

HOME TOWN HELPS

CITY MANAGER PLAN SUCCESS

San Jose Executive Tells Commonwealth Club He Is Well Pleased With the Experiment.

"San Jose is a bully city and being manager of it is a bully job," said Thomas Harrison Reed, city manager of San Jose at the conclusion of his address to the members of the Commonwealth club at one of the club's weekly luncheons at the Palace hotel. His topic was, "Eight Months as a City Manager."

Reed said his experience has convinced him that the city manager experiment is a success. He said San Jose was handicapped for money on account of a dollar limit tax and because 15 cents of the dollar went for education alone.

"You must look for economy of expenditure of a limited income," said he. "If he can take a little and make it go a long way and do more than before, I think we are entitled to success. The plan is right and reasonable, and if it is not a success it will be due to personal defects in the manager."

Reed explained in detail his work of reorganization of the different city departments. He said he removed the chief of police because the chief "did not co-operate and was not responsive to the new standard required, which was efficiency only."

He said when he became city manager, San Jose was suffering from the "inefficiency, slovenliness and careless administration of the old system," wherein the "give and take" of politics was the standard. Now, Reed says, he doesn't care if a policeman, fireman or employee of the department of public works is a Democrat or a Republican, and is not interested in his origin, creed or affiliations provided he is efficient. He said being a city manager exposed one to criticism and made it necessary to fight not only enemies but also friends, nevertheless he "liked the job" and was proud of the way things were progressing.

INFLUENCE OF REALTY MEN

Dealer's Point of View May Be of Much Benefit to City or Town, According to an Expert.

Henry Turner Bailey, dean of the Cleveland School of Art, aroused wide comment by a recent address before the Cleveland real estate board. On some architectural oddities—which he named—his comment was caustic. His suggestions were constructive as well as critical. Excerpts from the talk follow:

"The real estate man's influence upon the city's future is immense. Whether that influence is good or bad depends upon the real estate man's point of view.

"If he has a narrowly selfish ideal he will crowd his land with shacks, put up by the cheapest builder he can find, thus adding to the ugliness of the city and its dangers, physical and moral. Or, he will build apartment houses with no architectural beauty, and still further handicap the future. Jacob Riis used to say that his long experience had led him to the point where he could affirm with positive assurance, 'Thus saith the Lord, thou shalt have but one family under one roof.'"

To Moisture-Proof Brick Walls.

The following coating for rough brick walls is used by the United States government for painting light-houses, and it effectually prevents moisture from striking through:

Take of fresh Rosendale cement, three parts, and of clean, fine sand, one part; mix with fresh water thoroughly. This gives a gray or granite color, dark or light, according to the color of the cement. If brick color is desired, add enough Venetian red to the mixture to produce the color. If a very light color is desired, lime may be used with the cement and sand. Care must be taken to have all the ingredients well mixed together. In applying the wash, the wall must be wet with clean fresh water; then follow immediately with the cement wash. This prevents the bricks from absorbing the water from the wash too rapidly, and gives time for the cement to set. The wash must be well stirred during the application. The mixture is to be made as thick as can be applied conveniently with a whitewash brush. It is admirably suited for brickwork, fences, etc., but it cannot be used to advantage over paint whitewash.

True Child of the Wild.

Summer or winter there is no mistaking the arboreal individuality, the unique personality of lady beech. Her very independence and originality have generally excluded her from parks and improved estates and all places where nature is bent and broken by the two-by-four rules of art and artificiality. She is a true child of the wild. Given her own way she is one of the best of friends. At all seasons she favors amicable intimacy and rewards all her woodland acquaintances. But best of all is her winter mood, when almost alone among the sylvan sisterhood she stands clad and seemly, with summer's voice lingering in her boughs and warm kindness sounding in the music of her crinkled bangles.—Exchange.

Brought Home to Him

By ETHEL HOLMES

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Judge Weatherly of the criminal court having finished his day's work sat in his private office smoking a cigar, as was his invariable custom after holding court, when there was a ring at the telephone. Taking up the receiver he recognized his wife's voice.

"Come home at once. Something has happened."

"What has happened?"

"Ella has been arrested for theft."

"Great heavens!"

Without stopping for an explanation the judge hurried home, to find a policeman awaiting his arrival. Mrs. Weatherly was all of a tremor, while Ella, the daughter, sat in a sort of stupor.

"What's this all about?" the judge demanded.

"Your Honor," said the policeman, "a brooch has been missing from the jewelry store of Larkins and Swift. I was ordered to come here and make a search of the room of the young lady. I found the brooch in one of her bureau drawers. Here it is."

The policeman produced a lady's watch, it's case studded with jewels.

"Why, that's one of the watches," he said. "I looked at in Larkins and Swift's store not long ago, when I was hunting for a birthday gift for Ella. I was tempted to buy it, but the price was very high and I bought one at another store."

"Likely you can explain the matter to the court," said the policeman.

"Give me time to think," said Judge Weatherly.

The policeman gave him the desired time, but it availed nothing; he was as much in the dark at the end of half an hour as before. A cabman was called and the judge, his daughter and the policeman, went to the station. There the judge gave bail for the accused girl, and father and daughter rode home.

That his daughter was guilty of the theft charged never entered the judge's mind. Some person or persons had conspired to injure her or more likely him. He was constantly receiving threats from criminals he sentenced, but thus far none had materialized. He finally settled down to the opinion that a hardened criminal to whom he had given the extreme penalty of the law and who had threatened to be even with him in time, had been the perpetrator of the outrage.

That afternoon a message came to the judge that Mr. Larkins of Larkins and Swift, would like to see him at his store. Judge Weatherly hurried to the store and was invited into the private office of the head of the firm. Mr. Larkins then handed him a letter received during the day. It read:

"I see by the papers that a daughter of Judge Weatherly of the criminal court has been arrested for the theft of your goods. This is the judge, I believe, who sentences people on flimsy circumstantial evidence. Not long ago he sentenced Ralph Edmonds to the penitentiary for ten years on the eve of his wedding. If Judge Weatherly will secure Edmonds' liberty the finding of a watch in his daughter's possession will be explained."

The letter was typewritten and without signature. At first thought the judge fancied it might be used as evidence to secure his daughter's acquittal, but it soon occurred to him that in law it would not be received as testimony. Besides the judge wished his daughter exonerated, and he decided that a full explanation could only be gained by acceding to the terms of the writer of the letter.

The attorney who had defended Ralph Edmonds was notified by Judge Weatherly that he had grave doubts of the propriety of his charge to the jury in the case of their client, and if they would move for a new trial the judge would assist them to secure it and alter his charge.

The attorneys took the hint and Edmonds was brought into the court for a new trial. He was a fine looking fellow with a countenance that no one would consider as belonging to a rogue. His mother was in court and with her a young girl to whom the prisoner was to have been married. Only a short time was required for the trial which consisted in the judge's charge to the jury and was naturally an order for the jury to acquit the prisoner. This they did without leaving their seats.

The acquitted man embraced his mother after which he and his fiancée were locked in each others arms. Then the young lady went to the judge and said:

"I determined after the conviction of my betrothed who I knew was innocent as you doubtless knew your daughter was innocent, to bring his imprisonment home to you. I was present at his first trial and knew you by sight. On one day I saw you go into a jewelry store and look at some watches. I stood at the same counter and when the clerk's back was turned, purloined one you had examined. Had you or the clerk seen me I would doubtless have joined Ralph in the penitentiary."

"The next move was to watch your house and one day when it was left unprotected I entered it. I found myself in a room. I knew by the articles it contained to be your daughter's. I left the watch in her bureau drawer. Then I informed the police where to look for it. I also wrote the letter to the jeweler. Now that I have attained my object I am ready to make an affidavit to what I have told you."

WALKS EIGHT-INCH BRIDGE

Alaskan Tie-Cutter Totes His Product Across Narrow Footing, Disregarding Great Danger.

Carrying railroad ties on one's shoulder over an eight-inch footing across a canyon 30 feet wide, with 150 feet of vacant space between the log and a rock-torn mountain torrent at the dark bottom, sounds like the spectacular stunt of a circus performer, but it is the daily practice of Ed Martin, a tie-chopper, who lives at Crow Creek pass on the government's new railroad in Alaska, writes a correspondent to the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Martin has a permit from the forest service to use timber on the north side of Devil's gulch to make ties for the railroad, but the railroad requires that the ties be delivered on the right of way, and to do this the gulch must be crossed. For this purpose Martin felled a small spruce tree from brim to brim, and when he finishes a tie, shoulders it and packs it over.

A party of hunters appeared upon the scene a few days since, and, not daring to attempt the frail crossing themselves, asked Martin why in the name of all-possessed he did not fell a safe footing across the chasm. The tie-cutter replied that for his purpose an eight-inch log was as good as an eight-foot log, and it had not occurred to him that it was dangerous.

ARMY MEALS COOKED IN AIR

Food for Italians in Alpine Fighting Is Heated En Route on the Thermos Principle.

The most novel commissary in the war is that employed by the Italians in the Alpine fighting against the invaders. The kitchens are oftentimes 1,200 feet below the men, writes an Italian correspondent, yet the soldiers get their meals steaming hot.

Aerial tramways are the only thing that makes the brilliant defense of the Italians possible, for without warm food and drink constantly arriving they would be unable to withstand the cold in their high posts where they command vital passes and hold the invaders back.

It is impossible for the troops on these high ledges to have fires, lack of space and secrecy making a stove or smoke impractical. The cooking therefore is begun far below in kitchens, finished in thermos bottles and fireless cookers that bear the food aloft.

Huge cuts of meat and thick vegetable stews are placed over roaring fires down at the timber line where there is fuel in plenty and then before finished put into vessels which apply the thermos principle so that by the time they have reached their destination high overhead they will be cooked through and palatable.

WIRELESS PHOTOGRAPHS.

A young inventor by the name of Leishman has devised a system of transmitting writing, drawings and photographs by wireless and also by telegraph. If the system proves practicable for commercial purposes, notes an exchange, there may be wireless photo stations all over the country in the near future.

IT DOESN'T ALWAYS WORK.

"Do you ever stop to think about how much you might save if you were to stop smoking?"

"Look here, friend, I'm one of those chaps who never touched tobacco, and I am \$11,000 dollars in debt. How do you account for it?"

BUTTING IN.

Fond Mother (as the train left for Camp Grant)—See that you don't sleep in a damp bed, and, George, don't put on damp clothes.

Unkind Comrade (interrupting)—And, George dear, see you don't drink out of a damp glass!

A RELIEF.

"How do you suppose our boy likes being in the trenches?"

"I am sure he likes it," mused Mrs. Cornstossel. "It must be a great relief to Josh to be able to get his feet as muddy as he likes without me making a word of complaint."

LOCATED.

"Where was your old man wounded?"

"In the abdomen."

"Where's that?"

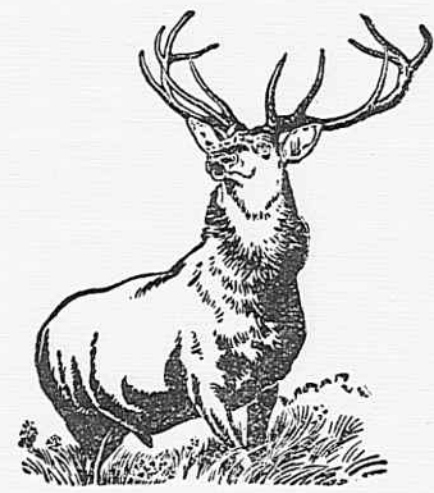
"Don't know—somewhere in France, I suppose."



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