

WHAT COURAGE MEANS.

It Assumes Various Shapes and Many Phases.

Courage is as varied in kind as in degree. Some men do not know what fear is. Others are horribly afraid yet are able to control their nerves and emotions. Surely the timid man who masters timidity is as brave as Siegfried, of whom it is recorded that he had to be taught by Mime what it was to be afraid.

A certain brand of courage has been labeled, somewhat unkindly, Dutch. Then one has the stoic resignation of the American Indian. It is very dangerous to attempt to fix flags to emotions. But each nation seems to have its own blend of the quality.

It is usual to say that the volatile Frenchman is a brave winner but a dispirited loser. Yet after 1870 the French people solemnly and earnestly began to build up their lost fortunes, and went into the present war, under enormous disadvantages, without a murmur.

The Russian, too, has something of the resignation of the Oriental. His spirit is not volatile, and there is a plodding fatalism, as of a rather tired bull dog, in the dutiful, don't-much-bother attitude. A few days ago a Russian officer described the rather bewildered feeling with which he went into battle. He added that when shells began to fly his sensory nerves seemed paralyzed, though his brain acted quickly and automatically. A kind of cold anger seized him. When he was hit he felt nothing, but went giddy and fell. And then we have the tale of a British Tommy who lolled in his trench, smoking a cigarette and potting away quietly at the enemy. Even when at close quarters he went on puffing until two Germans were 10 yards away. Then he threw away his smoke and went for them with the bayonet.

Contrast this with the cool daring of the German aviator who dropped an insolent message down upon Paris, and the dogged resolve with which the German tankers advance in close formation against machine guns.

Can we characterize these various expressions of an emotion by the same word? Where does bravado begin and courage leave off? How far can bluff go without becoming heroic? First, let us see how the great viewed death. Marcus Aurelius said: "Were some god to speak to thee: 'Tomorrow thou shalt die, or at most on the third day,' this respite of a day would seem a thing of naught, did a spark of nobility redeem thee."

We marvel at the bravery of men prepared to risk death on a battlefield. Yet at this moment, as you read, death may actually have claimed you and limited your days. Yet you are not afraid.

Huxley saw this heartening fact clearly when he wrote: "The great thing one has to wish for as time goes on is vigor as long as one lives, and death as soon as vigor flags."

One of the dangers of a safe, civilized period is that people attach an exaggerated value to mere longevity, which is of no use except as an opportunity for great living. From this mere desire to live, springs a fear of death.

In view of the idea generally current in modern German philosophy that Christianity is a religion of weakness, it is interesting to quote a few ideas upon courage from the Bible:

"Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil."

"When the wicked, even mine enemies and foes, came upon me to eat up my flesh, they stumbled and fell. Though an host should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear, though war should rise against me, in this will I be confident."

"God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble, therefore will we not fear, though the earth be removed and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea."

There one has a courage based upon faith, a recognition of danger with an unconquerable belief in overcoming it, and a steady calm that is far removed both from fatalistic indifference and from insolent bravado. And no one with any knowledge of the actual officers and men serving in the army and navy of Great Britain can deny that a simple, never-talked-about old fashioned faith has a good deal to do with their steadiness in action.

Perhaps Carlyle has admired courage and expressed it with as much force as any man:

"To me, also, was given, if not victory, yet the consciousness of battle and the resolve to persevere therein while life or faculty is left."

Here he recognizes (in Teufel-droch's case) the supreme quality of courage, the "consciousness of battle," depending upon no certainty save inner desire. The idea of conquest is cowardly, even the achieve-

ARMS AND THE MAN.

Death-Dealing Machines Have Not Conquered Human Bravery.

Modern history, which is but another term for modern life, is full of surprises, and even the little we know authentically of the operations by the allied armies has been replete with wonderful and unforeseen incidents that would have been deemed the visions of romance if they had been suggested only a few months ago. Even in a machine made war man is the deciding element, and man has ever been the greatest surprise to himself. An unusual view of the man in the war is given in an editorial in the fourth war issue of the Scientific American of December 5, which is in part as follows:

Among the unexpected developments of the war, none has been more amazing than the unflinching steadiness with which the citizen soldiers of the warring nations, and especially those engaged on the western battlefields, have faced the murderous attack of modern weapons, whether by the magazine rifle, the machine gun, the searching shrapnel, or the shattering, high-explosive, 16-inch shell!

So accustomed have we become, through the daily testimony of eyewitnesses, to the more-than-human courage with which frail flesh and blood is facing, day in, day out, and for weeks together, the tornado of lead and steel which sweeps over the modern battlefield, that we are forgetting that only yesterday we were all saying that this miracle could not be. Had not the military experts themselves assured us that the accuracy and volume of modern rifle, machine-gun, and shrapnel fire was such, that not the finest troops in the world could be brought to face the tempest in a frontal attack in the open?

And yet this very thing has happened—not merely once, to be written into the chronicles of a nation's sublime heroics, but everywhere and every day throughout that far-flung battle line on which Teuton is locked in the death grip with Frank and Briton.

Marvelous, also, is the fact that this matchless courage is being displayed, not by the toughened veterans of a long campaign, not by professional soldiers, steeled and tempered by the discipline of barracks and camp, but by work-a-day laymen, called at a minute's notice from the peaceful routine of their daily lives, and told to rush "into the jaws of hell!"

The Herald Book Store will receive in the next few days a line of Fountain Pens, which are fully guaranteed, and which will sell at from 75c to \$1.50 each. Come in and try one.

ment of victory makes but slight demands. But the power of going on without any conviction of success is the greatest force in the world.

The qualities of courage hinted at above apply not only to armed conflict, but to the tackling of all life problems. And perhaps the hardest of all is a physical or moral retreat. How often do we meet obstinate folk willing enough to die for a craze or a whim: Rightly regarded, theirs is not courage at all, though it may bear a certain resemblance.

The courage of forced inaction, of remaining calm and cheerful under the load of anxiety, deserves a high place. Indeed, all the admirable people we know have courage in some form. For it is the very salt of life. It is the quality that made the women of Poland give their jewelry to the nation, and wear iron jewels as a symbol of their resolve, while their sons and husbands gave their lives on the battlefield. And the same spirit moves women today to go into the fields and gather the harvest, or to do any other work, rough or gentle, so as to free others to fight for European freedom.

And with nations the quality has various phases in action. The Belgians, by admitting the Prussian hordes, could have bargained for a sort of independence. By refusing they lost Brussels and Louvain, and many thousands of lives. But there was no hesitation. The quality of courage animated a whole people.

It was Napoleon who promised his troops at Austerlitz that he would keep himself safe, while they risked their lives. He realized that a display of physical courage would have no effect comparable with the plain assertion that his head was cool, and that they would be well directed. Yet he could admire Ney's daring. "I have 200,000,000 in my coffers," he said, "and I would give them all for Ney." Also he said:

"In all battles, a moment occurs, when the bravest troops, after having made the greatest efforts, feel inclined to run. That terror proceeds from a want of confidence in their own courage; and it only requires a slight opportunity, a pretence, to restore confidence."

There is no essential courage. It is a combination of qualities, varying in different persons; even changing in the same person. It is spiritual health.—T. P.'s Weekly.

TAILS OF SOLDIER GRIT.

Two Irishmen Reject Surrender and Fight to the Death.

Irishmen fighting Britain's battles in France today are proving themselves worthy of the finest traditions of their race, says the London Chronicle. There have been many stories of their endurance and pluck, but two related by a trooper of the Irish Dragoons may be taken as typical:

"There was a man of ours," says the trooper, "who carried a chum to a farm house under fire, and when the retreat came got left behind, the German patrol called and found them. There were only the two, one wounded, against a dozen Uhlans. Behind a barrier of furniture they kept the Germans at bay, wounding or killing half of them. The Germans made off and brought a machine gun to the house and threatened to destroy it.

The two soldiers were not unmindful of the kindness shown them by the owners of the farm, and rather than bring loss on them or the village they made a rush out with some mad idea of taking the gun.

"Just over the threshold of the door they fell dead, their blood bespattering the walls of the house.

"People may call them pigheaded for not surrendering, but that sort of wrongheadedness is worth a lot as inspiration to others, and if British soldiers had always worried about what the stay-at-homes would think of their deeds, some of the finest stories in the history of the army could never have been told.

"There was a young chap of the Irish Rifles. He was kneeling beside a wounded man of the Gloucesters, I think, keeping off the Germans. He had been hit himself, but was gamely firing at the enemy as fast as his wounded arm would permit. We went to his assistance, but they were both worn out when we reached them, and greatly to our regret, we had to leave them to be picked up by the Red Cross people.

"That was hard; but if you tried to pick up every wounded man you saw you wouldn't be much use as a fighter, and as we were under urgent orders to take up a position from which to cover the retreat we had no time for sentiment. They knew that, and they weren't the men to ask us to risk the safety of the army for them.

"'Never mind,' the rifleman said, with a faint smile on his guilty face, 'the Sisters will pick us all up when it's over, but if they don't, sure, then we've only got once to die, and it's the grand fight we've had, anyhow. What more could soldiers ask for?'"

"When we came back again one of the men was there, sure enough—stone dead; but his mate had gone, and whether it was the Germans or the Red Cross people that got him I wouldn't care to say."

Not only on the battlefield is the British soldier showing his grit, as an incident related by a member of the Royal army medical corps, now invalided home, well shows. Relating his experience he says:

"It was wonderful how cheerful the wounded were. 'One poor fellow who had been shot in the head and hit by a shrapnel bullet in the mouth and was apparently dying, pointed out to me another man, badly wounded, remarking, 'That poor bloke is going home; he will be home before me.'"

Deepest Well a Failure.

"An artesian well a mile deep was sunk in Texas at a little place called Spur," said A. F. Wells, of Waco, according to the Washington Post. "The promoters who spent the money to drill the hole lost a big sum, and the only thing they got was a symptom of water. They were not so lucky as Bret Harte's hero, who tried for water and got oil.

"This well, it is said, cost the projectors more than \$40,000. They made the boring because they expected to increase the value of a great big tract of land which had been opened up. That well, I believe, is the deepest ever bored in any part of the United States, and it didn't yield. There is a well not far from Waco that is pouring forth a great stream of pure water, which reached a depth of more than 3,500 feet. Until that well was drilled Waco held the record for depth with half a dozen borings that exceeded 3,000 feet."

Up in the Air.

"What are Betty and Jack quarreling about now?" "Oh, it's one of those wireless quarrels, I guess." "Wireless quarrels? What do you mean?" "Words over nothing, you know."

Friend in Need.

The ferret-eyed little man stepped across the street car aisle and whispered into the ear of the tall chap in a gray suit: "You'd better wipe that bit of egg off your chin. The income-tax man is just two seats in front of you."—Indianapolis Star.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS AND LIQUOR DEALERS.

Bids and samples are hereby requested in accordance with the Dispensary Law now in force for the following goods to be furnished the State of South Carolina for the use of the County Dispensary Board of Bamberg county, South Carolina. Liquors to be shipped in car load lots, except Beer, freight prepaid to Bamberg, S. C., to-wit:

All kinds of corn, rye, gin, wines and brandies, both in bulk and bottled in full 1-2 pints, pints and quarts.

Beers in pints and quarts to be delivered at Bamberg, Denmark, Ehrhardt and Olar, S. C.

Also bids on empty bottles, 1-2 pint, pints and quarts, in dispensary cases, cork and tin foil.

All goods shall be furnished in compliance with and subject to the terms and conditions of the Dispensary law of 1907, and bidders must observe the following rules:

1. All bids must be sealed and there shall be no signature or mark upon the envelope indicating the name of the bidder.

2. All bids must be sent by express or registered letter to Geo. A. Jennings, Treasurer, Bamberg, S. C., on or before Monday, Jan. 11, 1915.

3. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, the board reserving the right to reject any or all bids, or parts of bids.

The Board requires that on all bids submitted the age and proof of all goods shall be stated, and bids shall be in gallons, 1-2 gallons, quarts, pints and 1-2 pints.

Bids will be opened at the office of the County Board, Bamberg, S. C., on Jan 11, 1915.

J. M. Grimes, Chairman.
J. B. Kearse,
W. H. Faust.

Board of Control County Dispensaries, Bamberg County, South Carolina.

TAX NOTICE.

The treasurer's office will be open for the collection of State, county, school and all other taxes from the 15th day of October, 1914 until the 15th day of March, 1915 inclusive.

From the first day of January, 1915, until the 31st day of January, 1915, a penalty of one per cent. will be added to all unpaid taxes. From the 1st day of February, 1915, a penalty of 2 per cent. will be added to all unpaid taxes. From the 1st day of March, 1915, until the 15th day of March, 1915, a penalty of 7 per cent. will be added to all unpaid taxes.

THE LEVY.

For State purposes 6 mills
For county purposes 4 mills
For bridges 1 mill
For roads 1-2 mill
Constitutional school tax 3 mills

Total 14 1-2 mills

SPECIAL SCHOOL LEVIES.

Bamberg, No. 14 9 mills
Binnakers, No. 12 3 mills
Buford's Bridge, No. 7 2 mills
Clear Pond, No. 19 2 mills
Colston, No. 18 4 mills
Denmark, No. 21 1-2 mill
Ehrhardt, No. 22 9 mills
Fishpond, No. 5 1 mill
Govan, No. 11 4 mills
Hutto, No. 6 2 mills
Hampton, No. 3 2 mills
Heyward, No. 24 1-2 mill
Hopewell, No. 1 3 mills
Hunter's Chapel, No. 16 4 mills
Lees, No. 23 4 mills
Midway, No. 2 2 mills
Oak Grove, No. 20 2 mills
Olar, No. 8 9 mills
St. John's, No. 10 2 mills
Salem, No. 9 4 mills
Three Mile, No. 4 2 mills

All persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years of age, except Confederate soldiers and sailors, who are exempt at 50 years of age, are liable to a poll tax of one dollar.

Capitation dog tax 50 cents. All persons who were 21 years of age on or before the 1st day of January, 1914 are liable to a poll tax of one dollar, and all who have not made returns to the Auditor, are requested to do so on or before the 1st day of January, 1915.

I will receive the commutation road tax of two (\$2.00) dollars from the 15th day of October, 1914, until the 1st day of March, 1915.

G. A. JENNINGS,
Treasurer Bamberg County.

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Office in Hoffman Building
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LODGE MEETING.
Bamberg, Lodge, No. 38, Knights of Pythias meets first and fourth Monday nights at 7:30 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
A. M. DENBOW,
Chancellor Commander,
C. R. GILLIAM,
Keeper of Records and Seal.

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Will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headaches, Cramps, Colic Spains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Old Sores, Tetter, Ring-Worm, Eczema, etc. Antiseptic Anodyne, used internally or externally. 25c

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Office Over Bamberg Banking Co.
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It is all right for a man, when he is along in years, and can AFFORD it, to spend money for luxuries, but the young men and the middle aged should remember that "Life's December" comes to everyone, and that to be old and POOR is life's greatest tragedy. To prevent this, begin NOW—put your money in our BANK; let it STAY there and ADD TO IT every time you can.

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A Card to Owners of Rural Telephone Lines

We are anxious to see that all lines owned by other parties and connected with us are kept in such condition as to furnish efficient service. Where the owners of rural lines are responsible for their upkeep, we want to co-operate with them.

All lines require a thorough overhauling occasionally if the best service is to be obtained. We recommend that every line connected with us be overhauled at least once a year, and that at least one experienced telephone man assist in this work. The cost of this work when divided among all the patrons of the line, makes the amount paid by each man small, and this cost will be more than offset by the improved service.

If the owners of rural telephone lines in this section are experiencing trouble with their service, we will appreciate their talking the matter over with our Manager or writing us fully. We will gladly do what we can toward helping you improve the condition of your line.

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