

**Humorous Department.**

**A Devout Oriental.**—While on a special mission to the United States, a Persian official was entertained by a wealthy American, who invited the Oriental to his country place near the national capital. On the morning of the Persian's arrival his host visited him in his apartment and was astonished, so the story runs, to see the Persian hopping about the floor in the most curious way. The host ventured to ask the reason for this extraordinary conduct; whereupon the Persian said:

"This rug is, as you see, green in color, with pink roses here and there. Now, green is a sacred color with Persians, so I am obliged to hop from rose to rose. It is very good exercise, but somewhat fatiguing."

**Under Adversement.**—"A newly elected judge in Wisconsin," says a Western lawyer, "was much elated by his honors, but was not sure that he could carry them gracefully. So he haunted the courthouse to gather stray crumbs of wisdom from higher courts which sat there."

"One day he sat in judgment on his first case, and when the testimony was all in and the argument made, he announced:

"The court takes this case under advisement until Wednesday morning next, when he will render a verdict in favor of the plaintiff."

**Consolation.**—Private George Washington Lincoln Botts held all laurels at being the laziest darkey in the Umpty-steenth Stevedores. His idea of work was that it was something that wasn't done and his idea of real life was a continuous round of food. But one day at mess he didn't raise a howl.

"Lawsy me!" he bellowed. "Ah's done swallered a worm."

"Swallered a worm, is yo?" demanded his top sergeant in deep disgust. "Cheer up, big boy, mebbe dat'll put some new life in yo."

**A Summer Bargain.**—It was a summer evening and the month was August, the place was New Orleans. A heated gentleman of color was weaving his way down the street when his attention was distracted by a lighted bookshop window. He sidled up and carefully read the inscription:

"If Winter Comes—Special. Next Week—\$1.50."

"Mpt!" he ejaculated, mopping his dripping brow. "Ah'll gib mo'n dat. Ah'll gib fi' dollahs if wintah comes special next week."

**Oh, Well.**—A young woman, having decided that it was just at present the fashionable thing to know all about business and town industries, was being shown through a garter factory.

"Goodness!" she exclaimed, "ninety-thousand pairs in one week! I don't see where they all go!"

"Neither do I," replied the young man who was guiding her, coloring slightly.

**Her Revised Grammar.**—Teacher was endeavoring to make clear to the youngsters the grammatical tenses. "My father had money," she pointed out, "is the past tense. Now, Grace, what tense would you be employing if you should say, 'My father has money'?"

"That would be pretense," said Grace, very soberly.

**Something Saved.**—Mary's mistress, awaiting tea, heard a loud crash in the next room. The lady shivered and rang the bell to call Mary in.

"What was that?" she asked.

"I tripped on the rug and the tea-things fell, ma'am."

"Did you manage to save anything?"

"Yes, ma'am. I kept hold on the tray all right."

**None Too Hot.**—During an art exhibition one of the artists was receiving the benefit of a friend's criticism.

"This canvas," said the friend, indicating a violent bit of impressionism. "Do you not think, after all, the atmosphere is too warm?"

"No," said the artist, "not for a pot hoffer."

**A Bit Skeptical.**—Country Doctor (after using stethoscope on patient): "Well, I've located the seat of your trouble, William."

Old Bill Jones (heretofore healthy, boy and man): "I hope so, Doc, but to tell the truth I ain't got no faith in divin' rods, be they old-fashioned or new fangled."

**Not Noiseless.**—Alleyton: "An' did Dooley's big wife make much noise when she knocked him out?"

O'Toole: "Noise? Sure, an' I cud hear a pin drop."

Alleyton: "A pin?"

O'Toole: "Yes, a rollin' pin."

**Can Do As He Pleases.**—"But, ma, Uncle John eats with his knife."

"Hush, dear. Uncle John is rich enough to eat with a fire shovel if he prefers to."—Denver Republican.

**Its Progress.**—"And your stock is utterly worthless? Why, I thought the enterprise was a going concern?"

"It was—they were running it into the ground when I got in."

**Supererogation.**—"You can nearly always tell a married man—"

"But you can very seldom tell him anything he hasn't already been told by his wife."

**PAID TO COMMON SCHOOLS**

**State Aid Amounted to Grand Total of \$1,350,063.90**

**APPROPRIATION BASED ON 3 MILL LEVY**

**Twenty Counties Get More Than They Pay—The Amount Comes From the Other Counties Which Pay More Than They Get.**

News and Courier.  
Columbia, September 25.—State aid paid to the school of the forty-six counties through the office of the state superintendent of education during the scholastic year 1921-22 totalled \$1,350,063.90. This expenditure represents three mills of the state tax levy.

All state aid is based on local taxation. The resident voters of any district may secure under the general school law a local tax of fifteen mills. Under the high school law and under many local laws, a large number of districts now pay even higher levies. The maximum local tax so far reported to the state superintendent's office for the scholastic year 1922-23 is 36 mills in Green Sea district of Horry county.

**Beneficiary and Contributory Counties.**

Among the forty-six counties twenty receive more state aid than they pay in state school taxes and twenty-six receive less state aid than they pay in such taxes. As a rule counties with a large white population and low tax values are beneficiaries. Counties with a small proportion of white people losers. For example, this state school tax yields in Charleston county \$115,856.88, while Charleston county schools draw state aid amounting to only \$14,938. Thus the county contributes \$100,918.88 for the education of children outside of its borders. In Richland county the state school levy raises \$87,945.51, while the schools of the county receive in state aid only \$30,718.50. Thus Richland county contributes \$57,227.01 to the public schools of the other counties. Eleven counties contribute more than \$10,000.00 apiece—Charleston, Richland, Alken, Greenwood, Cherokee, Sumter, Union, Chester, Marlboro, Fairfield and Anderson—while fifteen contribute smaller amounts.

Among the twenty beneficiary counties Chesterfield ranks first with \$56,007.70, Horry second with \$55,770.35, and Oconee third with \$53,190.40 in excess of their taxes for state school purposes. Among the beneficiaries twelve counties likewise receive more than \$10,000 apiece in excess of their contribution—Chesterfield, Horry, Oconee, Saluda, Florence, Colleton, Laurens and Saluda, Florence, Colleton, Laurens and Williamsburg. Smaller sums in excess of state school tax collections within their borders go to eight counties—Dillon, Greenville, Orangeburg, Clarendon, McCormick, Newberry, Hampton and Barnwell.

In spite of deflation, the boll weevil, and the postponement of taxes many districts are seeking to improve their schools by qualifying for state aid during the session 1922-23. This is particularly true of communities desiring high schools and rural graded schools or a seven months' term. Cherokee county alone reports more than forty additional school levies since January 1st.

**Equalization and Distribution.**

With a few unavoidable exceptions, the schools of most counties receive in state aid practically the equivalent of the money raised by the three-mill state tax for schools. The chief exceptions are Charleston and Richland among those that lose; Chesterfield, Horry, Cherokee, Pickens, Lancaster and Lexington among those that gain. The similarity between the three-mill state levy for schools to pay state aid and the three-mill constitutional county levy for schools ought not to be overlooked.

The principle of state aid seeks to

**HEAD OF IRISH FREE STATE.**



William T. Cosgrave, Minister of Local Government, who has been elected president of the Dail Eireann by the new Parliament, an office which makes him head of the Free State.

develop public school activities and to equalize public school standards and facilities. It was introduced into the elementary schools by an appropriation of \$20,000.00 to lengthen the school term in 1909. It furnishes the only hope of adequate education for rural boys and girls.

The three-mill Constitutional tax was levied in 1895. The proceeds are kept in the county where collected and distributed among the schools of such county on the basis of enrollment. The raising of this Constitutional levy from two mills to three mills twenty-seven years ago was a significant step forward.

The total sum paid to the twenty beneficiary counties from the twenty-six contributing counties was \$387,361.74. This sum must be reduced \$42,893.86, Federal aid under Smith-Hughes act of congress leaving an actual balance of \$324,467.88.

The figures showing gains and losses by counties follow:

County	Gain.	Loss.
Abbeville	\$ 1,809.72	
Alcon	2,674.13	
Allendale	4,216.49	
Anderson	10,967.10	
Bamberg	2,676.01	
Barnwell	\$ 235.91	
Beaufort	7,917.90	
Berkley	4,216.49	
Calhoun	5,708.29	
Charleston	100,918.88	
Cherokee	17,111.65	
Chester	14,753.08	
Chesterfield	56,007.70	
Clarendon	2,031.82	
Colleton	14,625.18	
Darlington	4,048.49	
Dillon	6,279.55	
Dorchester	989.02	
Edgfield	1,285.82	
Fairfield	10,481.92	
Florence	16,828.26	
Georgetown	2,515.70	
Greenville	19,230.09	
Greenville	1,164.79	
Hampton	55,770.35	
Horry	55,770.35	
Jasper	8,814.58	
Kershaw	2,109.67	
Lancaster	28,516.97	
Laurens	11,949.84	
Lee	5,906.69	
Lexington	22,557.97	
McCormick	1,935.06	
Marion	20,254.83	
Marlboro	12,273.74	
Newberry	1,473.53	
Oconee	53,190.40	
Orangeburg	2,196.62	
Pickens	53,963.95	
Richland	57,227.01	
Saluda	19,327.87	
Spartanburg	5,583.78	
Sumter	17,208.53	
Union	15,646.51	
Williamsburg	11,538.14	
York	3	
State	\$367,361.74	\$367,361.74

**ARTIFICIAL STOMACHS.**

**Department of Agriculture Is Using Them for Test Purposes.**

Experts of the department of agriculture have developed an "artificial stomach" to test the digestibility of foods. A glass jar is used instead of the human tummy.

"It is now possible to determine the digestibility of the protein in foods and whether it is necessary to cook them without conducting feeding tests, thus saving much time and expense," the specialists assert.

By the use of certain laboratory apparatus, it is explained, it is possible to imitate at least a part of the digestive processes.

Here is the plan:

"The proteins to be tested, those from beans, for instance, are placed in glass containers in a dilute solution of hydrochloric acid, similar to that found normally in the stomach. The proper quantity of pepsin is added, and the mixture is placed in an incubator, where the temperature is kept at the same point as that of the human stomach, about 37 degree Centigrade.

"After a certain number of hours the contents of the container are sampled and analyzed. The digestive effect is measured by the ratio of what is known as amino-nitrogen to total nitrogen. By rushing through cooked and uncooked protein from beans it is possible to determine which is the more easily acted upon by the chemicals in this artificial stomach, and consequently by the stomach itself.

"After the food has been acted upon by the pepsin and hydrochloric acid, it is treated with trypsin and a dilute alkaline solution, as nearly as possible like the digestive juices found in the small intestine. This second process tells the investigator what the probable digestive action on any particular food will be in the intestine."

The department experts assert that the "artificial stomach" will tell if one protein is more digestible than another and whether it is more digestible when cooked or raw.

State

**SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS**

—Ernest Ashley, of Anderson, recently sentenced to 12 years imprisonment for killing Deputy Sheriff Arthur Hughes, has begun the serving of his sentence on the Anderson county chaingang.

—The Colleton county grand jury has found a true bill against Sheriff W. B. Ackerman, charging him with malfeasance in office. It is alleged the sheriff is short \$2,307.78 in his accounts. The alleged shortage was reported as a result of a recent audit of the books of all county officials by expert accountants. The amount involved is said to be involved in the collection of delinquent taxes.

—The negro sections of Greenwood, writes a correspondent, are being swept by a new faith, a religion which requires its adherents to stand up at each religious service and dare the rest of the congregation to disclose any misdeed of which they are guilty. The faith is known as the Pentecostal Baptist and is led by David Strom, an iron moulder by day and a preacher by night and on Sunday. They meet in a shack in a section of ill repute, known as Butlertown. The noise of Butlertown at worship is now far greater than the noise of Butlertown at its revels. At the beginning of every service, each member stands up to "testify" and to "be spotted." Each member rises in turn and addresses the congregation. "Ef you kin spot me, spot me." If there is one present who knows of any misdeed—of the challenger, he is supposed to "spot him." This method is supposed to go the method of confessing your own sins one better; it gives your neighbor a chance to confess for you.

—Uncle Sam is a millionaire oil producer. He made this admission through the Bureau of Mines Tuesday. So proud is he of his success in the business that he took the country into his confidence and disclosed his income from this source. From the production of oil, natural gas and natural-gas-gasoline on his lands in the Western states he received in August the neat little sum of \$778,378.11 in royalties. He doesn't have time to bother about producing himself. He lets this part of the job out to private parties. Up to August 31, it was stated, Uncle Sam's total net royalties from this source had reached \$7,187,493.77. Of the August royalties \$354,751.40 came from California, \$338,819.46 from Wyoming and \$34,907.25 from Montana. Uncle Sam is generous, however, and only retains 10 per cent. He gives 37 1-2 per cent. to the state in which the oil and gas are produced, and 52 1-2 per cent. to the reclamation service. His royalties vary from 12 1-2 to 33 1-2 per cent., according to the rates of production, the larger the production, the larger the greater the royalty.

—Steady progress is being made on the huge Santee bridge project, according to reports, and the prospects are that the span and its approaches, which will link Charleston with the Pee Dee section and form an important gateway in the coastal highway system, will be completed next March, according to schedule. The bridge commission will hold a meeting at the

site on October 4 and take note of the advancement had. Three of the five massive piers are completed, and two others on the Williamsburg side are due to be ready in the next 60 days. The work on the long approaches is well advanced, the contractors now building the third of the seven trestles, besides having completed a large part of the roadway. Riveting down of the draw is proceeding at present in the superstructure work. Problems relating to scarcity of coal and gravel, due to railroad conditions, have ceased to worry the builders. Altogether progress in general is well advanced on

this, the biggest piece of work of the kind in the state.

26 How liberal we are with the million dollars we "wish" we had; how tightly we clutch the ten dollars we have!

27 It isn't the perfect that is beautiful, but the promise of the perfect; the rosebud is more beautiful than the full-blown rose.

28 I want it said of me by those who know me best, that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower when I thought a flower would grow.—Lincoln.

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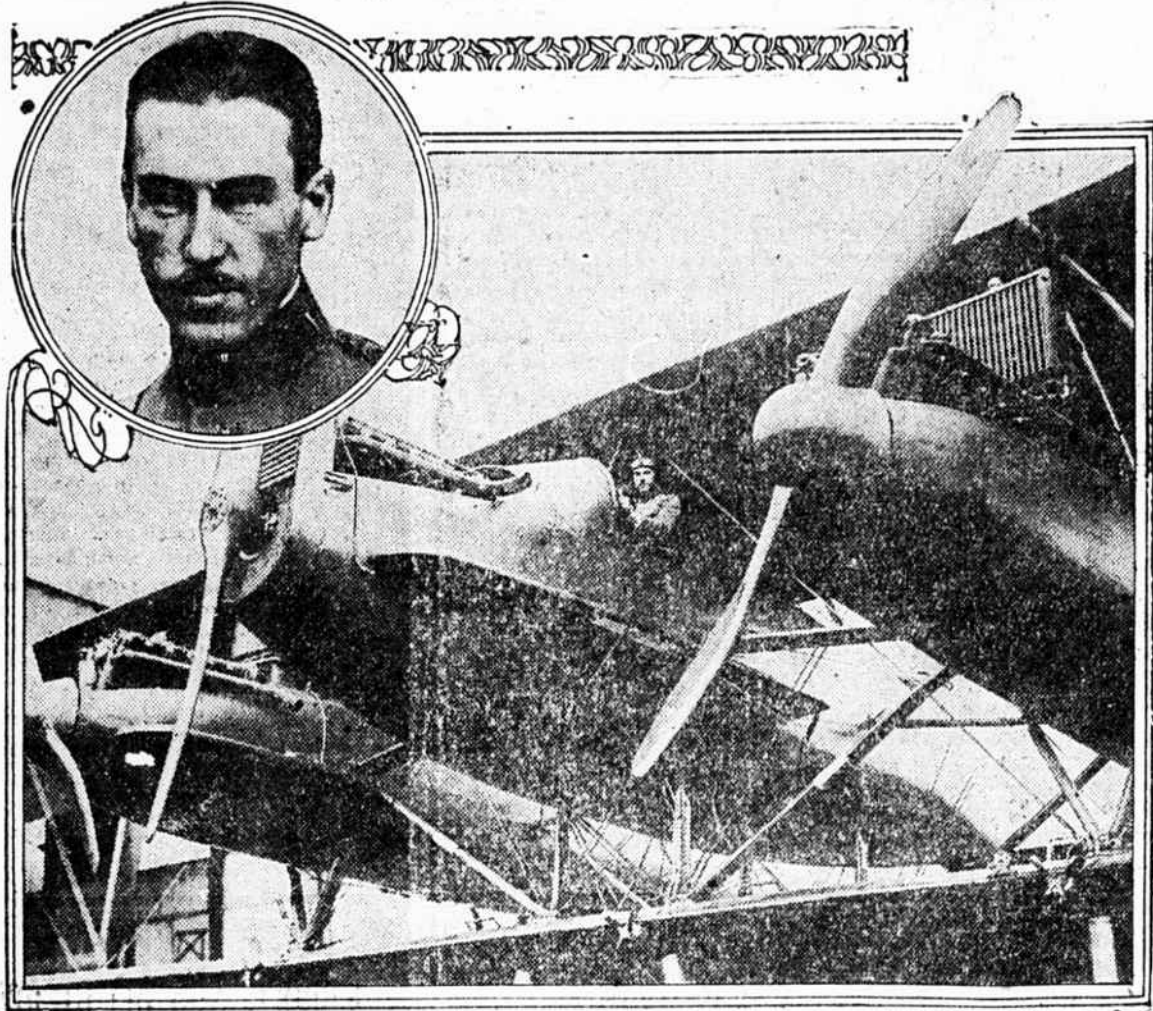
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**GIANT BOMBING PLANE AND PILOT TO ENTER PULITZER RACES.**



This view of the Omal, the largest bombing plane in the United States army, shows to advantage its three enormous Liberty motors, which have a combined strength of 15,000 horsepower. It weighs twelve tons and has a speed of 110 miles an hour. It also has a capacity for two 4,000 pound bombs. In the circle is a photograph of Lieut. Melville, who will handle the big plane in the Pulitzer races to be run in Detroit. He has already put it through a satisfactory trial flight at Mitchel Field.

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