire to the extent of \$65,000.

The flames, caused by defective wiring, were the last of a series of untoward events, including murder, that occurred at the site of the heiau, which nestles at the foot of Diamond Head, says a Honolulu correspondent of the *New York World*. According to Hawaiian medicine men evil will come to those who desecrate the site of an ancient heiau.

The clubhouse was built many years ago by the late James B. Castle, a descendant of the missionaries who came from New England to the islands in 1820, as a residence for his family. During the occupancy of the Castle family two Japanese were murdered in the grounds and attention was called at that time to the tradition of the heiau.

Spacious Days

"You should see my lodging! John and I have a bridal suite, the grandest you ever saw, all done in lavender silk with great bunches of lilacs and lilies of the valley. The bed in my room is as large as Dolly's parlor at Bramfield, Louis Quatorze, so Cynthia tells me. They were spacious days—four people could easily sleep in it without discommoding each other."

"They often did," said Mrs. Cocks in an interested voice. "This notion that even two are something of a crowd is quite a modern idea. I was reading the life of Mme. de Montespan the other day and it struck me forcibly what much more sociable habits they had."—From "The Ladies of London," by Margaret Kennedy.

Suited the President

President Coolidge's economy in words continues to furnish good copy. Here is the latest:

At a recent political pow-wow a newspaper editor sat next to Mr. Coolidge. After carrying on a one-sided conversation for a while he began to grow restless under the President's monosyllables. "Mr. President," he said, "I think it is time I was giving some one else the opportunity to talk with you; I'd better move on."

Without turning his head the President in an undertone commanded: "Stay where you are!" Having got used to his conversational partner he had no intention of breaking in another.—*Portland Oregonian*.

Lee Statue Gigantic

The height of the Goddess of Liberty is 111 feet; 151.41 feet to the extremity of the torch. The figure of General Lee on Stone Mountain is to be 140 feet from the top of his hat to the bottom of the horse's hoofs. It is said that a man standing on the general's shoulder would need a stepladder to reach his ear. The sculptor says: "The distance from the horse's knees to the top of General Lee's hat is 120 feet. The depth of the relief on the extreme point will be about 20 feet, while the average depth of stone to be removed over the whole surface—300-odd feet in length, by about 200 in height—will be about 4 feet."

Missing the Sights

Senator Underwood said in a discussion of spiritualism at a dinner party: "There is one sure thing about the spirits raised by Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle—they talk in a light way about heaven."

"The details that these spirits give us remind me of the little girl who, rummaging in a drawer, exclaimed: "There! Grandma's gone to Heaven without her spectacles!"—*Los Angeles Times*.

Seen and Heard

Usher—Pardon me for disturbing you, master, but your snoring is waking up the rest of the congregation.

PIONEER EDITORS

Story of the First Newspapers in "The Wilderness"

The first true torchbearers in the wilderness beyond the Alleghenies were the pioneer editors who, transporting their crude printing equipments to the frontier, assumed the task of supplying their fellow-pioneers with the news of the world. In the *Indiana Magazine of History*, George W. Purcell, of the Vincennes *Western Sun*, the oldest paper in Indiana, tells of those beginnings.

John Bradford, a Virginian, was encouraged by the offer of a town lot in Lexington, Ky., to establish a newspaper there in 1786. Bradford procured a press and outfit at Philadelphia, got it to Lexington, and issued his initial number of the *Kentucky Gazette*, on April 1, 1787. It had no headline of any kind, carried one advertisement, along with two short original articles, and offered this apology to its patrons: "My customers will excuse this, my first publication, as I am much hurried to get an impression by the time appointed. A great part of the types fell into pi in the carriage of them from Limestone (Maysville) to this office, and my partner (his brother, Fielder) which is the only assistant I have, through an indisposition of the body has been incapable of rendering the smallest assistance for 10 days past." This issue of the *Gazette* was the first paper printed west of the Allegheny mountains.

Members of the Bradford family were connected with the three first papers in Kentucky, and printers trained under them moved on into Missouri and Indiana. Elihu Stout, the first editor at Vincennes, came from the Bradfords, and in 1804, started the *Indiana Gazette* there. His outfit was conveyed by three packhorses from Frankfort, Ky., to the falls of the Ohio and then forwarded by lifeboat down the Ohio and up the Wabash to Vincennes. Subsequent supplies of paper were brought overland from Kentucky by packhorse. His paper's issue appeared July 31, 1804, and it continued until the spring of 1806, when the plant was destroyed by fire. Stout got another printing outfit, and on July 4, 1807, put out the *Western Sun*, and it is still published, there being no break during the period of 118 years. A complete earlier file is in the possession of the state library. Copies of the original *Gazette* are exceedingly rare. A partial file is in possession of the Library of Congress, and the state library has a photostatic copy.

Ohio had two or three papers that antedated the first one in Indiana, though there is some confusion of statements as to their beginnings, and identities. The *Sentinel* of the Northwest Territory, which appeared at Marietta in 1793, was probably the

first paper north of the Ohio river. The first publication in Illinois was the *Illinois Herald*, which appeared at Kaskaskia, in 1814.

Ferryman Is Drowned

Lancaster, March 27.—W. J. Hyman, night ferryman at the L'and C. ferry, was drowned in the Catawba river just after midnight Friday when, in stooping over the rear end of the boat for a cup of water, he lost his balance and fell into the river. Being unable to swim, he was carried down the current and drowned in the sight of his seventeen-year-old son, who was at the opposite end of the boat anchoring it for the night and who was unable to render assistance on account of the darkness.

The alarm was given and searching parties commenced to drag the river. The body was recovered to-

day about 10 o'clock about 200 feet below the spot he fell. Mr. Hyman was a highly respected citizen of Chester county, fifty years old, and leaves a large family connection.

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that one month from this date, on Tuesday, April 28th, 1925, I will make to the Probate Court of Kershaw County my final return as Administrator of the estate of Eli Arledge, deceased, and on the same date I will apply to the said Court for a final discharge as said Administrator.

L. C. CLYBURN.
Camden, S. C., March 26, 1925

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