

**IN DANGER OF FIRE**

Don't Run, in Burning Building or in Business Franny—Keep Cool.

When some one shouts "Fire!" in a building those most likely to be trampled down are those who start a wild stampede. Those who keep their heads cool and stand better chance of escaping injury," remarks Forbes.

The cry of "Fire!" was raised in the business world in many quarters. It cannot be doubted that the time-frenzied boom has passed its zenith and that prices are falling downward. It remains to be seen, however, whether it was wise to force prices and to curtail supplies of fresh supplies on the market. Producers would also have to reduce prices in a mad race to get from under. It is worth noting that woolen, shoe, silk, and other manufacturers promptly refused to limit their operations, thus refusing to be curtailed on all sides, then merchants may find that they played the cancellation game.

It cannot be produced for some time at any tremendously lower price than formerly because it takes for raw materials, labor, taxes and other expenses to fall drastically. The advice prominently printed on the New York theater programs is: "In case of fire walk to the nearest exit."

This advice might be worth heeding by the business community at this time.

**RECOGNIZES VALUE OF PEAT**

Use for Commercial Purposes is Becoming More Understood Throughout the World.

Peat is extensively used as fuel in Europe and as fertilizer in the United States. In Europe gas, coal, coke and a number of valuable by-products are produced from it.

Due to the scarcity of raw materials in Europe, peat and peat moss are employed also as substitutes for lint and cotton in the preparation of surgical dressings, for wool and for paper and woolen cloth. In the United States peat is utilized chiefly as fertilizer, as stable litter and as an absorbent for the uncrystallized residue of beet and cane sugar refineries in the manufacture of stock feed.

Peat has long been used in fertilizing the soil, having been either applied as a direct fertilizer or used as a carrier for commercial fertilizer. Analysis of the peats of the United States show an average nitrogen content of about 2 per cent, a proportion somewhat higher than that found in some commercial fertilizers.

The value of peat in soil fertilization is found in its nitrogen content and in the beneficial mechanical effect it produces upon certain lands. Peat, thoroughly decomposed peats are most satisfactory for fertilizer, as peats are generally heavier and more compact and contain more nitrogen and less fibrous material than other types.

**Volcano is a Lighthouse.**

The city of San Salvador, capital of the Republic of Salvador, may be called the city of earthquakes, for it has seen devastation as a result of many eruptions and even today the many volcanoes that surround the little city which has been shattered so many times again threaten it. Rumbblings and grumbblings are heard coming, it is supposed, from the Izalo volcano.

This slender-covered peak, nearly 10,000 feet high, has gradually built up from what was a level plain at the base of the Santa Ana volcano. It has long periods of inactivity, throwing up clouds of smoke and steam in great puffs, and at times blazing flames. Sometimes a flashing effect can be seen far out at sea, and the volcano has become known as the lighthouse of the coast of Central America.—Detroit News.

**The Rubber-Tired Goral.**

Among the strange animals that were under the observation of Mr. Chapman Andrews, who conducted an expedition into farther China under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, was the goral, a mountain goat of extraordinary ability.

I have seen a goral, says the explorer, run at full speed down the face of a cliff that appeared to be almost perpendicular. The goat did not venture to follow it. As the animal landed on a protruding rock it would spring up as if made of rubber and slip eight or ten feet to a narrow ledge that did not seem large enough to support a rabbit.—Youth's Companion.

**Deer Climb Up Ladders.**

The three miles of concrete-lined flume which brings water to the Cherry creek power house on the Hetch Hetchy project lies in a territory abundant in deer. When water was first turned into the flume there was a good deal of trouble with deer which got into it and did not get out unaided. As many as thirty to forty deer have been taken out of the flume in the last month. To relieve this condition, deer ladders made of planks were built at the flume line at intervals. The ladders extend below the flume as well as above, so that the deer can find a footing on which to climb. Since the ladders were put in there has been no further trouble with the deer.

**GLORIOUS IMAGE OF BUDDHA**

Met in the "Lama City" is Worshipped by Devotees With Almost Insane Devotion.

An 80-foot wooden image of Buddha standing on a golden lotus flower within a sacred temple in "The Lama City," reserved for residences of Mongolian priests, is worshiped with all the insane devotion possible by the Mongolians. The great figure is heavily gilded, incrustated with precious stones, and draped with silken cloths.

When the temple is opened to the faithful of the city of Urga a priest at the entrance gives each person a few drops of holy water from a filthy jug, and the people, silent with awe, bathe their faces with the fluid and prostrate themselves before the statue, whose head is lost in the shadows of the temple roof. They kiss its silken draperies, soiled by the lips of thousands, and each one gathers a handful of sacred dirt from the temple floor.

From niches in the wall hundreds of tiny Buddhas gaze impassively on the worshipping Mongols. The scene of worship is described by Roy Chapman Andrews in Harper's Magazine as one "intoxicating in its barbaric splendor." The chorus of prayers which rise and fall in a meaningless half wild chant are broken by the clash of cymbals and the boom of snakeskin drums, and one is fully able to understand the religious fanaticism of the East when the people are seen at prayer in one of these temples.

**MANY FORMS OF EARLY FLAGS**

Various Types Were Used Before the Present Form of Old Glory was Adopted.

According to the Smithsonian institution there were many forms of early flags, especially colonial types, used by the individual colonies and militia regiments, before the flag of the United States was established by the continental congress June 14, 1777, the anniversary of which date is now celebrated as flag day. This act required that the flag of the United States be of 13 horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, and that the union be 13 white stars on a blue field, representing a new constellation.

One of the first occasions for public display of the Stars and Stripes is said to have been August 6, 1777, when the new flag was hoisted over the troops at Fort Mifflin, Rome, N. Y. John Paul Jones is said to have been the first to fly the Stars and Stripes over the high seas on the Ranger in November, 1777.

From the time of the Revolution the Stars and Stripes in the flag have varied. There were 13 stars during the Revolution, 15 in the war of 1812, 20 in the Mexican war, 33 to 35 in the Civil war, 45 in the Spanish war and 48 today. The stripes were changed first from 13 to 15 and then back again to 13. Our national flag is among the oldest flags of the nations, being older than the present British Jack, the French tricolor and the flag of Spain.

**The Painter's Dog.**

Mrs. Ritchie, the daughter of William Makepeace Thackeray, the English novelist, writes of visits when she was a child to Sir Edwin Landseer, the animal painter. She says Sir Edwin was a delightful company and that he told the children many stories of animals as he stood painting at his huge canvases. "I remember," she says, "his telling us an anecdote of one of his dogs. He was in the habit of talking him out every day when his work was over. The dog used to wait patiently all day long while Sir Edwin was painting, but he used to come and lie down at his feet and look up in his face toward five o'clock, and on one occasion finding that no notice was taken of his hints he trotted into the hall and came back with the painter's hat, which he laid at his feet."

**Friendship Reaches Far.**

Friendship is an elastic word, rather. It may be stretched to almost any length and it can be contracted until it is unbelievably short and small, says Margaret E. Sangster, in Christian Herald. Like any rubber band, friendship can, of course, be stretched too far—stretched to the breaking point. But it's very hard to stretch the best sort of friendship so far.

Friendship may be the most elastic thing in the world. Some people do not realize the fact, but it can. It can be made to stretch past ambition, and around pride, and over personal vanities. It can be made to lighten the darkest pathway, to smooth out the roughest road. It can change almost unchangeable circumstances—it can break almost unbreakable troubles. It can be, after all, one of the most beautiful things in the world.

**In the Spring.**

When the society bug starts working young men are prone to lose sleep. That was my trouble one night when, after having taken a fair maiden home from a dance, I headed toward the garage. A long freight train crawling along blocked me at the first crossing, and I settled back to wait for it to snake itself by. The next thing I remember was a heavy hand pawing my shoulder. I started up in alarm, to find no trace of the train, the sun pushing up in the east, and the milkman grinning at me from the running board. I paid him a dollar hush money, but it did little good, for my engine had been running all the time, and it was too good a story to keep.—Exchange.

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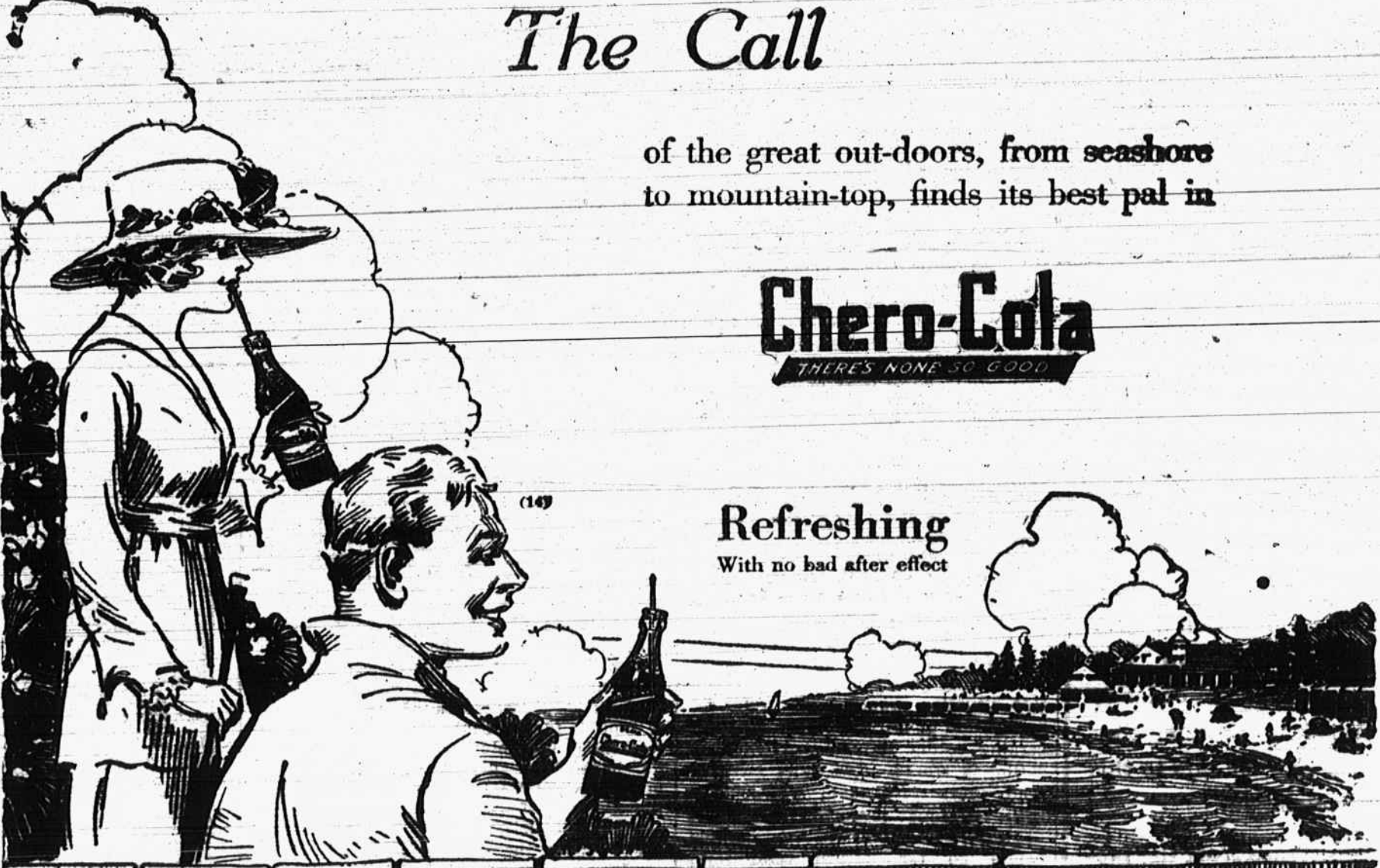
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