

GOOD ROADS

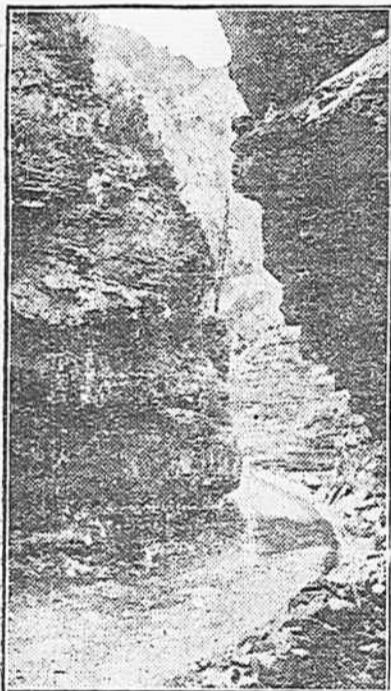
PIKE'S PEAK HIGHWAY OPEN

Alignment Definitely Completed From Atlantic to Pacific—Last Link Has Been Forged.

The Pike's peak ocean to ocean highway has definitely completed an independent alignment from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, says the New York Tribune. The last link in the chain was forged at San Francisco on July 30, when the national officers, in conference with representatives of various California routes, selected the Feather-River Sacramento Causeway routes and established the Pacific coast terminus at Oakland and San Francisco.

With terminal on the Atlantic seaboard both at New York city and Philadelphia, the first prong passes through Newark and Morristown, N. J.; Easton and Allentown, Pa., joining with the Philadelphia prong at Reading, Pa., thence continuing westward along the William Penn highway through Harrisburg, Tyrone, Altoona, to Pittsburgh; crossing Ohio through Steubenville, Coshocton, Newark, Columbus, Springfield and Dayton; Indiana through Richmond, Indianapolis, Rockville; Illinois through Decatur, Springfield, Jacksonville, Griggsville; Missouri through Hannibal, Macon, Chillicothe, St. Joseph; Kansas through Hiawatha, Belleville, Norton, Colby, Goodland; Colorado through Burlington, Limon, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Hartsel, Buena Vista, Leadville, Glenwood Springs, Rifle, Meeker; Utah through Vernal, Duchesne, Heber City, Park City, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Brigham, Lucin; Nevada via the Overland trail through Elko, Winnemucca, Lovelock, Reno, and California through Portola, Quincy, Oroville, Marysville, Sacramento, Davis, Benicia, Martinez, Berkeley, Oakland and San Francisco.

The completion of the western extension of the highway followed an official inspection of the trip made by President C. F. Adams, in accordance with the decision of the midsummer meeting held on top of Pike's peak, July 10-11, following a sociability tour from Chillicothe and St. Joseph. The reports made on the inspection trip indicate that less than 10 per cent of the 1,600 miles between Colorado Springs and San Francisco is in poor condition. The road follows streams, is through



Road Through Williams Canon, Near Manitou, Colo.

inhabited territory with less desert or desolate country to cross than any other transcontinental route, and traverses some of the most wonderful scenic sections of the United States. Visits were made at each town en route, to create new enthusiasm for the route, confer regarding highway development and arrange for a more complete marking system. The average running time was 19 miles per hour.

An emphatic campaign is now being conducted to complete the marking of the Pike's Peak trail from coast to coast. The national specifications require red and white bands, each 10 inches in width, at cross-roads, forks, and frequent intervals between, these to be painted on telephone poles, fence posts, trees or rocks. In addition, a striking marker design in red and white has been adopted, and 1,500 enameled steel signs, 14 by 20 inches in size, are to be placed on individual posts at intervals of not more than five miles between New York and San Francisco.

Highways in Connecticut.

The construction of concrete highways is going on in 22 cities and towns in Connecticut, and when these contracts have been completed there will be about 70 miles of concrete surfaced pavement in that state. The highways are 18 feet wide and cost \$15,000 a mile.

Good Roads Indispensable.

The time has come when we must consider the roads an asset, indispensable to the well-being of the farmer and his family. This being true, is it not every man's duty to do all he can to keep the roads in good condition?

Good Roads.

More than \$300,000,000 was spent on highway construction and maintenance in the United States in 1916. Of this amount 16 Southern states spent approximately \$52,000,000.

MONEY FROM EARTH WORMS

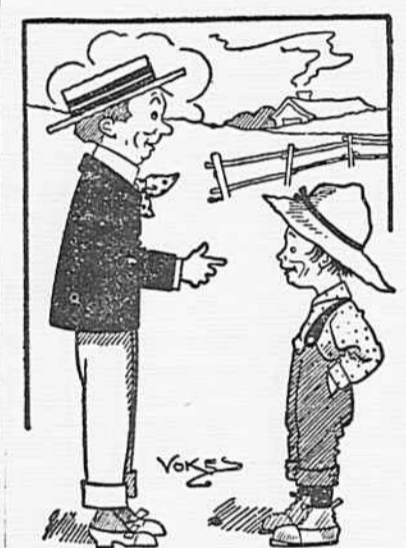
Old Man Makes Living Gathering Night Crawlers and Other Creatures Used for Fish Bait.

The other morning early, during a mild shower, we stepped from our front door and looked down the gloomy street, and there saw an old man carrying an umbrella and leisurely walking toward us, stopping every moment or two to pick up something from the street, and put it into a large bucket that he carried on his arm, says the Ohio State Journal.

We watched until he approached in front of our domicile, when our curiosity could stand it no longer, and so we went out and asked what he was gathering, when he held the bucket to our gaze, and in it was a gallon of fish worms that he had gathered from the asphalt street. While we were talking he picked up three "night crawlers" at the edge of the gutter stream. His eyes were trained to observe those angle worms, for just then he saw one across the street, and hastened to put it in his bucket. We suggested that he had neglected the gutter in front of our house, but he looked back and at a glance said there were no crawlers there.

He said his business was fish bait; that crawfish was what he gathered mostly, but that night crawlers were always more or less in demand, especially for the less pretentious sport of fishing for blue gills. In the dim future, when we are in the trenches shooting the Huns, we will remember this old man gathering night crawlers, and wish we were he.

RETALIATIVE



"Why is your father so glad to get summer boarders out from the city?"
"Well, ye see, dad wuz gold-bricked in th' city last winter."

Strategy.

He told them he had been an officer in the National Guard in his home state, and the instructors at the Reserve Officers' training corps camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison intended to make him prove it, says the Indianapolis News. When it came his turn to command a company, he marched the men back and forth for several minutes under the critical eye of an instructor. Several times he tied the company up in knots, but the instructor volunteered no suggestions as to how he should get them out. The climax came when the temporary commander marched the force bang into a fence, where perforce it had to halt. The embarrassment of the student officer by this time had become very apparent. He glanced out of the corner of his eye at the instructor, but said instructor was watching an unusual cloud formation. There was only one thing to do—continue to use his nerve.

"Company, attention!" he shouted. "Get away from that fence—march!"

Study Gardening at School.

A new course of study devised to educate the 250,000 school pupils of the city in the proper methods of gardening and farming has been added to the school curriculum of Philadelphia. If it proves satisfactory the new study may be made a permanent part of the school work. Thirty minutes a week is to be set aside under the plan in all schools without gardens for the teaching and discussion of gardening.

How "Sammy" Arrived.

Just as a matter of historical record it may be worth while to note that the name "Sammies" was bestowed upon the overseas sons of Uncle Sam by no less a personage than London Punch. It made the suggestion in warning Londoners that all the American soldiers would not relish the title "Yankee."

An Unambitious Fisherman.

"I hear the whale meat is good to eat."
"Yes," replied the man with a string of catfish. "But I don't see how it makes much difference to me. Jonah was the only man I ever heard of who tackled a whale single-handed, and he got the worst of it."

CEDAR FENCES ARE PASSING

Wood Rapidly Being Bought Up for Use in the Manufacture of Lead Pencils.

Today, through many sections of Tennessee, Virginia and other states where cedar used to thrive, it is difficult to find any of the old-time zig-zag fences where rattlesnakes used to hide and woodchucks burrow and bobwhites make their nests. Modern, clean woven-wire fences, with metal posts, take their places.

The war boosted the price of steel and woven wire, but not enough to prevent making it profitable to exchange new fences for old and the work is still going on. Probably in another five years there won't be a foot of cedar rail fence left in America. When General Andrew Johnson moved to Tennessee, in 1815, the central part of the state was overgrown with cedars.

They were cut to clear the land and burned to get rid of them. Millions of feet of them were split into rails, the sort Lincoln split when a boy, and used for fencing-off plantations, boundary lines, fields and pastures.

These rails are sliced into six-inch lengths on the ground, before shipping to the factories, to facilitate handling. A two-inch strip, a rod long, will make 1,500 pencils, and as the fences have from six to nine rails and crossposts, one section will make enough two-inch strips for more than 1,500 pencil sticks.

A rod of farm fence will retail for nearly \$750—provided it is good cedar—and the woven wire fences cost no more than \$20 a rod, generally less.—Philadelphia Press.

AMATEUR GARDENING



"Are you going to start a garden next year?"
"I am not. Next year, instead of burying good stuff, I'm going to eat it."

Mexican Bad Lands.

We are accustomed to talk of Mexico as a wonderful country, the treasure house of the world, etc. Those statements are correct and, at the same time, there is as much poverty in Mexico as anywhere on earth. The reason is that more than 90 per cent of Mexico is arid. The arable land is not sufficient to support the population in prosperity. There are few rivers in Mexico and there is a lot of desert land. Where agricultural conditions are good the yields are marvelous, but to the vast majority of the people life is a desperate struggle.

It is possible by water conservation, by scientific work to reclaim much of the arid land, but the Mexicans neither have the money nor the ability, even if they had the desire to do so.

Most of the waste land is in northern Mexico. Most of the fruitful land is in central or southern Mexico.

Someone suggested Mexico would know peace if it was split up, if northern Mexico was separated from the rest of the republic. Perhaps that is so, but the Mexican is a proud person, and he'd rather be poor and have his pride than rich and prosperous.—Financial America.

Fitting Corners.

When you put down new matting do not cut it to fit corners, but wet it thoroughly with a soft brush or cloth dipped in hot water, to which a cupful of salt has been added. When thoroughly soaked the matting becomes as pliable as rubber, and can be turned under without breaking. This makes a neater finish than cutting, and also saves the matting for use in a different shaped room.

Cold Feet.

"What's become of your neighbor who was so strong for war a few weeks ago?"

"He's discovered that we may have to do quite a lot of fighting to win and now he wants to back out."

Miles of Rabbit Fences.

The state of South Australia has since 1891 erected 29,148 miles of "vermin fences" as a protection against the ravages of rabbits.

Attention, Farmers!

Don't be misled into using inferior brands of fertilizers. Use something that has been thoroughly tested by Edgefield farmers. The

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has been on the market for about 75 years. These goods are sold in Edgefield by

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Why Suffer?

Mrs. J. A. Cox, of Alderson, W. Va., writes: "My daughter . . . suffered terribly. She could not turn in bed . . . the doctors gave her up, and we brought her home to die. She had suffered so much at . . . time. Having heard of Cardui, we got it for her."

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"In a few days, she began to improve," Mrs. Cox continues, "and had no trouble at . . . Cardui cured her, and we sing its praises everywhere. We receive many thousands of similar letters every year, telling of the good Cardui has done for women who suffer from complaints so common to their sex. It should do you good, too. Try Cardui. E-77"

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