

SPEAKING ABOUT LOVE

FOUR CHERISHED ADAGES ARE CALLED MERE JOKES.

Pessimistic Writer Undertakes to Show That These Oft-Quoted Expressions Concerning Tender Passion Are Only Nonsense.

In regard to love we hear expressions like these:

- 'Love rules all.'
'All the world loves a lover.'
'A maid should obey the dictates of her heart.'

Perhaps the first one is the best joke of the lot. Love rules all! That is one of the funniest things you ever heard!

'Come, now, Johnnie. Come, dear.' Not a budge from Johnnie. 'Come on, darling. Mamma wants you to come now, sweetheart. Come on.'

Nothing stirring. 'Johnnie must come now. Johnnie be a good boy. Mamma will give Johnnie a cookey tomorrow.'

'Oh, yes, you must come! It is getting late now. Come on, dear.' Johnnie doesn't.

'Come on, now, Johnnie. You must come. Mamma's tired of waiting. Mamma spank!' Johnnie still unconvinced.

Whack! Whack! Whack! Johnnie comes. 'All the world loves a lover!' Another joke.

What do we love about him? Perhaps the florist and candy man love him, and that's about the extent of it.

In the olden days when the lover did a great deal of sighing and desperate hair pulling and provided entertainment for the neighbors by eloping with the girl once in a while, people felt mildly grateful for the show.

'A maid should obey the dictates of her heart.' is rather good.

Some people evidently adhere to the belief that 'there is a heart that heaven has made for thee,' or they have faith in the text of some humorous ballad.

But, as most of us know, when a fellow has special talents in the love making line, and time and inclination to perfect his talents, he can make any girl think he is the one to furnish the heart that 'heaven has made for thee.'

Sometimes the young woman must choose between a college professor and a saloon keeper. One can give her social position and car fare; the other an electric brougham and a pink plumed bonnet.

'Love laughs at locksmiths!' An ancient joke! Girls do not slope by ladder any more. If they did the father would probably furnish the ladder.

To the Point. E. R. Smith, formerly schoolbook man and now a farmer and fruit grower, tells a story of a boy's essay, written in a few seconds on the subject of suddenly coming into possession of wealth.

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MAY MAKE TARIFF THE ISSUE.

Roosevelt Crowd Plans Theft of Democratic Thunder.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 10.—Immediate downward revision of the tariff is likely to be one of the demands made by the new party headed by Col. Roosevelt.

Whether the platform will enumerate specific schedules and pledge itself to scale them downward or will content itself with a general declaration of the principle upon which it will act, has not been decided.

Col. Roosevelt has been told that the sentiment of the country, especially in the West, where his largest measure of support is looked for, is emphatically in favor of quick action on the tariff.

The Ex-President feels, however, that his views on the theory of a protective tariff are well known and that it is for the Convention to decide what course is to be determined.

When questioned today in regard to his view of what the new party should do, Col. Roosevelt said that in the near future he would make a statement of his position upon the various issues to be raised in the campaign.

Rocky Bluff Dots. Rocky Bluff, July 11.—The rain continues to come, very little plowing has been done for the last two weeks so "General Green" is having his own way and he is taking advantage of it too.

There was a picnic at White's Mill on the Fourth that was enjoyed by more than two hundred people, from most of this community, and the surrounding country.

Mr. W. F. Baker and family spent the Fourth with his mother, Mrs. C. S. Baker at Pisgah, and Mr. M. E. Capell and family spent the day at Mr. J. J. Hatfield's.

Mr. R. Griffin and family of Sumter spent the Fourth with Mr. H. H. Winkles and family.

Miss Madge Griffin of Sumter is spending this week with her aunt, Mrs. Alfred Andrews.

Mr. G. P. Josey has been quite sick, but is better.

Not Altogether Hopeless. The Greenville Daily News is of the opinion that "The State campaign is a bad thing for the convicts," that "not many pardons are being issued these days."

Roosevelt says the Democratic party is wrong in pledging itself to enforce the Sherman anti-trust act. In order to make a further bid for support of all the trust magnates he should make a fight for the repeal of the Sherman act.

The Republicans are scared and are looking for a compromise candidate to take the place of Taft and Roosevelt. However, Democrats should not forget that a scared horse runs like blazes.—Wilmington Star.

It is announced that the women of the country are leaning towards Wilson. Mrs. Wilson should not mind a little thing like that.—Wilmington Star.

If Blaise, or any other unscrupulous, office-seeking demagogues, were to publish a newspaper, what sort of an evil smelling gourd vine do you reckon it would be?

"I am going to carry out my ideas," declares Col. Roosevelt. He ought to carry them out and gently deposit them on the junk heap.—Wilmington Star.

Mrs. N. S. Jones' friends will regret to know she is ill at Mrs. J. Carpenter Rogers', at Privater.

Court adjourned sine die Tuesday afternoon, after the hearing of a number of appeals in unimportant cases from the magistrate's courts.

"THE SKEERED O'NOTHING."

TILLMAN WOULD BUILD THE ULTIMATE BATTLESHIP.

Senator's Idea is to Have Biggest and Best Possible Naval Programme to Stop There.

Washington, July 10.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina today sought to launch in the senate a movement to have the United States build the best battleship the world can ever construct and then withdraw from the international race for big battleships, but the movement stuck in the ways. He expects to present his resolution tomorrow.

The South Carolinian had his battleship resolution all prepared and showed it to numerous senators, but decided to defer its presentation on account of the Lorimer case having right of way.

Senator Tillman would name the proposed dreadnaught the Terror. He would provide the maximum thickness of armor, the maximum size of gun, the maximum speed, and the maximum size that would enter dry docks and pass through the Panama canal.

Senator Tillman's resolution would call upon the naval affairs committee to investigate the details of the very best battleship possible and to report whether one such overpowering vessel would not be better for the United States than to continue "by increasing taxation, to spend the millions and millions of dollars now in prospect in the race for naval supremacy."

"Let us find out just how far we can go with any degree of safety and go there at once," said Senator Tillman. "Let the Terror become the peacemaker of the world; let us leave some money in the treasury for other and more necessary and useful expenditures such as good roads, controlling the floods in the Mississippi, draining the swamp lands in the South and irrigating the arid lands in the west."

Senator Tillman's resolution which he will present tomorrow, follows: "That the committee on naval affairs be and it is hereby instructed to investigate and report to the senate: What is the maximum size of a ship whether battleship or cruiser; the maximum thickness of armor that such ship can carry safely; the maximum size of gun; the maximum speed and the maximum desirable radius of action of such vessel that can be safely built so as to navigate the ocean and enter the first class harbors of the world; how much draft can such vessel carry in order to enter the existing dry docks in this country for repairs, and to safely pass through the Panama canal; the object being to find out from authentic and reliable official sources the maximum size and maximum draft, the maximum thickness of armor in order to make the very best battleship or cruiser that the world has ever seen or will ever see; the purpose being to have this country own the greatest marine engine of war ever constructed or ever to be constructed under known conditions; and to report whether one such overpowering vessel would not in its judgment be better for this country to build than to continue, by increasing taxation, to spend millions and millions of dollars now in prospect in the race for naval supremacy."

One of the Sumter boosters tells a good tale of the visit to Columbia Tuesday. He strayed off from the banquet and upon his return up town about 11:30 he asked a Columbian if he had seen anything of any of the Sumter crowd. "Seen any of the Sumter crowd?" exclaimed the Columbian, "I haven't seen anything but a Sumter crowd on the street all afternoon."

The bubonic plague may not gain a foothold in the South Atlantic States, but if it does it will be spread by the rats and mice. The only way to suppress the plague is to destroy the rats, and it would be a good idea to destroy the rats respectively of the danger of the plague being introduced from Havana.

Governor Wilson will not be notified of his nomination till the 7th of August. In the meantime hundreds of people are rushing over to South to congratulate him before he gets the news officially confirmed. We congratulate the country.—Wilmington Star.

A St. Louis girl fasted three days and then claimed that she had a "gift of tongues." Most any of us men could also do some tall talking if our orations were cut off for three days.—Wilmington Star.

WOULD REFORM WASHINGTON.

Capital Sets Bad Example in Sunday Work, Says Congressman.

Washington, July 10.—"Washington is setting a bad example for the country," said Representative William S. Howard, of Georgia, when he introduced a bill today forbidding work on the Sabbath in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Howard would close down every industry save those of necessity and charity on Sunday. His bill would exempt newspapers, drug stores, street car lines and public utilities. He said the Government was one of the chief violators of the day of rest.

THE SANTEE SUMMER ASSEMBLY

Bethel Church, Sumter County, July 29, August 2.

MONDAY.

8 p. m.—Sermon by Dr. Z. T. Cody.

TUESDAY.

10 a. m.—Normal Class, J. D. Moore.

11 a. m.—"Christ's Emphasis on The Prayer Life."—Dr. Z. T. Cody.

12 m.—"The Imagination"—a literary address, Dr. E. C. Dargan.

5 p. m.—Normal Class—J. D. Moore.

8 p. m.—"The Humorous Side of My Past Experiences."—J. N. Booth.

WEDNESDAY.

10 a. m.—Normal Class—J. D. Moore.

11 a. m.—"What Grounds Have Baptists for Glorifying?"—H. K. Williams.

12 m.—"A Sermon in a Letter, A Bird's Eye View of The Epistle to The Romans."—Dr. E. C. Dargan.

5 p. m.—Normal Class—J. D. Moore.

8 p. m.—"Home Mission Statesmanship;—Illustrated in The Life of Dr. I. T. Tichenor."—Dr. J. S. Dill.

THURSDAY.

10 a. m.—Normal Class—J. D. Moore.

11 a. m.—"The Canon of The Scriptures"—Dr. M. D. Jeffries.

12 m.—"A Preacher of The Long Ago, John Chrysostom"—Dr. E. C. Dargan.

5 p. m.—Normal Class—J. D. Moore.

8 p. m.—"Educational Veenering"—Dr. J. S. Dill.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m.—Normal Class—J. D. Moore.

11 a. m.—"The Farmers' Daughter and a College Education"—Dr. A. J. Hall.

12 m.—"The Business Man and His Church"—R. J. Alderman.

1 p. m.—Normal Class—J. D. Moore.

J. D. Moore will take his class through "The Graded Sunday School." Tents will be erected on the grounds probably enough for those who wish to camp out.

A caterer on the grounds will provide meals at 25c each.

The visiting lecturers will be entertained in the homes of the people.

Privateer on the A. C. L. is about a mile from Bethel Church.

Rev. William Haynsworth is the Bethel pastor, and his address is Sumter, Route 2.

Brown, Tolar, Kyzer, Wilder, Gordon and Haynsworth, Committee on Program.

WOULD TIGHTEN LIQUOR LAW.

Georgia House Passes Alexander-Tippins Prohibition Bill.

Atlanta, July 10.—The Alexander-Tippins substitute for the famous "near-beer" bill, one of the most drastic prohibition measures in the history of the State, was adopted today by the House of General Assembly by a vote of 129 to 42.

Supporters of the measure in the House express confidence that it will meet with little opposition in the Senate. The vote by which the measure was adopted today also was sufficient to pass the bill in the event that it should be vetoed by Governor Brown.

As adopted by the House, the Alexander-Tippins bill prohibits the sale of beverages containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol anywhere in the State of Georgia. In addition to this provision, which was aimed at the "near-beer" saloons, stringent measures are provided which practically will put the ban on locker clubs of every description throughout the State.

By the provisions governing locker clubs, their control is left largely in the hands of the Governor of the State. Provision also is made for the prosecution of officials of the clubs for perjury, in the event of false testimony regarding the dispensation of beverages containing more than the prescribed amount of alcohol.

Several amendments to the measure were introduced, including one to leave the matter to be decided by the popular vote of the citizens of the State. All, however, were defeated.

Keen interest was manifested during the entire proceedings by the public. Many women took an active part in the contest between the "wets" and the "drys." The announcement of the vote on the measure was followed by an enthusiastic demonstration.

A HOME MISSIONARY.

The Venerable Rev. James McDowell Takes Up a Great Work Among the Kentucky Mountaineers.

A letter received a few days ago from Rev. James McDowell stated that he was doing home missionary work for the summer in Breathitt county, Kentucky. Enclosed in his letter was a little pamphlet descriptive of the mission field among the Southern Appalachian mountains.

The following interesting extract is made from this pamphlet, since it gives a graphic idea of the sort of work Mr. McDowell is now doing, after having been in the ministry for more than fifty years.

Forty Years Among the American Highlanders.

(By Rev. Dr. Edward I. Guerrant, Wilmore, Ky.)

If forty years experience among the Highlanders gives authority to speak of them, then I may be granted that privilege. For more than forty years I have travelled among them, as soldier, physician and minister.

I was brought up in a village of churches, and thought all people this side of China were equally blessed. Some older people are yet laboring under the same delusion.

When a young man, I went to Virginia, the land of my fathers, to join the army, and rode more than a hundred miles across the Cumberland mountains. Although not looking for churches or preachers, I do not remember seeing a single one. During the war I crossed those mountains several times, and still found no churches. I was surprised.

After the war I became a physician, and frequently rode through those mountains, visiting the sick, and still found only a church or two in many miles, though there were thousands of people with souls.

When I became a minister, I naturally remembered that country where many of my old comrades lived, Christless and churchless, and determined to give them what little help I could.

In the synod of Kentucky I found a mighty champion of these long neglected people—the Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, a man who believed the Gospel was for "every creature" in "all the world." Through his influence, largely, the missions to the mountains were inaugurated by the synod of Kentucky over twenty years ago, and I was honored by being called from the First Church in Louisville to serve the synod as Evangelist. I thought I had some idea of the vast destitution of the mountain regions, but when I entered the work I was amazed to find a region as large as the German empire practically without churches, Sabbath schools, or qualified teachers; whole counties with tens of thousands of people, who had never seen a church, or heard a Gospel sermon they could understand; and there are thousands of them yet.

This vast Appalachian region covers some eighty-six thousand square miles, and is inhabited by some four millions of people, nearly all white and they are today the purest stock of Scotch-Irish and Anglo-Saxon races on the continent. For hundreds of years they have lived isolated from the outside world, with no foreign intermixture. I do not remember ever seeing a foreigner in the Cumberland mountains.

They are not a degenerate people. They are a brave, independent, high-spirited people, whose poverty and location have isolated them from the advantages of education and religion. They have been simply passed by in the march of progress in this great age, because they were out of the way. The world today—even our own people—know more of China and Japan than of these neighbors, our contemporaries of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

No railroads or any other kind of roads invited travellers, scholars or preachers into the solitudes of their mountain homes. The inevitable result has been, the want of these blessings, which education and religion bring, churches and schools. With the fewest exceptions, there are none of either.

In the largest county in the Cumberlandlands, when I entered it, there was not a church in the whole county, and the only school in its capital was taught in the court house. One of our oldest evangelists, and a mountain man, after a tour through a large section, said: "Of all the destitutions I have ever seen, this excels all. Not a Bible nor a Christian did I find."

I have no hesitancy in saying that this is the largest body of white people on this continent who are practically without the Gospel. And I do not know any people who will make greater sacrifices to hear it. I have known them to walk from five to ten miles over their rough mountain roads to hear the Gospel, and sit on the ground and rough boards from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. with only a brief intermission at noon. Though without

education they are naturally bright and easily comprehend, and gladly receive the Gospel messages, and when converted are as faithful as any others under similar conditions. To their honor be it said, I have never seen an infidel among them.

We believe in Foreign Missions, but we also believe in "beginning at Jerusalem." These are the "heathen at our doors." Their souls are worth as much as others. They are more easily reached. It costs less than half to reach them. The results are quicker, because their language is our own. Their traditions, history and ancestors are the same as our own. The consequences of their conversion are greater. They will furnish teachers, ministers and missionaries to the heathen abroad.

After forty years knowledge of this people, and twenty-five years labor among them as a minister, I was convinced that all agencies now employed or available by neighboring churches would never reach them in this generation or may be in a dozen generations. So I appealed to all other Christian people who loved their own countrymen to help save them.

The response was such as only God could inspire. From every branch of the church and every section of our country, and beyond it, even from China and the Sandwich Islands, God has raised up loving hearts and liberal hands to help.

In ten years 362 missionaries have labored exclusively in these wild mountains. They made 51,000 visits, held over 22,000 public services at 10,969 places, had 6,304 conversions, taught 879 Bible schools, with 33,456 pupils, distributed over 250 boxes and barrels of clothing to the poor, over 10,000 Bibles and Testaments, and 125,000 tracts, built 56 churches, schools and mission houses, including three colleges and an Orphan Asylum.

No man with a heart could ride through these wild mountains and behold the almost universal destitution of everything necessary to human life and happiness, without pity and compassion. He certainly would not have the heart of Jesus, who "had compassion on the multitude scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd." These people belong to the ruling race of the world, and are worthy to belong to it. They certainly should have an equal chance for the blessings of religion and education with the Asiatics and Africans. They have not had it in the past. For our Missions are but light-houses yet, on the shores of a continent of darkness.

That God will honor you with a part in this work and its glorious reward is my earnest prayer.

Wilmington, Ky.

RATES FROM SUMTER, S. C., AND RETURN.

Black Mountain, N. C., and Return, \$6.90.

Account Montrel Chautauqua and Religious Assemblies, July 7th, August 31. Dates of sale July 5, 12, 19, 27 and 29th and August 2, 5, 9, 12 and 19th, 1912. Final limit September 1st, 1912.

Monteagle and Sewanee, Tenn. and Return, \$15.85.

Sunday School Institute and Music Festival July 21, August 30, 1912. Dates of sale June 30, July 3, 8, 12, 13, 20, August 3, 10, and 22, 1912. Final limit September 5th, 1912.

Chatanooga, Tenn., and Return. Account of National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, July 24, 28. Dates of sale, July 22 and 23, 1912. Final limit August 3, 1912.

For other information call on ORVILLE V. PLAYER, Ticket Agent.

Wilson and Football.

Athens Banner. They say that Woodrow Wilson made a tip-top football coach at Wesleyan University back in the eighties. It will be remembered that the big football games are always pulled off in November.

Col. Roosevelt says he is going to appeal to the farmers and wage workers of the country. The Colonel is going to do that because he needs their support and not necessarily because they need him in their business. Mr. George W. Perkins, one of the Colonel's financial backers, is from the Harvester Trust, and the farmers and the wage earners are from Missouri. The farmers and wage earners are not suckers.—Wilmington Star.

Sumter needs more drainage in many parts of the town. At present a number of complaints are being heard from residents of Harby avenue and Hampton avenue.

People who are blabbing the loudest against kissing are mostly those who would be forcibly resisted if they should attempt to get too gay with their disorderly attempts at osculation.—Wilmington Star.