

THE PRESIDNET'S VISIT.

Mr. Taft's Time in Charlotte to Be Fully Occupied—The Program Arranged.

Special to The Herald and News.

Charlotte, No. C. May 9.—The central committee of the Twentieth of May Celebration, which is to be held in this city May 18, 19, and 20, has outlined the program for President Taft, when he will be a guest of the city, as follows: Arrive in Charlotte at 10 o'clock on a special train. 10 a. m., salute of 21 guns by the Charlotte artillery upon his arrival at the Southern station.

Special committee to meet President and Mrs. Taft at the Southern station and escort them to the Selwyn hotel.

11 a. m. President and Mrs. Taft to receive reception committeemen and their wives at the Selwyn hotel.

12 a. m. Old soldiers to escort President and Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Stonewall Jackson to the reviewing stand on South Tryon street.

2 p. m. Luncheon at the Selwyn.

3:50 p. m. The president to address the public.

5:30 p. m. The president to specially address the students of Biddle university and the colored people generally at Biddle university.

6:30 p. m. Dinner at the Selwyn.

8:30 The president and Mrs. Taft to receive the public in the large parlors of the Selwyn.

Leave Charlotte on special train after the public reception.

A CORD OF WOOD IS A VARIABLE QUANTITY

When is a cord not a cord?

To the farmer harvesting his small woodlot and to the man laying in logs for the large fireplace of his country or seaside home; to the paper manufacturer buying pulwood and to the proprietor of the ordinary city woodyard, to all of these men this question has an important dollar and cents meaning.

Queer to say, and contrary to the belief of most people, there are many times when a cord is less than a cord, and many conditions when it is more. School arithmetics say that a cord of wood is 128 cubic feet, or the contents of a pile eight feet long, four feet high and four feet wide. Wood is marketed on this basis. A pile whose length, breadth, and height multiplied together gives this number of cubic feet fills this requirement, no matter whether the sticks are long or short, straight or crooked, round or split, unless there is an understanding to the contrary. Nevertheless, a cord, though it comes to legal measurements, is an uncertain quantity, even when the seller is honest and the buyer satisfied.

A lumberman may have a tract of pulpwood which he sells to a paper mill at \$5 a cord, for as many cords as it will make. It is in the contract that he shall cut and stack it. He cuts it in 12-foot lengths, and when the job is complete, it measures 200 cords, and he receives \$1,000 for it. Would he have made or lost by cutting 4-foot lengths instead of 12?

He would have lost in the first place from the additional labor required to cut 4-foot wood, but his principal loss would have resulted from a greatly diminished number of cubic feet, due to the fact that short sticks lie closer together than large.

Measurements and experimental tests have been made to ascertain exactly how much actual wood is in cords of different lengths, sizes, shapes, and species.

How the 200 cords of 12-foot wood been cut in 4-foot lengths, there would have been only 176 cords, and the owner would have received for it \$880 instead of \$1,000. It was, therefore, clearly to his advantage to cut 12-foot lengths, but it would have been to the buyer's advantage to have it cut in 4-foot lengths. He would have received the same actual quantity of wood for \$120 less.

It also makes considerable difference to the seller whether the wood is chopped or sawed. If chopped, the chops are lost. When the logs are large this loss amounts to no small total. In a cord of 4-foot wood, with sticks 6 inches in diameter, the chop loss is from six to eight per cent; and of course, the shorter the sticks are cut the greater the loss. If the wood is sawed, the sawdust loss is scarcely the half of one per cent.

The difference due to spaces between the sticks of course depends very much on the shape and size of the sticks. Straight, smooth sticks lie close together, and a cord contains more wood and less air. For lengths, sticks of softwood are usually straighter and smoother, and when stacked lie closer together. But whatever the kind, cords of long sticks are pretty sure to contain more empty space than cords made of short pieces. Likewise, cords of split wood contain less than cords of round sticks. The finer the wood is split, the more it makes. Hence wood deal-

ers are often willing to sell kindling, all sawed and split, for the same price per cord as unsplit wood. They get back the cost of labor in the increased bulk.

A cord (128 cubic feet) of 4-foot hardwood usually contains about 83 cubic feet of solid wood; a cord of 3-foot wood averages 83 1-2 cubic feet; of 2-foot wood, 84 feet, and of 1-foot wood 85 feet. The conifers, softwoods, contain 90 to 90 cubic feet. Thus the purchaser receives on an average about two-thirds of a cord of real wood and one-third of a cord of spaces.

In some countries wood is bought by weight, and the buyer comes more nearly getting what he bargains for; but even then he may miss it if he receives green wood when he wants dry. According to timber testing engineers of United States Forest Service, wood may lose half or more its green weight in seasoning. Cedar for lead pencils is bought by weight in this country. The pieces are so small and of such irregular size that they can not conveniently be stacked and measured as cordwood.

The bulk of nearly all woods decreases as seasoning goes on. A hundred cords green will make from 89 to 93 cords when dry. This is a factor of no small importance to dealers who handle large quantities.

Woodlot owners and farmers who have small forest tracts from which they expect to sell cordwood, are no less interested than contractors who buy and sell large quantities. It will stand them in hand to know how much difference it makes whether wood is cut long or short, chopped or sawed, whether the sticks are round or split, whether large or small, and whether the measurements are to be made while the wood is green or after it is seasoned.

Education in the Orient.

To most of us the Orient is like a sealed book—books of wonders and mysteries and legions, clothed in the adjectives of "The Arabian Nights." It is with something of a shock that we learn that the enrolment of the Calcutta colleges is greater than that of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and the University of Chicago combined, and that in addition to these ten thousand students there are over thirty thousand boys numbered in the various high schools of the city.

Tokio leads the globe so overwhelmingly in this direction that we could take the entire population of the city of Los Angeles without reaching the student enrolment of the Japanese capital. More than one hundred thousand students are numbered in the colleges of Tokio, and the list represents practically every country of the Orient. The most significant feature of the situation, however, is not the bulk of numbers but the elements below the surface. Ten years ago there were but two Chinese schools of Tokio. Today there are more than five thousand! China, beaten by the force of Japanese arms and cunning, is sitting at the feet of her conqueror in the effort to imbibe the secrets of her learning and power.

Never in the history of the world has such a migration of students been recorded as that which the past five years has seen from the Chinese empire. Often we have sent two thousand of our young men and young women to the European universities in a years period; Japan at one time had seventeen hundred of her youth in our colleges; during the Middle Ages hundreds of students of all walks of life and all countries left their homes to study under the leadership of Abelard and other intellectual giants of his time. These figures, however, even when doubled, will not give us the number of Chinese students received at Tokio in a single year. Yet less than ten years ago China was accounted the most secluded nation in the world and less than twenty years ago scores of provinces refused to allow the telephone and the telegraph on the argument that they were instruments of the evil one.

But we have not completed the circle of our statistics. To reach Tokio over six hundred of our Chinese students were forced to complete a journey longer in point of time than that around the world!

China is awake with a vengeance.—Hugh C. Weir in the May Circle Magazine.

Suggestions For the Girl Who Goes To Europe Alone.

Starting with little baggage, as the first milestone on the road to economical travel, the second is the persistent avoidance of large hotels. This is imperative for the girl journeying alone; she must realize from the very first that the European estimate of girls who from the over-exalted American ideal of independence, for American girls, and act accordingly. There is an excellent club, founded some years ago in Boston, for the purpose of helping American women

traveling alone in Europe to do so in perfect safety, and it is to the interest of our girls who go abroad by themselves to join this club. It is called the Woman's Rest Tour association, and has offices at 11 Pineknay St., Boston, where further information concerning its privileges and purpose may be obtained. It publishes a lodging list of pensions and hotel pensions, giving a short description of each one and rates per day, which is invaluable to independent travelers. These addresses are from every place on the globe, almost, and are especially useful when one arrives late at night in a strange place, furnishing at the same time the best information as to economical means of living.

The average rate at a first-class European pension is seven francs a day, that is, a dollar and forty cents, not always including light and heat; this must be arranged for with one's landlady on arrival. But in any case pensions are much more reasonable than hotels, where the average rate is fifteen francs, and the patrons of the establishment a matter of indifference to the proprietor. For a girl traveling alone, such associations and surroundings can not be too highly estimated. By joining the Rest Tour association, one has a long list of such places, sometimes twenty in one city, always two or three, so that there is rarely any difficulty in securing accommodations.—The Designer for June.

A Woman's Idea of Summer Comfort

To every woman, especially the woman who keeps house, the topic of summer comfort in the home is one of never-failing interest.

This is particularly true where comfort in the kitchen is concerned, as it is in this one room that the most trying part of the work is done, such as cooking, baking, ironing, and heating water for wash-day purposes. Even in cool weather such work is not altogether welcome, but it becomes drudgery on days when the mercury is trying to jump through the top of the thermometer, aided by a hot stove that diffuses its almost unbearable heat through the kitchen.

But such days are past. With the New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook Stove, kitchen drudgery becomes kitchen comfort, for this wonderful stove is so constructed that it not only produces quick results, but does it all without perceptibly raising the kitchen temperature.

All this means real comfort to the woman who works in the kitchen, especially when considered with the added advantages in the saving of time; in the doing away with all carrying of coal, wood and ashes; in having a stove that can be turned on or off, high or low, as required; and in not having to keep it lighted when not in use.

Then there is the saving of fuel to be considered; and it is here also that the New Perfection excels. Although equipped with three burners it has but one oil reservoir, thus reducing three separate filling operations to one.

Besides all this, the "New Perfection" is the only oil stove built with a cabinet top. Its commodious top shelf is particularly useful for warming plates and keeping food hot after it is cooked. In addition there are two drop shelves on which may be set the teapot or coffee pot and small cooking utensils. Also has two racks for holding towels.

Altogether the "New Perfection" is a stove of wonderful utility, its extremely handsome appearance sets off any kitchen to full advantage. It is superior to the hot coal range no matter what the point of comparison may be—whether regarded as a summer stove only or as a stove for year 'round use.

Another household article of unusual convenience is the Rayo Lamp, a scientifically constructed lamp that will adorn any room—whether library, parlor, dining room or bed room. The Rayo Lamp gives a mellow steady light that does not tire the eyes. Its center draft burner of the latest design and its fine porcelain shade make it a lamp of combined usefulness and beauty.

The New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook Stove and the Rayo Lamp constitute two household articles that will meet any woman's idea of home comfort. In the thousands of homes in which they are already used they are making things cheerful because of their absolute safety, great simplicity, and wonderful convenience.

Give me two seats, center orchestra, fifth row, for October 20, 1912." "Are you crazy?" "Very likely; but I thought I might get ahead of your speculators on the sidewalk."—Puck.

Nine men out of ten earn money that the tenth man gets.

AUTOS FOR FARMERS.

Kansas Agriculturists Can Now Afford the "Benzine Buggies."

"Eastern automobile factories are now making a strong bid for the trade of western Kansas," Fred S. Walker of Topeka, Kan., said to a Washington Herald reporter. "They are not only establishing agencies in every county seat town in the short grass country, but are also making special models of autos for that trade. Whether they will be able to drive the saddle horse out of business remains to be seen."

"Probably no people in the world are more prosperous than the farmers of western Kansas," continued Mr. Walker. "Reports show that their bank deposits aggregate \$400 for each man, woman and child. The average over the estate is \$135 per capita, which far exceeds the per capita deposits of other states."

"The short grass farmers have thousands of tons of alfalfa in the stack, more growing, wheat in the bin and in the ground, while cattle and horses and mules are roaming on every side. Up-to-date farm machinery makes it possible for the farmer to spare his children time to go to school from seven to nine months in the year, and the school he provides for them now is just as good as that provided for the children in the thickly settled sections of the east. The only difference is that the schools are not so numerous."

"At the present time the saddle horse is the most popular means of transportation," added Mr. Walker. "Every morning the roads around a country seat town are lined with boys and girls on horseback with their geometry, botany, Caesar, Virgil and other high school books, coming to school. Sheds are provided at most of the schools to shelter the horses during school hours. The farmers take turns about furnishing feed for the horses. When school is out for the day the pupils go down town, do trading for the family and ride home."

"Many farmers are now buying automobiles for their children to use in going to and returning from school. The short grass country has the finest natural roads in the west. The country is almost as level as a floor. Frequently two or more farmers make up a jackpot and buy a light touring car, just for the children to go to school in."

A Philosopher.

Some time ago there was a flood in western Pennsylvania. An old fellow who had lost nearly everything he possessed was sitting on the roof of the house as it floated along when a boat approached.

"Hello, John."

"Hello, Dave."

"Are your fowls all washed away, John?"

"Yes, but the ducks can swim," replied the old man.

"Apple trees gone?"

"Well, they said the crop would be a failure, anyhow."

"I see the flood's away above your window."

"That's all right, Dave. Them winders needed washin', anyhow."

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that I will make a final settlement of the estate of William C. Tyree, deceased, on May 17, 1909, in the Probate Court for Newberry County, S. C., and will immediately thereafter apply to said Court for a final discharge as Administrator of the personal estate of said deceased.

J. P. Tyree,

Admr. &c., of Wm. C. Tyree, decd.

April 14th, 1909.

4-16-09 4t.

CHARLESTON & WESTERN CAROLINA RY.

Schedule in effect May 31, 1908.

Lv. Newberry (C & N & L)	12:56 p.m.
Ar. Laurens	2:02 p.m.
Lv. Laurens (C & W C)	2:35 p.m.
Ar. Greenville	4:00 p.m.
Lv. Laurens	2:32 p.m.
Ar. Spartanburg	4:05 p.m.
Lv. Spartanburg (So. Ry.)	5:00 p.m.
Ar. Hendersonville	7:45 p.m.
Ar. Asheville	8:50 p.m.
Lv. Laurens (C & W C)	2:32 p.m.
Ar. Greenwood	3:32 p.m.
Ar. McCormick	4:33 p.m.
Ar. Augusta	6:15 p.m.

Tri-Weekly Parlar Car line between Augusta and Asheville. Trains Nos. 1 and 2, leave Augusta Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, leave Asheville Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Note: The above arrivals and departures, as well as connections with other companies, are given as information, and are not guaranteed.

Ernest Williams,
Gen. Pass. Agt.,
Augusta, Ga.
Geo. T. Bryan,
Greenville, S. C.

OUR LINE IN DRESSY ... and ...

ELEGANT COTTON STUFFS

Is Fine.

Crepe effects in all the new shades.

LAVENDER,

PINK, BLUE,

WHITE, &c., &c.

Mercerized Cotton as soft as Silks and fully as pretty.

Every one who wants it can certainly have a

Beautiful Dress

as the prices are very low for these beautiful creations.

COME AND SEE US.

C. & G. S. MOWER CO.

YOUR BANKING! THE NEWBERRY SAVINGS BANK.

Capital \$50,000 - - - Surplus \$30,000

No Matter How Small, No Matter How Large,

The Newberry Savings Bank

will give it careful attention. This message applies to the men and the women alike.

IAS. MCINTOSH,
President.

J. E. NORWOOD,
Cashier.

NEWBERRY UNION STATION.

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains—Effective 12.01 A. M. Sunday, June 7th, 1908.

Southern Railway:

No. 15 for Greenville	.. 8:57 a.m.
No. 18 for Columbia	.. 1:40 p.m.
No. 11 for Greenville	.. 3:20 p.m.
No. 16 for Columbia	.. 8:47 p.m.
C., N. & L. Ry.	
*No. 22 for Columbia	.. 8:47 a.m.
No. 52 for Greenville	.. 12:56 p.m.
No. 53 for Columbia	.. 3:20 p.m.
*No. 21 for Laurens	.. 7:25 p.m.

* Does not run on Sunday
This time table shows the times at which trains may be expected to depart from this station, but their departure is not guaranteed and the time shown is subject to change without notice.

G. L. Robinson,
Station Master.

CLIPPING HORSES.—First class work at reasonable prices. May be found at Phone 71.

Will Ruff.

4-13-09.

BLUE RIDGE SCHEDULES.

Eastbound.	
No. 18, leaves Anderson	at 6:30 a. m., for connection at Belton with Southern for Greenville.
No. 12, from Walhalla,	leaves An-

derson at 10.15 a. m., for connection at Belton with Southern Railway for No. 20, leaves Anderson at 2.20 p. m., for connections at Belton with Southern Railway for Greenville. No. 8, daily except Sunday, from Walhalla arrives Anderson 6.24 p. m., with connections at Seneca with Southern Railway from points south. No. 10, from Walhalla, leaves Anderson at 4.57 p. m., for connections at Belton with Southern Railway for Greenville and Columbia.

Westbound.

No. 17, arrives at Anderson at 7.50 a. m., from Belton with connections from Greenville. No. 9, arrives at Anderson at 12.24 p. m., from Belton with connections from Greenville and Columbia. Goes to Walhalla.

No. 19, arrives at Anderson at 3.40 p. m., from Belton with connections from Greenville.

No. 11, arrives at Anderson at 6.29 p. m., from Belton with connections from Greenville and Columbia. Goes to Walhalla.

No. 7, daily except Sunday, leaves Anderson at 9.20 a. m., for Walhalla, with connections at Seneca for local points south.

Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20 are mixed trains between Anderson and Belton. Nos. 7 and 8 are local freight trains, carrying passengers, between Anderson and Walhalla and between Walhalla and Anderson.