

CAROLINA YOUNGSTERS ARE PILING UP MONEY

Savings Societies in Schools Making Excellent Progress.—Splendid Support Given United States Treasury Department.

From the small folks learning to spell "cat" in the primary grades up to the big boys and girls who take Latin and algebra, South Carolina school children have been adding a new study to their list; and they have been winning honors in it. Their new work is the study of the subject of Thrift, taught in connection with the "Text Books of Thrift" which are sent to all the teachers desiring them by the War Loan Organization of the Fifth Federal Reserve District, at Richmond, Va.

But South Carolina boys and girls in their patriotic work and in learning how to save and get ahead are going the teaching of thrift one better. Already in the schools of the Palmetto State many savings societies and thrift clubs have been organized, and the children not only in South Carolina but all over the district are busy earning money and buying useful things with it or investing it in Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps. Money put in War Savings Stamps bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent, compounded quarterly, and grows rapidly.

Laid Money Aside.

A lad in one of the schools in this district has laid the foundation of a prosperous career by plowing and by selling vegetables. When all the work was done he counted up the money he had put in bank and found that it amounted to twenty-five dollars. Many of the world's richest men began life on less than twenty-five dollars. But they saved their money regularly and invested it wisely, thus assuring success.

The teacher in one of the 3-A grades has reported that one of her pupils has earned no less than twenty dollars by helping around the house, while members of a savings society that flourishes in a 1-A grade have made about twenty-five dollars doing such odd jobs as feeding the chickens, tying tobacco and chopping grass.

Several boys who are members of school saving societies which are particularly active have bought clothes with money earned in similar ways. One little fellow did so well helping his father that he was paid ten dollars. As he received the money he bought Thrift Stamps showing that he already knew how to save and invest what he made.

Help Them Save.

Popular among these small investors are the Penny and Nickle Savings Books issued by Uncle Sam to all school pupils desiring them. In the days when, to many tots, the price of even a Thrift Stamp may be too huge to be paid all at once, and when one just must buy an occasional all-day sucker or a cent-apiece bite of sandy, lots of youngsters find it wise to save a penny or a nickle at a time. The coin is deposited with the teacher for safe keeping, and she stamps the savings card to show how much the child has put in his account. When the total is large enough, it goes into the purchase of a Thrift Stamp.

Piling up money of your own is a great game, played in this fashion, and a game that is daily growing in favor in South Carolina schools.

PILE UP YOUR DOLLARS SO THAT NO ONE CAN KNOCK THEM DOWN.

Many a tired lad has slipped his coat on when the whistle blew and said derisively: "Another day, another dollar. A million days, a millionaire. He has said a mouthful in bitter jest and without knowing it. For the dollar does pile up if the stack is not knocked over.

Some financial sharpshooter is always gunning for your dollars. They are pick them off at a mile like Annie Oakley cracking clay pipes in a shooting gallery. But if you put some of your dollars under cover before they can draw a bead on them, you leave a slim score for the prober and the grafter.

The safest protection from those sharpshooters is War Savings Stamps bought every pay-day. If you give them your whole roll to shoot at they will hit it for a perfect score. Make them waste a little ammunition.

War Savings Stamps are absolutely safe. They pay a high rate of interest and you can get your money IN FULL when you need it. When they pile up, nobody can knock the stack over.

PROVERBS.

Swear thou a man diligent in his business, he shall not stand before kings, he shall not stand before mean men. Prov. 22:29. It is the moral support of capital back of him that gives the diligent man dignity in the presence of the king. Buy W. S. S.

He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great waster. Prov. 18:9. In fact, the slothful man is not only brother to the waster, he is IT. Put what might be waste into W. S. S.

GIVES COMPARISON OF SCHOOL GROWTH

Columbia, Jan. 4.—In a comparison of the number of schools for 1913-14, 1918-19 and 1919-20 some significant tendencies are indicated and emphasized. Five years ago, according to the state superintendent of education, the number of white schools reporting was 2,556. Of these 1,701 were one teachers, 150 three teachers and 238 more than three teachers. Four years later the number of schools reporting was 2,325. Of these 1,145 had one teacher, 588 two teachers, 285 three teachers and 307 more than three teachers.

Record of Five Years.

Within the five years the net reduction in the number of white schools was 224. Consolidation was brought about in every case. During the same five years the number of one teacher schools decreased by 693. The reason for this improvement, according to Mr. Swearingen, is due in part to the increase in population and partly to the prosperity of the last four years. White enrollment for 1920 showed 50,768 more than in 1914. This is one of the most significant accomplishments of the year.

The corresponding figures for negro schools are equally suggestive and interesting. The report for 1914 showed negro schools as follows: One teacher, 2,284; two teachers, 118; three teachers, 30, and more than three teachers 42. Four years later the report for 1919 showed the negro schools as follows: One teacher, 2,120; two teachers, 157; three teachers, 26; more than three teachers, 59. The report for this year gives the number of one teacher schools, 2,144; two teachers, 44; more than three teachers, 70.

Within five years the negro enrollment has increased from 203,372 to 251,908, a gain of 48,536. The compulsory attendance law brought into the schools last year 53,335 more negro children than were enrolled the year before.

Mr. Swearingen says that the work in the most progressive districts favors one school for whites and one school for negroes. In populous centers this number must be increased to meet local needs. In a few counties there is an agitation about reducing the minimum area of school districts. Spartanburg has demanded six square miles and Greenville advocates one square mile. According to Mr. Swearingen, the adoption of this policy will disintegrate and disrupt the schools. There is an inescapable relation between wealth, taxation and education. Limited areas with low tax values are now hard pressed to maintain efficient schools. Existing laws provide no definition of a school. No minimum enrollment of attendance is required. Some of these districts with a low white enrollment refuse absolutely to vote a local school tax. A number of such communities pay only a nominal levy.

Units Too Small

The district is the unit of school taxation, state aid, school enrollment and school administration. According to Mr. Swearingen, this unit is too small. Separate schools within this unit now depend solely upon the discretion of local trustees. Mr. Swearingen thinks that it would be better for the schools if existing restrictions and limitations on district areas could be strengthened rather than weakened. A school enrolling fewer than ten pupils is an expensive luxury. Such schools are decreasing in number, but they could be properly prohibited except when specifically authorized by the state board of education, says Mr. Swearingen.

DISOWNED HIM

From the Houston Post. Kitty, 4 years old, had been naughty and her father had to administer vigorous correction before going to business.

That an impression had been made was apparent when, on his return from business in the evening, Kitty called up-stairs with frigid politeness:

"Mother, your husband's home."

GEN. WOOD TO PLACE STONE

The Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association will be in charge next Thursday of the laying of the cornerstone of Roosevelt House, which is to be built on the site of Theodore Roosevelt's birthplace at 25 East Twentieth Street.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood will set the stone in place and deliver an address.—New York Herald.

VALLEY FORGE

LITTLE VILLAGE BEARS A NAME THAT IS IMMORTAL.

While Washington's troops starved or died of fever or gangrene at Valley Forge the enemies of his own household were not ashamed to play politics for the downfall of their commander even at the risk of losing their common cause. Lafayette, hot with indignation, writing to his well-loved chief December 30, 1777, said, with the restraint that good taste put upon a well-bred alien pen:

"I see plainly that America can defend herself if proper measures are taken; but I begin to fear that she may be lost by herself and her own sons."

And Washington, with his never-falling courage and with a cheerfulness he could not have felt, replied:

"We must not, in so great a contest, expect nothing but sunshine. I have no doubt that everything happens for the best, that we shall triumph over our misfortunes, and in the end be happy; and then, my dear marquis, if you will give me your company in Virginia, we will laugh at our past difficulties and the folly of others."

So wrote the man who, in dead of winter, commanded an army without a quartermaster general, for that creature of congress had ceased to function the previous summer. Congress, calmly aware of Washington's inevitable plight, appointed no successor till March of the following year, when, no thanks to the politicians, the exertions of Nathaniel Greene, Robert Morris and "Mad Anthony" Wayne—the fearless leader who said he would rather go into battle than witness the sufferings of the men in his camp—supplied cattle and clothing and brought the starving command back to life.

Sir George Otto Trevelyan, nephew and biographer of Lord Macaulay, in his brilliant and sympathetic history of our war for Independence, says that this village in the Pennsylvania hills "gave a name to what, as time goes on, bids fair to be the most celebrated encampment in the world's history."

On a bare hillside, surrounded by open fields, and miles from any considerable settlement, stands, almost completed, an exquisite little gray Gothic chapel. It is not a village church but a national Valhalla. It is an edifice of unusual beauty. Pennies of school children, patriotic societies and descendants of colonial families—all had a part in building it. It is dedicated to the memory of Washington and of those who suffered with him on the hills and in the fields round about.—Saturday Evening Post.



NEW ANAESTHETIC HAS LONG NAME

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 4.—It has remained for surgeons to deaden pain with forty-seven letters of the alphabet. These letters form the word, "para-amino-benzoyldiethylamino-ethanol hydrochloride." This is a new anaesthetic, better known as pro-cain or novo-cain, which possesses all the pain deadening but none of the habit forming qualities of cocaine.

It was discovered in Germany early in the present century, but did not come into common usage until early in the war. Physicians of the University of Virginia Hospital were among the first to introduce the drug into this country, and for the past few years it has been used extensively in this institution for operations upon the eye, ear, nose and throat, and for major operations.

Some of its unusual properties were described today by Dr. J. N. Waddell.

"The fact that novo-cain is fifteen times less poisonous, or toxic, than cocaine, makes it more desirable as a local anaesthetic," he said. It is a synthetic benzene derivative, non-irritating in character, and quantities as high as seven and one-half grains may be administered without harmful effects. It superinduces no exhilaration after being absorbed by the blood. Its after effects are practically nil. In operations where

100% PURE

GOOD TO THE LAST DROP

SEALED TINS ONLY AT YOUR GROCERS

MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF GRADING COTTON

Clemson College.—Cotton appears to be the only commodity which is treated with the tenderest of care in its growing stage and after being gathered is sold without the producer familiarizing himself with the value, says E. G. Parker, Specialist in Cotton Grading for the Extension Service of Clemson College and the United States Bureau of Markets. Certainly he should be as careful as the cotton mill, and the mill would not make an offer for a bale until it had ascertained the grade and length of staple. And the farmer should certainly be as careful with the raw material as the mill is with its finished product. When the mill offers its goods whether yarn or cloth it states the character of yarn or cloth it is offering and sells to the highest bidder in any market; or when it stores yarn or cloth it certainly keeps a record of the number and character of the yarn and the grade and description of the cloth.

No farmer would fail to have his cotton graded were he to hear half the reports which daily come to the attention of the government cotton graders to the effect that farmers have been offered from \$5 to \$25 per bale more after having their cotton graded by a government grader.

It certainly appears to be both a foolish and an unbusinesslike policy for the farmer to sell or store his cotton without having it graded by a United States government grader and ascertaining the value. If he wishes to sell he is not dependent upon one buyer or one market but can offer intelligently to any buyer anywhere; and should he wish to store, in case of fire he has a list of the government grader's class and would encounter no difficulty so far as the grade was concerned in collecting from the insurance companies. Then again, if he wishes to borrow money on his cotton receipts he will find it much easier to obtain when the bank realizes that the cotton has been graded by a government cotton grader. In some localities banks have refused loans except where cotton has been so graded as they realize that the grader is thoroughly experienced and absolutely impartial.

CROWTHER-FERGUSON

Miss Erin Crowther, of Antreville, who has been teaching school in the lower part of the state this year and Mr. Fred L. Ferguson, a prosperous young farmer of Antreville were married Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Holliday, near Iva. The young couple left for Anderson after Rev. W. A. Duckworth had finished the ceremony and from Anderson they departed on their wedding trip. They will be away for about ten days, after which they will be at home at the home of Mr. Ferguson at Antreville.—Daily Mail.

large areas have to be injected with a local anaesthetic to block off pain impressions from the brain, doctors are always fearful of using a great quantity of cocaine on account of its harmful effects upon the heart and respiration."

NOTICE!

After January 1st we will sell for

CASH ONLY AT A SMALL PROFIT

Please do not ask us to charge anything, as it will save embarrassment for both of us....

E. F. ARNOLD

PLANTER'S FERTILIZER

Increase the Yield of Farm Crops

Corn, cotton, truck, barley, wheat, oats—these, and all other crops will pay well if a little attention is given to the proper fertilizer for your soil. Planters Fertilizers are especially suited to the needs of Southern soils.

You cannot raise a 100% crop unless you have a 100% soil. Fertility is largely a matter of balanced conditions of the soil. Phosphoric Acid, Ammonia, and Potash must be present in the proper proportions if bumper crops are to be raised.

PLANTERS FERTILIZER DOUBLES YOUR YIELD

because it contains available Phosphoric Acid, Ammonia and Potash in the right proportions.

Every bag is stamped with our Giant Lizard Trade-Mark. Look for it—it's for your protection, and better place your order for Planter's right now and avoid delayed delivery.

Ask our agent in your town for information, free advice, or prices, or write us direct.

Planters Fertilizer & Phosphate Co.

MANUFACTURERS

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

By a Constant Study of Details—

Always with an eye to improvement

The Planters Bank has built a service so well organized and systematized that it can be depended upon to function with the accuracy and precision of a smoothly running machine.

New accounts are cordially invited.

Planters Bank

"The Friendly Bank"

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

The Home of Over 1000 Bank Accounts.