

..A.. Girl's Responsibility

By Beatrice Fairfax.

GIRLS, do you know that it is your duty to make your men friends regard you as the best, purest and sweetest girls in the world.

Man sets a high standard for woman, and she must live up to it if she wishes to wield a good influence over him. You must make the man who is attentive to you realize that you respect yourself and that you demand that he respect you also.

Make him understand that he can not treat you with familiarity; that he can not be a friend of yours if he is vulgar in word or deed, nor if he is intemperate.

If he loves you and sees that you expect all this he will try to be worthy of you.

But you must never lower his ideal of you or you will immediately lose your influence over him.

If you drink a cocktail you can not expect him to refrain. If you laugh at vulgar stories you can not expect that he will refrain from repeating them in your presence.

Let him see the high value that you place upon honor, and never swerve one inch from your standard.

Do not, of course, expect him to be a demigod, for no man is that! but do demand that he be an honorable, temperate, manly man.

Don't nag. The nagging girl never has any lasting influence over a man, but keep steadily to your ideal of what a good man should be.

Forgive him if he occasionally has lapses, but on no account promise to marry him until you are quite sure that he is the kind of a man that you would be proud of as your husband and the father of your children.

The girl who marries a man to reform him, deliberately enters upon a life of misery and failure.

The man who enjoys the friendship of a nice girl should be deeply appreciative of the privilege.

If he takes her to places of amusement, those places should be absolutely above suspicion. He should see that she reaches home in proper time, and should never introduce her to any man or woman of whose good reputation he is not quite sure.

Now, you see, girls, for a man to treat you in that way it is necessary that he should look on you as something very pure and precious.

Never encourage a man to speak to you unless he has been properly introduced.

You cannot expect a man to have as much respect for a girl who makes eyes at him and allows him to speak to her without introduction as he would for the girl whom he had to ask to be introduced to.

Of course, I know that once in a while a friendship formed in that way will turn out all right, but it is a great risk and not at all the right way of doing things.

Be dignified and modest, and you will find that the average man will treat you with respect, and that he will be anxious to stand well in your eyes.

He will know that if he wants to win your regard he must live up to your standard of what a man should be.

It is your duty to make that standard a high one.—New York American.

The Law Against Killing

Deep Rooted Feeling Against Murder Exists in Most Animals.....

By Ernest Thompson Seton.

THERE is a deep-rooted feeling against murder in most animals. Their senses tell them that this is one of their own race, and their instinct that, therefore, it is not lawful prey. New-born rattlesnakes will strike instantly at a stranger of any other species, but never at one of themselves. I have seen a young mink, still blind, suck at a mother cat till fed, then try to kill her. Though a blood-thirsty creature, it would never have attacked its own mother.

Wild animals often fight for the mastery, usually over a question of mates, but in virtually all cases the fight is over when one yields. The vanquished can save himself either by submission or by flight. What is commoner than to see the weaker of two dogs disarm his conqueror by groveling on the ground? The victor in a fight between two cats is satisfied when the foe flees; he will not pursue him twenty yards. In either case, had the enemy been of another race, the victor would have followed and killed him.

What makes the difference? Obviously not a reasoned-out conclusion, but a deep instinctive feeling—the recognition of the unwritten law against unnecessarily killing one's own kind.

There are doubtless exceptions to this. Cannibalism is recorded of many species, but investigation shows that it is rare except in the lowest forms, and among creatures demoralized by domestication or captivity. The higher the animals are, the more repugnant does cannibalism become. It is seldom indulged in except under dire stress of famine. Nothing but actual starvation induced Nansen's dogs to eat the flesh of their comrades, although it was offered to them in a disguised form. Experience shows me that it is useless to bait a wolf trap with a part of a dead wolf. His kinsmen shun it in disgust, unless absolutely famished.

Obviously no race can live by cannibalism, and this is instinctively recognized by all the higher animals. In other words, the law against murder has been hammered into them by natural selection, and so fully established that not only will they abstain from preying on one of their own tribe, but will rally to rescue one whose life is threatened. The fact that there are exceptional cases does not disprove the law among beasts any more than among men.—From The Century.

Good Wealth and Bad

By Dr. Felix Adler.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt has drawn a distinction between wealth which he condemns and that which he approves. He does not desire to create the impression that he is engaged in a crusade against wealth rightfully gained, but is aggressively inclined against swollen fortunes. It is in his mind to bridge the corporations. Undoubtedly this reflects the sentiment of a preponderance of the people and is significant for that fact.

No matter how honestly he may come by it no person is entitled to a fortune beyond his needs. The extreme radicals, that is to say the Socialists, assert that all wealth is corrupt, on the ground that the employer and the capitalist do not contribute substantially to the product. Therefore the part the latter gains is stealing. I do not agree with this because the employer and the capitalist contribute valuably to product and therefore are privileged to a part of the gains.

I do say that under the present system, however, the game is played many times with loaded dice, so to speak. It doesn't mean that you merchants are sharper. But the system gives you unfair advantage. There is a distinction between business and industry. In the former a man may start as a huckster and in his wanderings finally acquire a store and credit and go in for himself eventually. This is not true of industry. A factory hand in many cases is not able to rise. He can't get away to study things around him. He is tied down to a certain place and is a fraction of industry. When you talk about a man rising from the bottom to the top you refer to the business man.

I join with President Roosevelt in his view of riches. I applaud the man who has a million dollars or so that he has gotten honestly and say that's proper and right. If that person has been true to a higher standard he is entitled to his million.

When wealth flows in excess of what you require distribute it freely of your own accord. In this way you square yourself with your finer senses. One of the wealthiest men of this country goes about proclaiming that every time he sees a very rich man die he sees him die in a state of sin. I can't see why he should die in a state of sin. I think it possible for a man to be a success in business and at the same time save his soul alive.

GO 'WAY, I'M BUSY!



—Cartoon by Scar, in the New York Globe.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS FLOCK TO NEW YORK WITH NEWS THAT EVERY SECTION IS PROSPEROUS

Ten Thousand Buyers From South and West With \$100,000,000 to Spend Tell East to "Cheer Up."

New York City.—Ten thousand business men and women from the West and Southwest are in town spending, it is estimated, \$100,000,000. They have driven pessimism from the great downtown jobbing district with stories of assured prosperity and are spreading joy and cash among the hotels, theatres and other amusement places.

This is the annual buying period for the spring trade and reduced rates on the railroads are bringing merchants here from the small towns in far away Texas as well as from Chicago, St. Louis and the big centres. The registration at the Merchants' Association is within a hundred odd of the phenomenal registration last spring, when prosperity was at its height. Nearly 2000 buyers or their representatives, about one-half of whom are women, have registered. They are coming at the rate of nearly 200 a day. As only a portion take advantage of the special railroad rates it is estimated that the total number of buyers at present here is about 10,000.

Hotels Are Crowded.

Every hotel that caters to the out-of-town custom is crowded, the big hotels have all they can handle and the family hotels are turning hundreds of people away. The buyers are being entertained at clubs, dinner parties, theatres and with automobile trips by the merchants who are receiving the benefit of their trade.

S. C. Mead, secretary of the Merchants' Association, said of the influx of buyers:

"It means that the country is all right. The men who are coming to New York now to lay in their spring stocks are mainly from the West and Southwest. I have not heard one of them talk about hard times. They laugh at the idea, and I tell you their optimism is having a big effect here in New York. Our merchants rather had the idea that trade was going to be dull this spring, but they have changed their opinion in the past few days. Buyers have registered here from towns of not over 1000 population in Texas, the new State of Oklahoma and the entire Southwest as well as from Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Detroit and the other big cities.

"The most encouraging reports are brought from Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, where the crops have been good. I have been surprised at the number of new faces and have been told that scores of new business houses are springing up."

In the shops of the H. B. Claffin Company, Tefft, Weller & Co., C. B. Roush, the Chelsea Trading Company and others extra employees have been hired to take care of the increased trade. There has also been a boom in the mail order business, while re-

ports from commercial travelers are so good as they were this time last year. Alexander Bombard, representing one of the largest houses in Galveston, Texas, said:

"We have had splendid crops down in our State, and we have no patience with hard-time talk. I am here to purchase one of the largest orders for expensive dry goods that our house has ever put in. Texans have money to spend and they are going to spend it this spring. My advice to New Yorkers is to cheer up."

A. S. Semmes, of Detroit, said:

"I guess I wouldn't be buying \$50,000 worth of clothing, mostly expensive, too, if we were running bread lines in Detroit. The outlook in our section is very bright, and I am sure it is going to be a good business year."

"Business was never better in my State," said Chester L. Walbridge, of Baton Rouge, La. "We anticipate a big spring trade, and I am going to take South with me the biggest stock of goods that I ever purchased. Not even the coming Presidential election has scared us."

Similar statements were made by business men from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and other cities.

H. C. Fisher, of Buffalo, said the merchants there are preparing for a great rush of trade.

NEW YORK ALONE IS NERVOUS.

"We are not worrying anything like the New York merchants seem to be," said Mr. Fisher. "It appears that New York is the most nervous town in the country. Further afield you find more confidence to the block than there is here to the acre."

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Newman, representing several departments of a large Chicago store, spoke for the Middle West.

"We expect to do a banner business this year," said Mr. Newman, "panic or no panic. There is no fear of overstocking in Chicago, and I believe the same is true of the Middle West towns. I expect to purchase more goods on my present trip than ever before, and I've been a buyer for a good many years."

Representatives of firms in Columbus, Cincinnati and Youngstown, O., had the same thing to say.

Irwin Hochstein, of Atlanta, Ga., declared that Southern city to be just as prosperous as the big towns further north.

CHEER UP! MONEY'S PLENTY.

"New Yorkers should cheer up," he said. "There's plenty of money around, and people are spending all the more freely for the temporary stringency."

Albert Fresch, of a Memphis firm, said he understood that the planters expected a good year, and added that as the planters fared, so fared the South.

PANIC DIDN'T HURT THE SOUTH

Wakeman Reports Only One of Its Banks Failed as a Result.

New York City.—Astonished that the recent panic affected the South so little, Wilbur P. Wakeman, treasurer and general secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, returned from the cotton belt. He said only one Southern bank crashed in the course of the disturbance. Several banks carried from fifty-five to seventy-five per cent. of their deposits in cash from October 1. One sold \$200,000 of currency here early in December.

"The possibilities of the South," Wakeman said, "are scarcely yet fully understood by industrialists. Up the Savannah River there is 200,000 horse power going to waste every day. That covers the region above Augusta, Ga. Of virgin soil there are hundreds of thousands of acres. Fertilizers are in great demand, and when it was pointed out to me there were millions of tons of natural fertilizer accessible by stripping the land of five feet of surface I thought Noah must have left the balance of the world in the neighborhood of Georgia and South Carolina.

"There is general enthusiasm throughout the South regarding the betterment of waterways, which naturally will have an important effect on transportation of freights." He intimated convivial Georgians were not suffering from prohibitions, as he understood each colonel had laid in a household supply so lavishly as to cause a temporary local financial stringency.

DISMISSAL UPHELD

President's Action in Brownsville Matter Sustained

REPORT WAS EIGHT TO FIVE

Senate Committee on Military Affairs, by a Vote of 8 to 5 Endorses the Action of the Chief Executive in Dismissing Negro Soldiers of the Twenty-Fifth Infantry.

Washington, Special.—That the shooting in the affray at Brownsville, Tex., on the night of August 13th-14th, 1906, was done by some of the negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, and that the testimony taken before the Senate committee on military affairs fails to identify the guilty parties is the opinion of eight members of the committee. Four members of the committee voted against this decision and one member did not vote. The resolution declaring the guilt of the negroes was submitted by Senator Lodge and was adopted after five resolutions by Senator Foraker, one by Senator Dupont and one by Senator Scott all of which were offered as substitutes had been voted down.

A Prolonged Investigation.

The vote was reached after prolonged investigation extending over two sessions of Congress and evidence had been taken covering thousands of pages. Practically every negro of the three companies of infantry dishonorably discharged by President Roosevelt, testified in his own behalf, while evidence in support of the President was given by many army officers and citizens of Brownsville. Throughout the entire controversy which in many sections of the country has been made a political issue, the anti-administration side has been directed by Senator Foraker. In the final vote in the committee a majority of the Republican members came to his support. The Ohio Senator expressed himself as gratified at this, as it was apparent from the outset that all of the Democratic members were convinced that the negroes did the shooting.

Fight to the Senate.

The fight again will be carried to the floor of the Senate. The reports from the committee will not be made for about ten days. After the reports have been made to the Senate it is expected Senator Foraker will press the matter to vote there. The Ohio Senator purposes also to introduce a bill to restore to the military service such of the discharged negroes as were shown beyond a reasonable doubt to have been innocent of any offense connected with the affray.

The committee was in session for nearly three hours. It was in the main harmonious. Practically the only passages at arms were of a parliamentary nature. Senator Lodge offered a resolution as follows:

"That, in the opinion of this committee, the shooting in the affray at Brownsville on the night of August 13th-14th, 1906, was done by some of the soldiers belonging to the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry then stationed at Fort Brown, Tex."

Foraker's Substitute Killed.

Senator Foraker offered as a substitute the following:

"The testimony wholly fails to identify the individuals or any of them, who participated in the shooting affray."

The Foraker substitute was defeated by a vote of 8 to 5, the affirmative votes being Scott, Foraker, Hemenway, Bulkeley and Dupont. The negatives were Warren, Lodge, Warner, Taliaferro, Foster, Overman, Frazier and McCreary. The last five named are Democrats. The alignment substantially was the same on most of the substitutes offered. The Lodge resolution finally was adopted by the same division, except that Senator Dupont did not vote, making 3 Republicans and 5 Democrats in favor of discharging the negroes, and 4 Republicans on record against it.

After the Lodge resolution was adopted Senator Warner offered the following resolution:

"That the testimony fails to identify the particular soldier or soldiers who participated in the shooting affray." It was agreed to by a vote of 8 yeas. 5 Republican Senators opposed to the Lodge resolution not voting.

Three Killed at Polish Wedding.

Chicago, Special.—In a riot at the wedding of a Polish couple here Tuesday three men were cut to death and eighteen seriously stabbed and clubbed. The affair occurred over the saloon of Joseph Kuza, 73 Front street, and was the outcome of an old feud. The police have locked up four men and five women as principals in the murder.

Late News In Brief

MINOR MATTERS OF INTEREST

Big Fire at Lancaster.

Lancaster, S. C., Special.—Fire which broke out in the livery stable of the Gregory-Hood Live Stock Company at 8 o'clock Saturday night wiped out a large portion of the town and threatened to burn the whole place, there being no water supply here with which to check the conflagration. The Rock Hill fire department was wired for and held itself in readiness to come but there was no use, without a water supply.

The following are the losses:

Gregory-Hood Company, \$15,000 with \$7,000 insurance.

Methodist church, \$5,000 with \$1,500 insurance.

Dr. J. F. Mackey's residence, \$4,000 with \$2,000 insurance.

The J. F. Mackey Company's furniture warehouse, \$4,000 with \$2,000 insurance.

Old Ledger office, \$500, no insurance.

James Farmer Shot Down.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—Another dispensary tragedy occurred in Columbia Saturday morning when Wade Hampton Sellers, known locally as "the booze king of Gervais street," the "king of blind tigers," etc., shot and killed Dispensary Constable Jas. Farmer, a former policeman. The shooting occurred at Sellers' place, when Mr. Farmer, accompanied by Detective W. S. Ogg, applied for entrance armed with a search warrant. Being denied entrance they forced the door. Sellers shot once with a sawed-off 41-calibre Winchester rifle, which it has been his custom to carry about with him in his buggy and jumped behind his door.

By Wire and Cable.

The race question bobbed up in the national house Saturday.

Six people were killed at a grade crossing Sunday at Spring Valley, New York.

Crosby S. Noyes, editor-in-chief of the Washington Evening Star, died in California on Saturday.

Mrs. Dora McDonald was acquitted in Chicago of the charge of murdering Walter Curin.

The indictments against the Bridge Trust were declared defective by the Supreme Court of Ohio.

The woman who accused Caruson of annoying her was fined for being drunk and disorderly.

The four cruisers in advance of Admiral Evans' fleet arrived at San Francisco.

In a riot of unemployed foreigners in Philadelphia 20 persons were injured, some by shots.

Midshipman Victor N. Metcalf, son of the Secretary of the Navy, has resigned from the naval service.

Major Chittenden, U. S. A., and his brother, C. C. Chittenden, are accused in a land fraud suit at Seattle.

Turkey has withdrawn troops from Persia territory and adopted a more conciliatory attitude toward Russia.

Western railroad managers repeated their declaration that wages will be cut and blame the president for his letter.

Germany has effected a strategic move in Persia in securing an appropriation for a German school in Teheran.

The Republican primaries in Ohio for delegates to the State convention resulted in an overwhelming victory for Taft.

A special from Starke, Fla., says Mann Robinson shot and killed his father-in-law, J. L. Wynn, at Simpson City Sunday during a difficulty between them. A coroner's jury under Judge D. K. Lee found the shooting to have been in self-defense.

While on his way to church at Baxter, Fla., Dan Crew, accompanied by his nephew and two ladies, was shot by James Petty with a rifle and instantly killed Sunday morning.

The campaign for the nomination for governor of North Carolina was formally opened at Wadesboro, Anson county, Saturday, Locke Craig and W. W. Kitchen speaking on the issues. A letter was read from Ashley Horne also a candidate, declaring his candidacy, but stating that he was not a public speaker, but a business man.

Rev. L. W. Crawford, D. D., a prominent member of the Western North Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and a very able minister, died at Asheville Saturday.

A man wanted in Germany on a charge of arson was arrested in Philadelphia after a chase of 10 years, which led three times around the earth.

Dean Rogers, of the Yale Law School, warned against Federalism in an address before the students of Kentucky University.

The case of Raymond Hitchcock, the comedian, who is accused by several young girls, has been set for February 24.