

INITIAL YOUR AUTOMOBILE

Advice By H. H. Windsor, in the May Popular Mechanics Magazine.

While the man who steals a \$150 horse promptly gets a good term in prison, the automobile thieves throughout the country escape entirely or get a few months for stealing a \$3,000 car. This makes them very bold. A well-organized force for stealing automobiles usually consists of at least three men. One, the salesman, who under the guise of a travelling representative for some staple article, visits a country town, finds out who is thinking of buying a car, what car he prefers, and its price now. In a most casual way he relates how his next-door neighbor, having recently purchased just such a car for his wife, and she having died, no longer requires it. He gives the car owner's address and makes an appointment by telephone for the two to meet in a few days. In the telephone conversation the car the buyer wants is adroitly described.

Thereupon the street man gets busy and proceeds to pick up precisely such a car on the street. He drives it rapidly a few blocks, jumps out, and the third man takes it to his place, which has a small garage in front and a concealed workroom in the rear. There some rapid work is done. The wheels, and perhaps one or two other parts, are painted a different color, with a quick-drying paint. Then the numbers which the factory has placed on various easily accessible parts are skillfully altered. A 1 is changed to 7; a 0 becomes a 6, or a 6 an 8. Numbers are also raised by addition of

other figures, and in a manner difficult of detection. In the case of a recently stolen car, the factory reported the engine of that number to be in Cleveland, the body in Dallas, Texas, and the rear axle in San Francisco.

The following day, traveling salesman rolled into country town and finds prospective buyer. Says he was coming out that way and the owner suggested driving the car out. He leaves it with the buyer for a few hours to try it out, while he goes on to the next town to call on his customers. Returning, there is a long-distance conversation between buyer and "owner" and it is arranged to pay the salesman in cash, who makes out a bill of sale as owner's agent. The saving of several hundred dollars on a practically new car makes the buyer anxious to get the bargain, as the car is almost sold to a man in the city, but who can't pay for a week or two. Of course, the buyer of the stolen car loses both car and money.

The moral is for buyers to purchase only from established agent, or from an owner who is personally known to be all right; and for owners to identify their cars by placing their initials, or other marks, in such inaccessible places that no ordinary search would discover them.

The promise of an expeditious trial prevented the lynching of Jim Williams a negro charged with an alleged attempt to assault a white woman at Allendale Monday, according to information from Barnwell Monday night. After the alleged attempt a crowd of white men took the negro to Barnwell and threatened to lynch him if Sheriff Morris, of Barnwell County, could not promise a speedy trial.

APPORTIONMENT ANNOUNCED

Kershaw County Called Upon To Purchase \$150,000 in Bonds.

The official apportionments of the third liberty loan for the counties of South Carolina were announced Friday at the office of the central liberty loan committee. The apportionments have just been received from the federal reserve bank of Richmond. The apportionments for the various counties of the State are announced as follows:

Abbeville	150,000
Aiken	241,300
Anderson	690,400
Bamberg	170,000
Barnwell	183,900
Beaufort	125,000
Berkeley	125,000
Calhoun	101,000
Charleston	2,915,900
Cherokee	173,300
Chester	204,800
Chesterfield	195,000
Clarendon	160,000
Colleton	64,000
Darlington	286,400
Dillon	146,200
Dorchester	100,000
Edgefield	171,000
Fairfield	184,500
Florence	426,400
Georgetown	133,300
Greenville	498,700
Greenwood	387,900
Hampton	140,000
Horry	125,000
Jasper	20,000
Kershaw	150,000
Lancaster	191,900
Laurens	268,800
Lee	150,000
Lexington	189,900
Marion	186,800
Marlboro	217,800
McCormick	53,100
Newberry	303,100
Oconee	175,900
Orangeburg	662,000
Pickens	167,600
Richland	1,818,700
Saluda	125,000
Spartanburg	900,700
Sumter	418,000
Union	175,000
Williamsburg	195,000
York	440,100

BOHEMIANS CHEER ALLIES

Citizens of Austrian Province Denounce The German War Lords.

Amsterdam, April 15.—Thousands of persons gathered in the streets of Prague, capital of Bohemia, on Saturday, denounced the Germans and cheered the entente and President Wilson, says a dispatch from that city to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin.

All the Czech members of the parliament and party delegates, together with Slovene and Serbo-Croat delegates met in the town hall and adopted a manifesto. The crowd gathered in the streets outside the hall in support of the policy of the delegates. The principal demonstration occurred at the close of the meeting. The feeling against Foreign Minister Czernin was shown by the shouts of disapproval with which his name was greeted. The crowds dispersed singing anti-German songs.

A conference of representatives of all Czech parties at Dux, the dispatch says, unanimously opposed the establishment of a German-Bohemian province, asserting the Czech minority in the German speaking region would resist Germanization to the utmost.

Good Rules For Business Men.

Don't worry; don't overbuy; don't go security. Keep a high vitality; keep insured; keep sober; keep cool. Stick to chosen pursuits, but not to chosen methods. Be content with small beginnings and develop them. Be wary of dealings of unsuccessful men. Be cautious, but when a bargain is made stick to it. Keep down expenses, but don't by stingy. Make friends, but not favorites. Don't take new risks to retrieve old losses.—Commerce and Finance.

"CASH AND CARRY" PLAN A SAVING

ELIMINATE COST OF DELIVERY SYSTEM AND CUTS OUT CREDIT LOSSES.

Opportunity For Community Workers to Establish Plan Everywhere by Bringing About Understanding Between Storekeepers and Customers.

Fair and even, moderate prices of food and food products these days of abnormal conditions are so greatly increased over prices which were standard a year or two years ago that many housekeepers whose family purses have not been fattened in proportion to the advance in prices are experiencing difficulty in providing, even with rigid economy, the necessities of life, and many others are stretching the weekly or monthly allowances over these periods only by taking advantage of every opportunity to save.

The retailers are, as a general rule, selling at prices which give them no more than a reasonable profit above cost and expenses of operation to which they are entitled; but one of the big items figured in cost is the expense of credit and delivery. This expense is of course greater in larger centers, but even in the small communities it is a factor which contributes to making food and foodstuffs, already dear, even dearer to the consumer.

Any plan whereby the retailer may be enabled to sell food products even a fraction cheaper without cutting into the reasonable profit to which he is entitled and which he must necessarily have to maintain himself in business, will, undoubtedly, be welcomed by both the retailer and the consumer everywhere; and the "Cash and Carry" plan, which is being employed in some of the larger cities of the country, would appear to command itself.

The "Cash and Carry" plan—which is simply the going away with deliveries so far as that is practicable, and paying cash—not only eliminates the one expense of delivering one's goods at his kitchen door, but also the more considerable expense of book-keeping, credit and collections, of which the greatest is that of credit, since that term always implies a certain percentage of losses, which must likewise be figured in by the merchant, else he could not continue in business very long. In other words, the man who does not pay his bill penalizes the man who does pay.

It would appear that in any community the retail merchants would willingly give their customers the benefit of these costs—of delivery and credit—cutting down the prices of food products, if they might have the co-operation of their customers on the "Cash and Carry" plan, which would mean that the customer would either call at or send to the store, pay cash for the goods purchased, and carry the goods home with him. In the handling of heavy goods there must, of course, be deliveries made.

As an example of what saving can be effected through the "Cash and Carry" plan, one of the largest dairies in the United States operates 185 milk stores or depots in New York City. This big dairy corporation recently advertised what is termed "the bigger service," and announced that on April 1st the "Cash and Carry" plan would become operative. To all those who carry their containers to any one of the 185 milk stores, milk is sold at 10 cents a quart, for cash. If the milk is delivered, as the corporation is willing to do if that should be preferred, the price for the same grade of milk is 14 cents a quart. Through the "Cash and Carry" plan the consumer saves four cents a quart.

Another system of food stores in the metropolis, operating on the "Cash and Carry" plan, will, on each one dollar's worth of goods purchased, give the customer 14 cents either in cash or in additional goods, if the customer will carry his purchases with him and have the stores the expense of delivery, fourteen cents on the dollar is certainly worth saving.

PLANT WAR GARDENS, SUPPLY HOME NEEDS.


It is the Patriotic Duty of Every One to Help Provide for Himself in Present Crisis.

Columbia, April 9.—In planting war gardens, the advice of Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, is: "Plant what you will be able to use, not what you think you may be able to sell."

There has probably never been a time since the South was blockaded during the War Between the Sections when it has been so vitally necessary for the people of South Carolina to concern themselves about the question of food supplies, not only that the soldiers fighting in Europe and the Allied soldiers and peoples may be fed, but, because of the unsatisfactory food situation, that they may not suffer at home.

Food production during the coming summer and fall calls on people in cities and towns as well as upon the farmer for their very best efforts, and every one who has waste land around the home or space in the back yard should ask himself: "Will the fact of my planting a garden help win the war?"

INSPECTION



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FLIVVERS AT ONE THOUSAND

Cost of Automobiles To Rise Each Week Assert Dealers.

This is a tip automobile dealers are passing to prospective purchasers. For each week you postpone the purchase of a velvety limousine, a chummy roadster, trim town car, an ever ready runabout or even a much ridiculed flivver it is going to cost you \$1 or more.

The \$1 estimate is conservative, the dealers say, for the cost of motor cars is going to soar higher and much more rapidly for the remainder of the war than it did during the last two years.

That is, if the war lasts another year, the minimum increase in the cost of practically every make will be \$52. The chances are, say the dealers, the increase will be \$100.

If the war lasts two years, the increase will amount to between \$100 and \$200—perhaps more.

The longer the war lasts the more frequently prices will be marked up, and "flivvers" at \$1,000 is not a remote possibility, assert the dealers.

In Europe the price of cars has doubled and trebled in some sections. In other parts, the price is altogether prohibitive, and in some sections motor cars are not obtainable at all.

It is certain that the price of cars in the United States will not be as cheap within the next four or five years as it is today, assert the dealers. Production is being reduced, creating a shortage of cars and trucks.

The war is making excessive demands upon the motor industry and at the same time is cutting down the output by the conversion of factories into war plants. The cost of labor has soared. The quantity of available materials has shrunk, and consequently the cost of these essentials has risen high. And—here is one of the principal reasons—Americans are so prosperous that everybody wants a car when the supply is limited.

So, say the wise dealers, if you are going to buy a car during 1918, 1919, or even if your plans go as far ahead as 1920 it is safer and cheaper to buy now.

Madame Angela Brownfield, aged 76, for the past half century a Ursuline nun, died at the Ursuline Convent in Columbia Sunday afternoon. She was a native of Statesburg, in Sumter county.

A little taffy injudiciously applied makes a humbled man stuck up.

RECRUITS WANTED

All Branches of Service Open To Men 18 to 21 and 30 to 40 Years.

The recruiting station at Cheraw has sent out the following bulletin. Any further information desired will be furnished at postoffices or recruiting stations: The resolution extending the Selective Draft to men reaching the age of 21 years since June 5th, 1917, the first Registration Day, was passed by the Senate without a record vote, and no doubt it will be passed by the House of Congress, and concurred by both houses. Hence it behooves the young men of South Carolina and Southeast Georgia to lose no time in volunteering their services before this new draft measure becomes a law. Otherwise they will have no further opportunity to volunteer their services, but will have to wait to be drafted.

"Young men of 21 years of age who have not yet registered can select any branch of the service they desire, but after the new draft measure is signed by the President of the United States this privilege will be withdrawn. All branches of the service are open to men between the ages of 18 to 21 and 30 to 40 years of age."

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ECONOMICAL PEOPLE

LOOK FOR AN

ECONOMICAL STORE

THEY FIND IT HERE

We can not offer you cheap goods, for there is no such thing any more. Everything is outrageously high everywhere now.

But we can and do offer you the best goods obtainable at the lowest prices obtainable, and on one can do more than that—very few do as much.

This is exactly what we claim for it, an economical store, but we never practice economy at the expense of quality—as so many do.

You can always depend on this: If you buy from us you will be paying the minimum price for your article—and the minimum is the economical price.

Springs & Shannon

The Store That Carries The Stock.