

VETERANS ARE NOT ENVIOUS

Soldiers Who Took Part in the Civil War Proud of the Youngsters of Today.

Recently one of the current magazines contained a picture called "His Place Usurped." It showed the usual village crowd of youngsters listening to a returned soldier tell stories of his life "over there." Sitting at one side of the picture, entirely deserted by every one, was a Civil war veteran. His face was full of sorrow over his desertion by his usual audience.

"We wondered whether that was really the way people were doing—forgetting the old soldiers—also whether the old soldiers were feeling as this old man in the picture seemed to feel," said an Indiana man. "So we took the picture and showed it to an old man who is a very familiar figure in our streets—on account of his faded army uniform. He looked at the picture and then he chuckled:

"Why, bless your soul. I don't feel that way," he told us. "I want to listen to 'em myself," he continued. "I want to know how they fought at Ypres and see if it was like we did at Antietam. And then, too," he smiled more, "it's just this way. I've been honored for more than 50 years now, and during that time one gets just a little hungry for a chance to do a little honorin' himself. So now it's my chance to honor the young fellers. I'm glad the tables are turned for a little while, and I bet most of the other old comrades are, too."

DISCOVERED VAST DEAD CITY

Photographs Taken by Airman Over Mesopotamia Reveal Site of Once Vast Metropolis.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Beazley gives in Geographical Journal (London) an interesting example of how photography from an airship can extend our knowledge. When making a serial reconnaissance in Mesopotamia over territory occupied by the Turks he took a series of photographs near Samarra which shows distinctly the ruins of an ancient city extending 20 miles along the Tigris river and two miles and a half wide, large enough to shelter easily 4,000,000 inhabitants.

This city would never have been noticed on earth, since it is not marked by anything but scattered hillocks, although pottery and medals had been discovered on the site. But the photographs show clearly its whole plan, with its fortifications, canals for irrigation, and streets.

The fall of the airplane within the enemy lines and the capture of its passengers did not permit Colonel Beazley to pursue his researches, but since the British occupied the territory an archeological expedition, guided by the photographs, has begun to explore the dead city.

Conquered Desert Sand.

The British adopted a giant "snowshoe" to conquer the sands of the Egyptian desert, according to Maj. John Bain of the British army, who served in the near East. The scheme, which was based on the same theory that caused the Indian to adopt the snowshoe, was discovered while the army was marching to Palestine. The fine sands impeded both the infantry and horses, so that a day's march never resulted in much more than a two or three mile advance.

"Finally some inventive genius tried laying rather close-meshed chicken wire on the sands," said Major Bain. "The Tommies were thus given something that didn't yield so readily as the soft sands, and the horses got a better footing. Immediately we found that much greater progress was made, and our advances soon amounted to nine and ten miles a day."

Development of Army Searchlight.

A review of the work of the army engineer corps in the war, first issued by the war department, says that the corps produced a new form of searchlight more powerful than any that had preceded it in any army, with which the Second field army had been partially equipped. "It weighed," the report says, "one-eighth as much as lamps of former design, cost only one-third as much, was about one-fourth as large in bulk, and threw a light 10 per cent stronger than any other portable projector in existence." Still further to perfect the searchlight, our engineers were at work on a remote control when hostilities ceased.—Scientific American.

Honey 92.1 Per Cent of Normal.

The honey crop of the United States was 92.1 per cent of normal on July 1, according to the estimates of the United States department of agriculture. Reports to the bureau of crop estimates warrant the estimate that the yield of surplus honey per colony was 25.8 pounds and that about one-half of the annual product per colony was realized by July 1. The high condition of 92.1 per cent of normal on July 1 this year compares with 66.7 in 1918 and 86.3 in 1917.

Electrical Undertakings in Japan.

There are 715 electrical undertakings in Japan, including 625 power plants, 42 electric railways, and 48 companies operating both power plants and railways. This is an increase of 40 companies over last year. The total amount of invested capital in these enterprises is about \$388,000,000, including \$181,000,000 for power plants, \$22,000,000 for railways, and \$175,000,000 for those rendering combined service—an increase of about \$8,000,000 over last year.

GAME INTERESTS ALL RACES

Baseball Knows No Distinction of Nationality, Nor Does it Recognize the Color Line.

There isn't anything that can draw together the races, nationalities and religious beliefs like the good, old-fashioned American game of baseball. In a game played on the Fourth of July an American who witnessed it in describing one of the plays says: A batter whose name showed him to be of Polish descent, had reached first base. A German went to bat. A pitcher with a French name pitched the ball and the German knocked a high fly. A Jew ran after it and dropped it. He picked the ball up and threw it to an Englishman at second. The Englishman threw the ball to an Irishman on first and a double play was made and the German and the Pole were declared out.

From where the spectator sat he could have reached out his hand and touched a German, a Russian, a Jew, an Italian and a negro. Several negroes were seated together watching the game. The umpire made a decision. One of the negroes did not agree with the decision and he said the "empire" was "rotten." He'd bet \$2 the "empire" was wrong, and he took \$2 from his pocket. An American in soldier's uniform took the bet and covered the \$2. The soldier explained the rule to the negro, and the negro said:

"'Pears to me dat's right, after all." Then the American put his own \$2 back in his pocket and returned the \$2 he had won on the bet back to the negro. What other athletic game could be played in this world with such representation of peoples as are to be found at a baseball game? The best of it all is that the soldiers having introduced it overseas, it now promises to be an all-over-the-world game.—Hartford Courant.

PROFIT SHARING NOT MODERN

Scheme Has Been in Operation Since 1829, Though Really Only Active in Last Forty Years.

Profit sharing has been used in various forms since at least 1829, being most active in the last 40 years, Park Mathewson writes in the Magazine of Wall Street. Pioneers in profit sharing, such as Lever Bros. of Port Sunlight, Eng., and Cambridge, Mass.; N. O. Nelson Manufacturing company of the model town of LeClaire near St. Louis, Mo.; Procter & Gamble of Ivorydale, O., and numerous other smaller or less known companies have operated on the profit-sharing plan successfully for over a quarter of a century.

As with many other fundamental and social movements, profit sharing clearly came from the old countries, for one of the first successful profit-sharing plans in the United States was founded in LeClaire, Ill., named after the "father of profit sharing," Monsieur LeClaire of Maison LeClaire, Paris, France.

There are many modifications of profit sharing, as laid down in one of the complete and fundamental discussions of the subject, printed some forty years ago, and it is well to have in mind the differentiations of the true profit sharing and its various offshoots, such as bonus giving, holiday gifts, production bonus, pensions, welfare work, etc.

Bohemia—Czecho-Slovakia.

American business men are reminded by Wallace J. Young, United States consul at Prague, that letters intended for that country should not be addressed "Bohemia," but should be addressed "Czecho-Slovakia." Also in the body of the letters, when the whole country is intended to be mentioned, its proper name should be used. The former "Bohemia" is only one of the parts of Czecho-Slovakia, and when an American firm speaks, for example, of wanting agencies in "Bohemia," without a knowledge of such a firm's previous connections in the former "crown lands" now comprised within the state, it is impossible to tell whether the writer is desirous of securing new agencies in Bohemia only or throughout the entire Czecho-Slovakia.

"Living Mask" Portrait Painting.

A new and startling departure in the art of portrait painting has been evolved by Mme. Ivy de Verley (Mrs. Vesey Dave-end), one of London's best known artists. Mme. de Verley calls this new work "a living mask," and indeed it has all the startling qualities of a real mask.

This new method of bringing out facial characteristics has met a great deal of favor since it was first displayed by the artist. Even in a studio where there are any number of exceedingly attractive portrait paintings this living mask immediately arrests the eye. It gives one the impression that a face is peering through dark curtains.

Lives in Old "Pillbox."

A Belgian farmer, who has returned to his shell-shattered fields near Poelcapelle, has solved his own particular housing problem by converting an undamaged "pillbox" into a temporary home for himself and family. "Pillbox" was always an unfortunate and misleading name for concrete forts. Nearly all of them were rectangular and contained four or more large rooms. Very little work would be required to turn them into comfortable and even lasting homes. Some near Boesinghe are already being fitted up as cafes in anticipation of tourist parties which will sweep the battlefields as soon as passports and travel restrictions will be relaxed.

RUMANIANS NOW APPEAL TO LEAGUE

League of Nations Tribunal to Decide Claims in Refusal to Sign Autarian Treaty.

Paris, Sept. 10.—The Rumanian delegation to the peace conference, in explaining its attitude in refusing to sign the treaty with Austria today, holds that since Rumania acquired membership in the league of nations through signing the treaty with Germany, the league must be the tribunal which will eventually consider its claims and decide whether Rumania can be forced to accept a treaty "providing for foreign interference in her domestic affairs." Rumania's objection to signing the treaty was based on the clause providing that nations receiving territory from one former Austro-Hungarian empire must provide for the protection of racial and religious minorities residing there.

Rumania might have acquired Bukowina under the Austrian treaty, but as her delegation failed to sign the supreme council holds that the signature of other powers does not make the transfer possible until Rumania accepts the treaty. Under the proposed treaty with Hungary, Rumania would acquire Transylvania but under the same terms relative to minorities in that region. Rumania for this reason, is expected to refuse also to sign that convention.

Paris, Sept. 11.—Reports tending to indicate that Rumania was negotiating for a separate peace with Hungary were categorically denied today by the Rumanian press bureau here. One of the reports was that a Hungarian mission had arrived at Budapest to open separate peace negotiations.

Vienna, Sept. 10.—The Brantiano cabinet in Rumania has fallen, according to unofficial reports which reached Vienna from Bucharest today. Take Jonescu is said to be forming a new government.

STATE FARM WOULD HOLD ITS CONVICTS

Case in Columbia Monday to Test Refusal to Return Prisoners to Counties.

Columbia, Sept. 12.—A case to test the right of the state farm to refuse to allow its convicts to be taken back to their counties for work is to be argued in the circuit court in Columbia next Monday, before Judge Moore, the case being brought by Sumter county authorities.

Sumter county, through L. D. Jennings, its attorney, secured a rule from Judge Moore, ordering A. K. Sanders, superintendent of the penitentiary and the state farm, to appear and show cause why Harry Bowman, a convict from Sumter county, now on the state farm, should not be released to the Sumter authorities.

Superintendent Sanders takes the position that under an act of the 1914 legislature he has authority to refuse to allow the convicts to be removed, after they have once been convicted to the state farm. He holds that if he is forced to surrender convicts to the counties at any and all times, he can never know in advance how to provide for the feeding and the working of the convicts, how large crops should be planted and similar matters of importance.

Cases have arisen in many counties where the county authorities have called for their convicts at various times. A number of such cases have arisen in recent months, in various parts of the state. Superintendent Sanders has declined to surrender the prisoners and the case got into the courts.

The attorney general's office is representing Superintendent Sanders in the case.

Japanese Worried Over Shantung.

Tokio, Sept. 9.—Developments in relation to the Shantung question form the supreme subject of discussion here. The general attitude of the Japanese is to calmly await the final action by the United States Senate.

Some of the members of the diet are reported to be addressing anxious inquiries to the government regarding the situation.

They ask whether the United States is likely to enforce by arms a possible new treaty with Germany turning Shantung directly to China. Those who have addressed these inquiries to the government are said to be profoundly impressed by the assignment of half the United States navy to the Pacific, and to be inclined to establish a connection between the coming of the fleet and the Shantung agitation.

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