

**PERSONALITY AFTER DEATH.**

**DISCARNATE INTELLIGENCE MAY INTERACT WITH THOSE ON MATERIAL SIDE, SAYS OLIVER LODGE.**

In Address Before British Association He Declares Rapid Progress and Fundamental Skepticism are Characteristics of This Age—“Science Incompetent to Make Comprehensive Denials.”

Published forecasts of the address of Sir Oliver Lodge, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, intimating that he would make statements of a startling character concerning immortality and the proof of life after death, although publicly denied by Sir Oliver himself, caused his address at the meeting of the association held in Birmingham, England on the 10th inst to be anticipated with lively interest and heard with profound attention.

His subject was “Continuity,” and, summarized in his own words, Sir Oliver’s argument was:

“A marked feature of the present scientific era is the discovery of, and interest in, various kinds of atomism, so that continuity seems in danger of being lost sight of.

“Another tendency is toward comprehensive negative generalizations from a limited point of view.

“Another is to take refuge in rather vague forms of statements and to shrink from closer examination of the puzzling and the obscure.

“Another is to deny the existence of anything which makes no appeal to organs of sense and no ready response to laboratory experiment.”

Against these tendencies the author contends. He urges a belief in ultimate continuity as essential to science; he regards scientific concentration as an inadequate basis for philosophic generalization; he believes that obscure phenomena may be expressed simply if properly faced, and he points out that the non-appearance of anything perfectly uniform and omnipresent is only what should be expected and is no argument against its real substantial existence.

In conclusion Sir Oliver touched upon the question of life after death. He declared his conviction that “occurrences now regarded as occult can be examined and reduced to order by the methods of science, carefully and persistently applied,” and that “already the facts so examined have convinced me that memory and affection are not limited to that association with matter by which they can manifest themselves here and now, and that personality persists beyond bodily death.”

Sir Oliver further declared the “evidence to my mind goes to prove that discarnate intelligence, under certain conditions, may interact with us on the material side,” and that “we may hope to attain some understanding of the nature of a larger, perhaps ethereal, existence, and of the conditions regulating intercourse across the chasm.”

In his remarks leading up to these declarations, Sir Oliver said:

“Eliminating from our purview, as is always necessary, a great mass of human activity, and limiting ourselves to a scrutiny on the side of pure science alone, let us ask what, in the main, is the characteristic of the promising though perturbing period, in which we live. Different persons would give different answers, but the answer I venture to give is, rapid progress, combined with fundamental skepticism.

“With the realization of predicted ether waves in 1888 the discovery of X-rays in 1895, spontaneous radioactivity in 1896 and the isolation of the electron in 1898, expectation of further achievement became vivid; and novelties, experimental, theoretical and speculative, have been showered upon us ever since this century began. That is why I speak of rapid progress.”

Sir Oliver explained by fundamental skepticism that he did not mean the “well-worn and almost antique theme of theological skepticism.” That controversy was practically in abeyance just now.

“In physiology the conflict ranges round vitalism,” he said. “In chemistry the debate concerns atomic structure. In biology the dispute is on the laws of inheritance. In economic and political science, or sociology, what is there that is not under discussion? In the vast group of mathematical and physical science present-day criticism concerns what, if I had to express it in one word, I should call continuity.

“Philosophers have begun to question some of the larger generalizations of science. Not by philosophers only, but by scientific men also, ancient postulates are being pulled up by the roots.

“In most parts of physics simplicity has sooner or later to give place to complexity; though certainly I urge that the simple laws were true. The law is not really disobeyed, but is modified through the action of a known additional cause. Hence it is all in the direction of progress.

**CAN'T USE NAME OF STATE.**

**PROHIBITIONISTS WILL NOT USE TERM BEFORE COURT.**

Attorney General's Stand will Shut Out Dispensaries in Sumter Case—Gen. Peoples Voted to Sustain Sumter County Board of Election Commissioners.

Columbia, Sept. 12.—Attorney General Peoples has declined to allow the prohibitionists in Lexington and Williamsburg to appeal from the decision of the State board of canvassers in sustaining the action of the county boards in declaring in favor of the dispensary, in the name of the State, his permission being necessary to use the name of the State. The Attorney General stated that it was his intention to refuse permission to use the name of the State in appeals from any of the other counties, which will shut out the dispensaries in the Sumter case. However, it is understood the parties have amended their appeal and will take the cases before the Supreme Court without using the name of the State.

Attorney General Peoples said this morning that in the vote of the State board of canvassers, which threw out the Sumter election on the ground of illegal tickets being used, he alone voted to uphold the action of the Sumter county board of canvassers, which declared the county won by the dispensary.

“If we had to summarize the main trend of physical controversy at present I feel inclined to urge that it largely turns on the question as to which way ultimate victory lies in the fight between continuity and discontinuity.”

Sir Oliver then discussed the atomic theory, which he said “might be expressed as an invasion of number into unsuspected regions,” and also the controversial topic of the principle of relativity. “If that principle in an extreme sense establishes itself, he said, ‘it would deem as if even time would become discontinuous and be supplied in atoms, as money is doled out in pence or centimes instead of continuously—in which case our customary existence will turn out to be no more really continuous than the events on a cinematograph screen—while that great agent of continuity, the ether of space, will be relegated to the museum of historical curiosities.

“The ether of space is at least the great engine of continuity. It may be much more, for without it there could hardly be a material universe at all.

“I hold that science is incompetent to make comprehensive denials, even about the ether, and that it goes wrong when it makes the attempt.”

This led the speaker to the arguments that concluded with his utterances concerning life after death. Attacking the school of arbitrary scientists who attempt to account for all things by precise scientific laws, he said:

“They account for things up to a point. But do they account for everything completely? Do they account for our own feeling of joy and exaltation, for our sense of beauty, for the manifest beauty existing throughout nature? Do not these things suggest something higher and nobler and more joyous, something for the sake of which all the struggle for existence goes on?”

“Surely there must be a deeper meaning involved in natural objects. Orthodox explanations are only partial, though true as far as they go. Flowers attract insects for fertilization, and fruit tempts animals to eat it in order to carry seeds. But these explanations cannot be final. We still have to explain this competitive striving toward life. Surely the effort must have some significance—the development of some aim. We thus reach the problem of existence itself and the meaning of evolution. If we dogmatize in a negative direction and say that we can reduce everything to physics and chemistry, we gibbet ourselves as ludicrously narrow pedants and are falling short of the richness and fullness of our human birthright. How far preferable is the reverent attitude of the Eastern poet:

“The world with eyes bent upon thy feet stands in awe with all its silent stars.”

“But if we have learned from science that evolution is real, we have learned a great deal, but certainly from the point of view of science, evolution is a great reality.

“That evolutionary progress is real is a doctrine of profound significance, and our efforts at social betterment are justified because we are a part of the scheme, a part that has become conscious, a part that realizes, dimly at any rate, what it is doing and what it is aiming at.

“Either we are immortal beings or we are not. We may not know our destiny, but we must have a destiny of some sort. Those who make denials are just as likely to be wrong as those who make assertions; in fact, denials are assertions thrown into negative form. Science may not

**PROGRESS ON TARIFF.**

**DEMOCRATIC CONFEREES MOVE WITH DISPATCH.**

Metal Question Is Passed to Be Re-considered Later—Minor Changes are Made.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Democratic conferees of the senate and the house made rapid progress today on the tariff bill, approaching earthenware and glassware schedules with slight changes, the sugar schedule with its free sugar provision and the date for the new rates extended to March 1, 1914; the tobacco schedule, the wool schedule and all the agricultural measures with the exception of the proposed banana tax and the countervailing duty on wheat.

In the metal schedule the conferees struck the first snag and after several hours' discussion the entire matter was passed over, to be taken up later. Majority Leader Underwood and the other house conferees insisted that the senate should recede from its action in placing ferro manganese, pig iron, steel ignots, slabs and blooms on the free list. They contend that too much revenue is sacrificed and there is a growing opinion that the senate conferees eventually will agree to small revenue duties on these articles.

Contrary to the general expectation, little difficulty was encountered in the agricultural schedule, the house conferees agreeing quickly to free cattle. However, the dispute on the countervailing duty on wheat is yet to be settled.

As to the banana tax, it is generally known that the president wishes it stricken out. This would mean a loss in revenue of approximately \$2,500,000.

In all of the schedules slight changes were made, the senate proceeding from amendments where decreases in rates were made. This policy, it is said, will be maintained throughout the conference. Mr. Underwood insisting that too much revenue had been already cut from the bill.

In the liquor schedule the general rates were approved, but action on the proposal to put the full internal revenue tax on brandies used in fortifying sweet wines was deferred. In the earthenware schedule the senate preceded from some of its amendments increasing the rates on higher grades of mica.

be able to reveal human destiny, but it certainly should not obscure it. Things are as they are, whether we find them out or not; and if we make rash and false statements, posterity will detect us—if posterity ever troubles its head about us. I am one of those who think that the methods of science are not so limited in their scope as has been thought; that they can be applied much more widely, and that the psychic region can be studied and brought under law too. Allow us, anyhow, to make the attempt. Give us a fair field.

“This is not the place to enter into details or to discuss facts scorned by orthodox science, but I cannot help remembering that an utterance from this chair is no ephemeral production, for it remains to be criticised by generations yet unborn, whose knowledge must inevitably be fuller and wider than our own. In justice to myself and my co-workers I must not only leave on record our conviction that occurrences now regarded as occult can be examined and reduced to order by the methods of science, but by going further and saying that already the facts so examined have convinced me that memory and affection are not limited to that association with matter by which alone they can manifest themselves here and now, and that personality persists beyond bodily death.

“The evidence to my mind goes to prove that discarnate intelligence, under certain conditions, may interact with us on the material side, thus indirectly coming within our scientific ken, and that gradually we may hope to attain some understanding of the nature of a larger, perhaps ethereal, existence, and of the conditions regulating intercourse across the chasm. A body of responsible investigators has even now landed on the treacherous but promising shores of a new continent.

“Yes, and there is more to say than that. The methods of science are not the only way, though they are our way of arriving at truth.

“Men and brethren, we are trustees of the truth of the physical universe as scientifically explored; let us be faithful to our trust.

“Genuine religion has its roots deep down in the heart of humanity and in the reality of things. It is not surprising that by our methods we fail to grasp it; the actions of the Deity make no appeal to any special sense, only a universal appeal, and our methods are, as we know, incompetent to detect complete uniformity. There is a principle of relativity here, and unless we encounter flaw or jar or change nothing in us responds; we are deaf and blind, therefore, to the immanent grandeur around us, unless

**SULZER'S WALL STREET DEALS.**

**EXECUTIVE'S BROKER FREELY TELLS OF TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.**

Witness Says Governor of New York Visited His Office a Few Days After Election—Paid Money in Person.

New York, Sept. 12.—Gov. Sulzer's transactions in Wall street from June 27, 1910, till they ceased—at least so far as one firm of brokers was concerned—on July 14, last, were described under oath today by Melville D. Fuller, who said he was Sulzer's broker, in a hearing held by the nine impeachment managers appointed by the assembly.

Fuller, who refused to testify before the Frawley investigating committee concerning certain matters, today answered all questions. He testified that Sulzer had paid him \$16,000 in person within a month and a day after the last election, and that he (Fuller) had had no dealings with Mrs. Sulzer.

According to Fuller's testimony, Sulzer, while a congressman, opened an account with his firm, Harris & Fuller, June 27, 1910. In September he testified, Sulzer borrowed \$23,000 from the firm, giving as collateral 400 shares of “Big Four” railroad stock, and in November of the same year Sulzer added some American Smelter stock to his collateral held by the brokers.

“Big Four declined from 80 to 57 within the year,” Fuller continued, “but Mr. Sulzer bought some more of the stock and added Southern Pacific to his holdings.”

On November 13, 1912, a few days after he was elected governor, Fuller continued, Sulzer walked into the office of Harris & Fuller with ten \$1,000 bills in his hands. These he paid on his account, his indebtedness, owing to other transactions, having increased to \$59,612.

On December 6, Fuller said, Gov. Sulzer paid in person \$6,000 more in cash on his account.

On June 16 of this year Sulzer's debt to the brokers had been further reduced. One of the checks, Mr. Fuller said, was from A. E. Spriggs, a former governor of Montana.

Lieut. Commander Josephthal, of Gov. Sulzer's staff, visited the office of Harris & Fuller July 16, last, Fuller added, and closed the account by paying \$26,739. Josephthal received the stock left by Sulzer as collateral. Josephthal presented an order, which was produced today. It was signed “William Sulzer, for Mrs. Sulzer.”

Mr. Fuller could give no explanation of the words “for Mrs. Sulzer,” he said, as neither he nor his firm had ever had any dealings with her.

**SULZER IN NEW YORK.**

New York Governor Has Been in City Since Thursday.

New York, Sept. 12.—Gov. William Sulzer, whose whereabouts yesterday and today had been considered somewhat of a mystery, has been in this city since Thursday afternoon. He left this afternoon for Albany.

Gov. Sulzer's visit to New York was so secret that only a few personal friends and advisers knew he was here. The object of his trip was not made public.

**TO BRING UP NEW QUESTION.**

Habeas Corpus Proceedings to Release James E. Harold from Commitment by Recorder.

A question of considerable interest locally came up before Justice Fraser Saturday, when habeas corpus proceedings were taken by Attorney A. S. Merrimon to release a negro, James Edward Harold, from jail, where he was committed by the recorder after a preliminary for burglary. The question to come up is whether the recorder has authority to give preliminaries under the state statute, and bind over persons to the General Sessions Court for trial.

Mr. Merrimon argues that he has no such authority and has brought the habeas corpus proceedings on this ground. Mr. R. D. Epps represents the city and L. E. Wood the state, for the solicitor.

The dry weather is playing havoc with the roads, just now. The wheels of vehicles beats the sand and clay into small particles and the wind gradually blows this dust from the road giving further ground for the wheels to wear away. In dry weather, as in wet weather, the road beats into holes at places, which are much harder to repair than in wet weather, when ruts and holes can be leveled over and packed down by the road scraper and the split long drag.

we have insight enough to appreciate the whole and to recognize in the woven fabric of existence, flowing steadily from the loom of an infinite progress toward perfection, the ever-growing garment of a transcendent God.”

**TO AID AMERICANS.**

**HOUSE WILLING TO PROVIDE \$100,000 FOR THEIR REMOVAL.**

Secretary Bryan Calls Attention of Majority Leader to Urgent Need of Funds.

Washington, Sept. 12.—In response to an urgent demand from the state department, the house tonight passed a joint resolution making an emergency appropriation of \$100,000 to be used for the relief of destitute Americans in Mexico and for their transportation to the United States.

Majority Leader Underwood presented the emergency resolution and read a letter from Secretary Bryan asking immediate action. The secretary said the department was using \$2,000 a day to aid Americans in Mexico and that but \$12,000 was available for that purpose. The resolution probably will be passed Monday by the senate.

Secretary Bryan wrote Mr. Underwood:

“In view of the fact that the deficiency bill is still pending in the committee on appropriations of the senate and will not become a law until after the available appropriations have been exhausted, it is essential that there should be placed at the department's disposal at once a sufficient sum to enable it to carry on the work of relief and prevent the hardships and dissatisfaction that a discontinuance of that work would entail. Besides the obligations resting on this government, under existing conditions, of effecting a safe and speedy means by which Americans may leave Mexico and reach their homes in the United States, there are political reasons which render it of the highest importance that the work which is being carried on there should not be brought to a sudden stop.”

The resolution passed unanimously, with the understanding that if further funds were needed the \$100,000 appropriation in the urgent deficiency bill for the same purpose would be allowed to stand.

Secretary Bryan said that since the first of this year the state department had spent \$52,788.89 in aiding American citizens to get out of Mexico.

**GOVERNOR MAY REBEL.**

Returning From Conference With Huerta Rosales Says May Have to Take Step.

Vera Cruz, Sept. 12.—On board the Ward line steamer Mexico, which sailed yesterday for Tampico, Habana and New York, was the constitutional governor of the State of Hidalgo, Pedro Rosales. Senor Rosales had been summoned to Mexico City and told to ask for leave of absence in order that he might be substituted by a military governor. He said he explained to President Huerta that he had been legally elected to office and asked time to think over the proposition made to him. He is one of the richest men in his State.

The fact that Senor Rosales had come to Vera Cruz from the capital and taken passage on the steamer did not become known until today. While here he told an intimate friend he was not a revolutionist, but feared he might be forced into the rebel ranks.

**HEARING BEFORE JUSTICE FRASER.**

Proceedings to Enjoin the Supervisor of Richland County from Working Chain Gang on Road in Shandon.

A hearing was had before Justice Fraser Saturday morning brought by citizens of Richland County to enjoin the supervisor of Richland County from working the chain gang on roads in Shandon and from spending more than the appropriation allowed for this purpose in building the road through the town. The proceedings were brought by Messrs. H. G. Bates, F. G. Auld, J. M. Hardee, R. C. Hamer, H. C. Kaminer, W. J. Rivers and L. M. Hook, through their attorneys Melton and Belser and Clarkson and Clarkson who were represented by W. G. Belser, Esq. The respondents were Andrew Patterson, Jr., as supervisor of Richland county, A. B. Campbell, R. M. Motley, Carroll Bookman, C. H. Hinnant, J. E. Heise, members of the county board of commissioners, who were represented by M. P. DuBruhl, Esq., of the firm of DeBruhl and McLaughlin.

After hearing arguments on both sides Justice Fraser stated that he would take the matter under consideration and announce his decision later.

**Honor for Sumter Boy.**

His many friends in this city will be glad to hear that Earle Rowland, a son of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Rowland, who is a junior at Davidson College, N. C., has been elected president of his class. This is quite an honor for anyone, it being the highest office which any class can bestow upon one of its members.

**QUITS WAYS AND MEANS.**

**REPRESENTATIVE ANDERSON RESIGNS FROM BIG COMMITTEE.**

Can Be of No Service There, Objects to Procedure of Democrats—Southern States Control Policy of Nation He Says—Republicans Take Fling at Democrats.

Washington, Sept. 11.—As the climax of the vigorous Republican condemnation of Democratic legislative methods which has marked the currency debate, Representative Sidney Anderson of Minnesota, on the floor of the house late today resigned as a member of the powerful ways and means committee. In a speech bitterly assailing legislation through caucus action and partizan consideration of the Underwood tariff bill and the Glass currency bill in committees Representative Anderson declared that the “system of legislation established here” made his efforts on the committee a “farce and a fraud.”

Throughout the day the Republicans had criticised the means employed by the Democrats in framing the currency bill, denouncing the secret session of the banking and currency committee majority and the secret sessions of the caucus which endorsed the bill. This evening Representative Anderson obtained the floor and sent his resignation to the clerk's desk to be read.

The house listened in silence and when the clerk concluded Mr. Anderson in a lengthy speech explained his reasons for resigning.

“I am induced to resign my membership on the committee on ways and means,” he said, “because the rules of this house and the system of legislation in vogue here deprive me of my opportunity for service to the country on that committee, and because my continuance on that committee must be construed into an acquiescence in fraud upon those who have a right to believe and do believe that I have had or shall have some part in framing the legislation reported by that committee.”

“The rules of the house, written and unwritten, deprive me of my opportunity for service and the system of legislation, visible and invisible, which obtains here strips me of my prerogatives as a representative of the people. If the present system continues the inevitable result must be that men of industry and ability no longer will seek membership in the house.”

He reviewed the course of the tariff bill through the ways and means committee and the house and said: “I have had no part in the framing of the tariff bill which passed the house and the senate. I shall have none. I am overwhelmed, discouraged, disheartened by the uselessness and fruitlessness of it all.”

In an analysis of the operation of the caucus system Mr. Anderson declared that 14 Southern States—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia—alone send 129 Democrats to the house—enough to control the legislative policy of the caucus, and hence the house.”

Throughout the day the general discussion of the currency bill continued, Democrats lauding the measure, Republicans indorsing parts of it and condemning strongly the provisions for bringing national banks into the proposed new system and making the new reserve notes government obligations.

Representative Rogers of Massachusetts (Republican) declared tonight the Democrats of the banking and currency committee were but “amiable amateurs” on currency and yet they are to tear up by the roots the entire banking system of the United States, the country whose industries are the most colossal and manifold, and whose financial system is the most complex of any nation on the globe.”

Representative Hulings of Pennsylvania (Progressive) discussed the activities of President Wilson in connection with the consideration of the currency bill.

“Since Andrew Jackson,” he said, “there has been no more determined, astute politician occupying the presidential chair than the present occupant of the White House. Under his influence you Democrats have swallowed every particle of your independent judgment, if you ever had any.”

**Deer Plentiful This Season.**

The deer hunters are having nice sport in Black River these days, that is to say, they claim to be having good luck in bagging venison. One fellow told us the deer are so plentiful that it is a common sight to find them romping about in the cow pastures.

The opinion is general that cotton prices are certain to be higher later in the year, but no cotton is yet being stored in the warehouse to be held for the expected advance in price.