

WOULD HANG ON TO QUARTER

Negro Was Determined to Have Something by Which He Could Remember President's Gift.

It occurred when Mr. Taft was president. He was in Augusta, Ga., and a barbecue was to be given in his honor at Mr. C. S. Bohler's country place. Mr. Taft was expected to be on hand at a certain hour. The roads were misleading, and fearing to be late he bade the chauffeur stop and inquire directions of an old negro man who trudged along. "Can you tell me where Mr. Bohler's place is?" asked the president. "Yes, sir, I kin, caysse I works dar myself." The way as pointed out was somewhat vague, so Mr. Taft told the old man to jump in by the side of the chauffeur and act as guide. Upon arriving at Mr. Bohler's home, Mr. Taft gave the old man a 50-cent piece. Mr. Bohler, afterward hearing of the incident, called the recipient, saying: "Uncle Tom, I hear the president gave you fifty cents. You ought to prize that and keep it always as a souvenir." "I sho will do dat," the old negro replied. A few weeks later Mr. Bohler inquired of Uncle Tom if he still had the 50 cents. "I tell you how it was, boss," answered the old negro. "I got in a tight place and I had to git dat money changed. I spent one quarter, but I'm a gwine to keep dat udder quarter sho as I live."

WHAT GREAT WARS HAVE COST

Expenditures That in the Aggregate Amount to Sum Sufficient to "Stagger Humanity."

Recently the congress of the United States passed, almost without debate, the greatest budget in the history of the world, making available for Uncle Sam \$7,000,000,000 in order to carry on the war on a scale commensurate with its greatness. It is interesting, therefore, to compare with this the cost of other wars. The Napoleonic wars, which raged over Europe from 1793 to 1815, cost approximately \$7,000,000,000, or the same amount that congress provided for the United States to enter into the conflict, and that was only a beginning. The Mexican war cost the United States about \$100,000,000, a comparatively trifling sum. The Civil war, however, was a very expensive affair, entailing the expenditure of \$8,000,000,000 from 1861 to 1865. The Franco-Prussian war cost the two nations engaged about \$3,500,000,000. The second South African war, from 1900 to 1902, cost \$1,500,000,000, the conflict between Russia and Japan consumed almost \$4,000,000,000, while the United States got off very cheaply in the Spanish-American war with an expenditure of \$175,000,000. The estimates on the outbreak for the present war up to October 1 of this year were \$98,814,875,000.—Rocky Mountain News.

Warship Repairs.

Over and above the great activity of the British yards in building new warships, particularly destroyers, and the construction of merchant ships, an enormous amount of time and labor has to be devoted to repairs. In a recent speech Sir Eric Geddes said: "During one month the number of war vessels which needed repairs was nearly 1,000—that is, in addition to the 1,100 merchant ships—and that was by no means an abnormal month. Since the beginning of the war 31,000 war vessels, including patrol craft and mine sweepers, have been docked or placed on the ways, and these figures do not include repair work done to the vessels of our allies." Add to this the arming of the vast fleet of British merchant vessels, and we have some conception of the enormous task of shipbuilding, equipping and repairing carried on by the British admiralty.

Tractors for Cultivation of Rice.

The French government of Cochinchina has become interested in the employment of caterpillar tractors for the cultivation of rice. On September 29, 1917, a 45 horse power track machine valued at more than \$5,900 United States currency, was purchased telegraphically. If the experiment is successful, larger orders will follow. Everything depends upon whether the tractor can operate in the soft rice-paddy fields of Cochinchina.

Tokyo Grows in Importance.

The prosperity of Greater Tokyo city is shown by the increased taxes over last year, the average being 37 per cent. In the eight tax-collection districts the total exceeds 99,000,000 yen (\$49,500,000); the rates of increase vary from 9 1/2 per cent in the Yotsuyu district to 50 per cent in the Yezoku and 72 per cent in the Yezal districts, where the offices and residences of the narikin are located.

Why He Was Short.

"This man says you owe him money, Sam," said the judge. "Dat's right, Judge, I does." "Well, why don't you pay him?" "Why, I hain't got nothin' t' pay him wiv, judge." "Well, why haven't you?" "To tell de hones' truf, judge, 'spects my wife has felled down on de job!"

No Wonder.

"I called Smith a hard name just now." "He doesn't seem to be displeased." "Why should he be? I told him he was a brick."

LOVE'S WITCHERY

By LEE VERONE ALLAN.

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"You have done me a great favor," said Dudley North, shaking hands with a companion in a passenger coach. "Don't speak of it. I'm only glad that the people at Hillside won't be disappointed. Remember, though, you are Robert Wade."

"I've got my lesson by heart," laughed the other. Aimlessly drifting, leaving it to chance where he would land, Dudley North had entered into a casual conversation with his seat mate on the train. The latter had told him that he was bound for Weston, but he had intended going to Hillside up to that morning.

"You see," he explained, "some people at Hillside sent to an agency in the city for a chauffeur. I agreed to take the position. Only this morning, though, an old employer sent for me. Sorry to disappoint the agency and the Worthingtons. They expect me on this train."

"See here," interposed North, "I want work. Wonder if I couldn't fit in?" And an hour later, fully posted, he arrived at the station of the little town of Hillside. In the distance a lake showed, surrounded by fine residences. An automobile stood at the edge of the platform. From it a young man with a satchel hastened to catch the train and directed the quick query to the one passenger alighted: "You the new chauffeur?" and North bowed assentingly.

"All right, there's the car. My sisters are over at the store." Then he was gone, and crossing the street the sweetest little specimen of girlish loveliness came tripping up to the machine. "Oh, the new chauffeur?" she spoke.

"My sister Hortense will be here in a minute or two. You don't know the ways around her, of course?" "It will not take me long to learn," submitted North.

"No, and I'll help you," chattered on Miss Gladys Worthington. "I'll call out 'right,' or 'left,' just before we reach a turn."

"I shall certainly be obliged," said North, and the warm sense of emotion the very human Gladys had inculcated, became congealed as her queenly sister appeared and with chilling hauteur spoke the mandatory word: "Home."

There was a winding road, then two junction thoroughfares. "Right," directed a silvery voice; another turn, and "Left."

"Gladys, you annoy me," spoke the haughty Miss Hortense. "You'd be worse annoyed if Mr. Wade—that is your name I believe—took you out of your way."

"Our chauffeur can be instructed by the butler," planned Miss Hortense frigidly. After that North was always glad when Gladys was the sole passenger in the car.

"Mr. Wade," she said one day, when he had halted the machine at the side of a lonely country road while some little children, guests of Gladys, were gathering flowers, "would you feel bored if I read you some jingles I have been trying to whip into shape for a club paper a group of us have started?"

"I should be greatly pleased," avowed North, and the pure, clear sentiments enunciated by the rhymes showed the true innocence and ingenuousness of this unspoiled daughter of the rich. North forgot himself in suggesting corrections, in perfecting the rhymes of the little poem.

"Why, Mr. Wade," she exclaimed, "you must have read and studied a great deal to know all that!" and he discerned an awakening suspicion in her mind that he was not what he purported to be. The barrier of their widely separated social status was completely broken down when, one day, a reckless driver collided with their car, and, but for Wade seizing Gladys and leaping with her to safety at the risk of his own life, her's would have been sacrificed.

All this led to a natural result—Dudley North had met his fate and could not resist telling Gladys that he loved her. He told her also that he could not remain near her in a false position. Of his past he divulged nothing. He would go away and make something better of himself than an unambitious chauffeur. Then Gladys wept softly, but told him that she would follow him to the ends of the world at his word.

North had advised Mr. Worthington that he would give up his position on a certain day. The one preceding Miss Hortense ordered him to drive to the depot for a guest. North gave a great start as the guest in question arrived on the train. The latter stood spellbound, staring at him from the platform. He was an old man, stern, overbearing in his presentment, but something kindly stirred him at the sight of North—the son whom he had sent adrift after a senseless quarrel. "So!" he said, but with a slight catch in his voice, "menial labor, is it?"

"Is that dishonorable?" calmly questioned Dudley. "The machine is ready for you, sir."

"Sir?" repeated Mr. Gerald North, a tinge of bitterness in his tone. "Come, come, my boy, let us understand one another."

The breach was healed when they reached the Worthington home. Miss Hortense was wide-eyed when she learned the real identity of her despised chauffeur, and little Gladys—blessed little Gladys—she and Dudley went all over a new wooing to hide the one that had already linked their hearts in union.

HOME TOWN HELPS

SOLVES PROBLEM OF GARBAGE

Incinerator Easily Constructed and Not Costly Will Consume Unightly Rubbish That Accumulates.

An effective, cheap incinerator for a suburban home can be made from the materials listed herein. First lay six and one-half bricks on a smooth base, beginning on one side with half a brick placed next to a whole brick; then take a whole brick and lay it crossing the end of the last one. Continue this until the full six and one-half bricks have been used. The second, third and fourth rows are laid in the same manner, lapping the joints. When the fourth tier is completed lay on a good one-half inch coat of mortar and imbed in it ten iron bars each 21 inches long and about one-fourth inch in diameter (or the flat kind) laying two in front over



An Incinerator Built of a Few Bricks, Having a Grate Under the Garbage Grate for Drying and Burning the Refuse Matter.

the bricks to support the next tier, spacing them equally. Another complete tier of eight bricks is then laid, starting with six and one-half bricks to make the front opening. On top of this lay ten more bars imbedded in the mortar, then lay five layers of bricks, finishing the top by rounding it off with mortar.

When this is completed the incinerator will have a fire grate below and another above entirely surrounded with bricks. The second grate forms a receptacle for garbage. The mortar should be made of slaked lime and sharp sand.—Ronald F. Riblet, in Popular Science Monthly.

TURNING GARBAGE INTO FUEL

Experiments Made by Texas City Would Seem to Have Solved Most Perplexing Problem.

Austin, Tex., has solved the problem of garbage disposal in a way that is not only sanitary but profitable. Forty of the leading citizens formed a company and made a contract to remove all the city's refuse and garbage. This is taken to a factory, where all non-inflammable objects, such as bottles, iron and tin cans are removed. What is left is ground, mixed with ground coal slack, steam and creosote and molded into bricks weighing two pounds each. The brick sells at \$9.50 a thousand.

The University of Texas analyst tested the bricks for heat-producing qualities and found that where oak gave 8,000 heat units the garbage bricks gave 12,000. They burn equally well in ranges, furnaces, bakery grates, open grates and base burner stoves.

Concerning Question of Painting.

Woodwork which is covered with old paint should always be thoroughly prepared before a new painting is applied, since nothing but a slovenly and imperfect result can come from an attempt to cover up old and flaking paint with new. All old painted surface should be thoroughly gone over with wire brushes, or scraped with broken glass or steel scraper. A problem is sometimes encountered, especially in reclaimed farmhouses which are being remodelled, when successive layers of old paint have combined to form a thick, lumpy coat which has filled the corners of all the mouldings so that the application of a fresh coat will only make matters worse. Here the best cure is burning off all the old paint and getting down to the original wood.—C. Matlack Price, in the House Beautiful.

Civic Reforms Bound to Grow.

Every movement must have a beginning, but the success of some is so nearly instantaneous that we scarcely realize a small beginning could have been recorded. All civic reforms have small beginnings, to use a phrase sanctioned by custom. The school garden movement had a hard struggle for the first two years; so had playgrounds, yet what notable success both have achieved.

Look to Roofs Now.

Are your roofs in condition to stand the heavy spring and summer rains? The cold weather will soon be over and coal shortage will be forgotten until next year but the comforts of our homes might be threatened by neglecting the conditions of the roofs.

Make Hedges Ornamental.

Hedges are used either for defense or ornament, or both. But while we plant for defense or shelter, as in case of a windbreak, let us also plant for ornament. The cost of the dual purpose hedge is no greater, yet carries a double value.

A Child's Savings May Shorten The War. The war is costing the combined allies more than \$30,000,000 an hour. The daily fate of this huge sum is simple waste. A shortening of the war by days or even hours would mean the redemption of colossal waste. We must bend every financial effort toward shortening the war. Every small amount invested by a child in Thrift Stamps tends towards this end. The influence of every Thrift Stamp purchased is a little momentum toward earlier victory. Thus a child's savings may be instrumental in definitely shortening this war and in saving many times its own value in money, to say nothing of conserving human life. Encourage your child to invest in 4% interest-bearing Thrift Stamps instead of merely hoarding his pennies in a tin bank. Thrift Stamps cost 25 cents each and may be bought at the postoffice, from your mail carrier and at most stores.

The Bank of Johnston JOHNSTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

Thrift. Illustration of a man and a child looking at Thrift Stamps.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS. STAY the Hand That Would Hoard the Pennies—Guide It to Patriotic and Profitable Investment. Thrift Stamps cost 25 cents each and draw no interest. You can buy them from your letter carrier, either city or rural route at the post office or your bank. You will be given a card to paste them on. This costs nothing. There are spaces for 16 Thrift Stamps on this card. When your card is full, take it to your post office or bank any time, with a few cents additional and your card will be exchanged for an interest-bearing War Savings Certificate worth \$5 on Jan. 1, 1923. This gives you 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly. You can buy 20 War Savings Certificates at one time. They will cost you \$22.40 and their face value at the time of redemption, January 1, 1923, will be \$100. War Savings Certificates may be registered at any post office of the First, Second or Third Class. War Savings Certificates may be converted into cash at the post office where issued if you need the money. You will get interest, too, at about 3 per cent. The childish instinct tends usually toward saving. But to this instinct must be added a purpose in the saving. The mere hoarding of coin pleases a child's fancy, but it does not teach the lesson of thrift. Teach your child his first lesson of patriotism by making him a factor in aiding the government, and his first lesson of investment by placing his money where it earns interest. Thrift Stamps furnish the government with money for carrying on the war. They earn 4 per cent interest. Replace the penny bank with a Thrift Stamp Book. This Advertisement Paid for and Donated by ISRAEL MUKASHY DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES—EDGEFIELD, S. C.