

## MODERN THIEVES HAVE NEW TRICKS

Growth of Banking Habit  
Drives Crooks to Holdups  
—Try Many Schemes.

New York.—Thieves, with few exceptions, prefer hard, cold cash to anything else, and paper money, since it is light and easy to carry, is preferable to silver coin, which, if there is much of it, is heavy and unwieldy. Thieves always like to get cash if possible. They can usually get rid of it without trouble. Next to currency they prefer jewelry, especially gems of good quality.

They like jewelry because it has a large monetary value, and like paper money it is easy to handle. A small stone worth \$5,000 or more takes up little space in a vest pocket. But jewelry is not as easily disposed of as money, even if sold to a "fence." The purchaser, as a rule, will not give the seller anything like what he should receive for the bauble, and then the fence is liable to be taken in by the police and "squeal" on his customer.

The ordinary burglar steals jewelry purely for mercenary reasons. He does not know much about precious stones, but he is a poor burglar if he cannot tell the difference between a paste diamond and a real one; and he knows that a real gem has a ready market. Experience also has taught him that the average apartment-house dweller no longer keeps his money in a sack or behind the family clock in the parlor mantel. He knows the head of the family carries a check book and puts his cash in the bank every week, and does not leave loose change for snooping intruders to pick up.

**Hunts for Jewelry.**  
So the thief often is disappointed in his visits to apartments at not finding the coveted cash and turns to other things of value. If people have become more careful in handling money, they have not greatly improved in protecting other valuables. And if the thief departs with little cash he usually can pick up a few articles of jewelry; a watch or two, a few rings and stickpins.

A pair of apartment dwellers returning from the theater or a late supper or dance are usually tired; hence in their tired and sleepy condition they do not take the pains to place their valuables in a family trunk or vault, but leave them carelessly on bureau or table, or in a partly closed dresser drawer. And when the burglar pays the couple a visit he knows just where to find the articles he is after.

It is the opinion of an old-time detective that the city holdup man, unknown in the metropolis until a few years ago, is a product of the recent school of criminals, who believe in "taking the cash and letting the credit go." Most of these vicious criminals are out purely for the cash. Hence their visits to cigar stores, small shops, and similar places; and the practice of a holdup type to go after pay rolls, large and small.

**Follow Victims Home.**  
Not infrequently these thieves in descending on a drug store or shop have robbed the cash register, and gone through the pockets of proprietors and clerks, without making an effort to take articles of jewelry from these persons. In a recent store holdup the thieves took what articles of jewelry they believed were valuable from their victims and "passed up" articles that they considered small or doubtful value. One of the clerks in this establishment wore a small diamond stickpin. The holdup man examined it and then shook his head doubtfully, as much as to say, "It's not worth much."

Recently holdup men have turned their attention to new schemes which have given the police no little concern. It is characteristic of thieves to think up new and original methods of procedure. One of their recent operations is to follow well-dressed men and semi-dressed women to their homes and then hold them up.

A few months ago two men and two women, after visiting a cabaret downtown, dropped in at an all-night lunchroom for a night supper before going home. It happened that thieves were dining in the same lunchroom. They observed the gems the women were wearing and the well-dressed, prosperous appearance of their escorts. When the four left in a tax, the thieves hailed a street car and followed them to their apartment house. The two couples had no sooner entered the lobby of the house than the holdup men intercepted them, held them up, and stripped them of money and valuables.

**Storekeeper is Tricked.**  
Recently a storekeeper on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street was alone in his shop. A man with a cane entered and purchased some goods. He laid down several coins, most of them fakes, took the goods and departed. The storekeeper, counting up the change found that the customer had not given him enough. Rounding from the store he intercepted him in the street. "Hey, son," said the storekeeper, "you are a cent short." The youth looked surprised and dug down in his pocket for the balance. In doing so he dropped several pennies on the sidewalk, which rolled out of sight. "I haven't any more change," he apologized. "Here are your razor blades." He hurried away, and when the storekeeper returned to his shop, he discovered that some one had entered in his absence and had "ouched" the cash register for \$25.

## TRANSFUSE OWN BLOOD TO 2

Eastern Physicians Save the Lives of Two Patients by Novel Operations.

Lives of two patients who would otherwise have succumbed from internal hemorrhage were saved by draining off their own blood and reinjecting it in a rare operation, made at the New Haven hospital, according to a dispatch to the New York World.

One of the remarkable transfusion operations was performed on a woman by the staff in obstetrics. The other was by the surgical staff, upon a man apparently mortally injured in an automobile accident.

The woman, according to the announcement, suffered from a severe abdominal hemorrhage from which patients rarely recover. Quick work was required by the obstetrical staff. The hospital blood expert was summoned the blood drawn from the abdominal cavity, the wounded vessels tied and the blood almost immediately filtered and re-injected into the dying woman's veins. The effect was almost instantaneous.

An hour afterward the male victim of the automobile accident was brought to the hospital in an ambulance with a punctured liver, resulting in abdominal hemorrhage. An operation was decided upon. The wound in the liver was mended by the use of rubber, a familiar operation.

The blood was then drawn from the abdominal cavity and re-injected to the man's veins after filtration. In both cases the citrate method was used, that is, citrate was added to the blood to prevent coagulation.

## DISEASE TERRORS PASSING

Theory Advanced That Germ Species May Die Out as Did Mammoths and Dinosaurs.

Is it not likely, speaking as a layman and without medical erudition, that germ species originate, grow to maturity, then pass on to senility and die out, like so many families of creatures have done on this earth? The last Methuselahs of certain diseases may now be moving on to oblivion. Did not the mammoths and the dinosaurs rise, flourish and disappear? Then why not the microscopic terrors that menace mankind?

Yellow fever is passing beyond the horizon. It is waving its last saffron farewell to us. Soon it will be history only, its battles with humanity, its massacres, as remote as those of Semiramis or the Babylonian kings. Finding no place to lay its fatal finger, it will give up the ghost.

Typhoid, dislodged from its last country well and village drains, has become a fugitive, pursued by health boards who bombard it with serums and germicides. It is in full flight. It cannot pause anywhere to organize the smallest epidemic. The seed of it will perish from the earth.

**Why Worry.**  
"Serenity of mind is the most valuable asset of the present age," declared Senator Lodge of Massachusetts recently. "It is the only way to keep young, the only way to preserve health and, while we laugh at the maid Sarah, we really should envy her."

"Sarah had just resigned her position to get married and when her mistress learned that she was shortly to go to Canada and make her home there, she asked:  
"But Sarah, aren't you rather nervous about going into a strange country like that?"  
"No, madam," answered the girl. "That's my husband's lookout. I belong to him, and if anything happens to me it'll be his loss, not mine."

**Radio Wave Fourteen Miles Long.**  
Long wave lengths are used to cover great distance, such as transatlantic communication, chiefly because absorption of energy is much less on long wave lengths than on short ones. The big station near Bordeaux, France, sets a wave of ether in vibration that is 23,000 meters in length, or approximately fourteen miles from crest to crest. When Broadcast Central on Long Island flashes a message 4,000 miles across the sea to Germany, the wave length used is about twelve miles long. Station NBS at Annapolis, broadcasting time signals from 3:55 to 4 a. m. daily, has a wave length equivalent to about ten and a half miles. Poz, Naun, Germany, radiates a wave approximately eight miles long.

## Save His Money.

An Irishman boarded a car the other day, but after a word with the conductor made for the door again.

An inspector who happened to be on the car said to him: "Surely you don't want to get off again so soon, and besides, you haven't paid your fare."  
"Oh, I want to go to Southern street," said the Irishman, "an' the conductor says there ain't no such place."  
"Well, there isn't," answered the inspector.

"Then, faith, an' p'what's the good of going there, then?"

## One More Look.

On our return to the locker room a young woman with one shoe and stocking on was distractedly going from locker to locker and finally appealed to us.

"Has any one an extra stocking in her locker?"  
"Not in mine," we answered after searching our lockers in turn.

Imagine my embarrassment when I found the missing stocking in my bag.—Chicago Tribune.

## MARS BLUFF BRIDGE

Toll Bridge Paying Proposition For Florence and Marion.

(From the Marion Star)

Mars Bluff Bridge was opened for traffic by Florence and Marion Counties 7 a. m., May 16, 1923. At the close of business 6 a. m., May 16, 1924, many interesting things are seen in the yearly report of the Secretary:

Total vehicles passed: 80,264, of which 781 or less than 1 per cent were horse drawn vehicles; 2,008, or about 2 1-2 per cent, were trucks and 77,475 or 96 1-2 per cent were automobiles.

Total gross revenue for the first year was \$40,179.75, or slightly less than one-fourth the total cost of the bridge, approaches, rights of way, toll keeper's residence and real estate, toll station and overhead expenses.

To get an idea of the increase in traffic: Receipts for first half-month after opening was \$1,065, or at the rate of \$25,536 per annum. Receipts for last half-month of the year were \$2,164, or at the rate of \$51,936, showing that traffic had about doubled in one year. An approximate calculation based on the elapsed portion of May, 1924, the traffic is now passing at the rate of \$55,000 per annum.

The greatest number of passages during the first year were 538, which occurred one Sunday last summer, when sea-shore travel was at its height. This number has already been exceeded during the first half-month of the second year; 544 passed on May 20, 1924.

During the construction of the Mars Bluff Bridge, which was completed in 15 months under adverse conditions (much criticism was heard as to low water and high water types of construction. The bridge has been

open a year and traffic has not been stopped for any cause whatsoever. Water has not approached the road surface at any point.

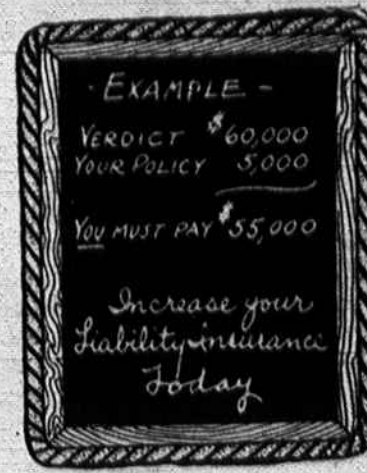
The owners of the bridge (Florence and Marion Counties) should remember, when considering the income from tolls that bridges of this sort cost money and necessarily have to be paid for from taxes levied on their citizens only, or from taxes levied on the users of the bridge, regardless of their place of residence and that the only difference between tolls and taxes is that the former is a tax levied on the person receiving the service, while the latter is a tax levied on everyone regardless of whether or not he receives a service.

Much discussion was had also as to Federal Aid when this bridge was under consideration. With Federal Aid, Florence and Marion Counties would have made the same investment for construction, as their share of the total cost. They would have been required to defray all expenses of maintenance. All of which expenditures would have had to be met through additional taxes. As built they have invested the same amount of money. The tolls maintain the road, pay all expenses and interest and will repay the investment in about four and one-half years, and Florence and Marion Counties will not levy one cent of additional taxes. On the other hand the revenue from the bridge will enable them to levy a lower rate of taxes. The two counties at no cost to themselves have added to their property a value of over \$1,000,000, as the bridge is, at this time, paying 5 per cent on that sum of money.

There should be, to appreciate the benefits accruing to the counties, a comparison to the benefits accruing from Federal Aid. In the five year period last passed, Marion County has been allotted from Federal Aid,

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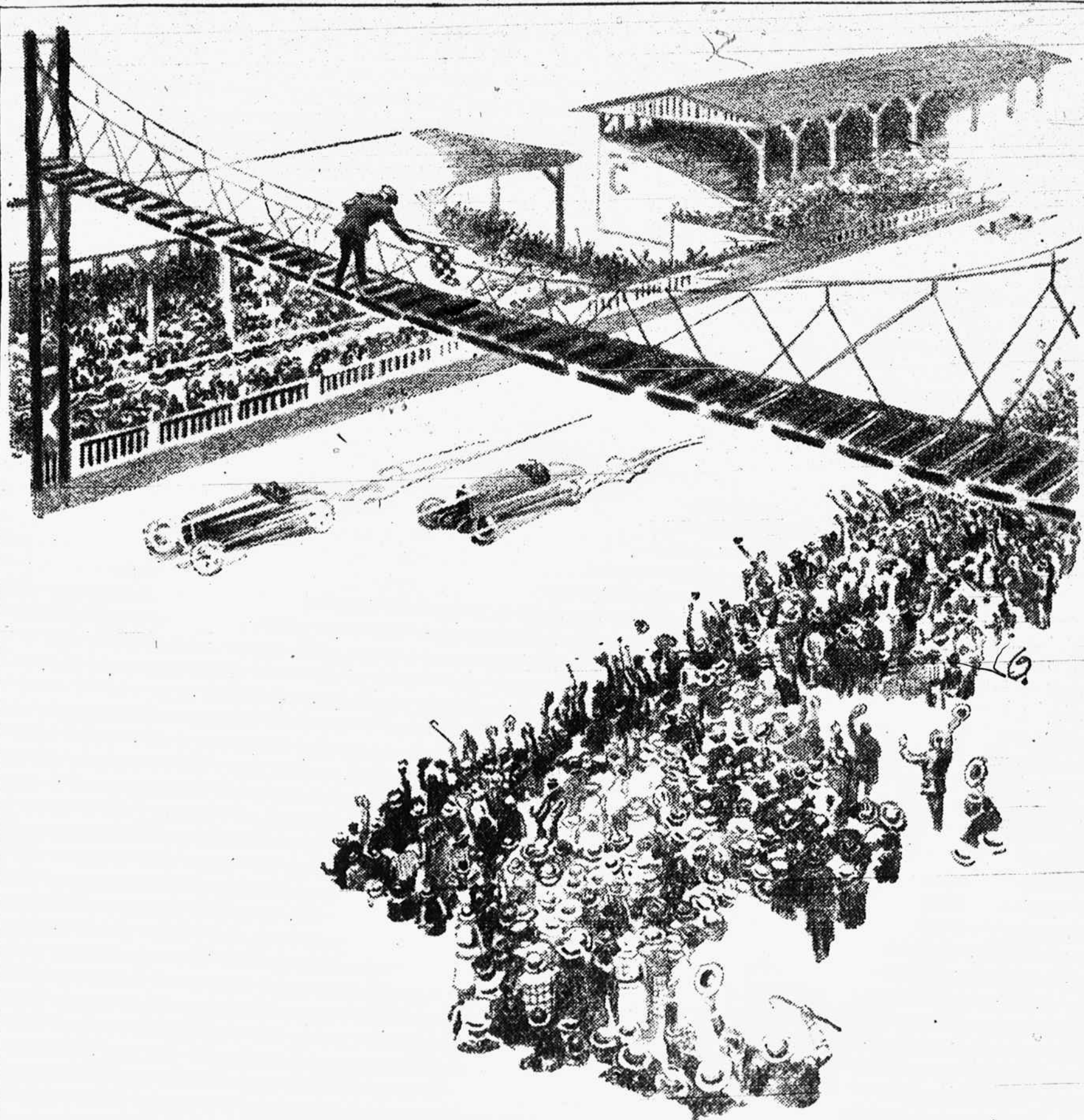
we are informed, approximately \$15,500, or \$3,100, per year. Marion County received, net during the last year from Mars Bluff Bridge \$23,462, or \$10,362, more than she has received from Federal Aid for the year. For five years, at the low rate of the first year, she would have received \$77,310, as compared to \$13,462, from Federal Aid. This shows for five years in favor of Mars Bluff as a source of income compared to Federal Aid \$63,848. The above comparison is from the first year's receipts. The revenue is rapidly increasing and later comparisons show even more flattering results for Mars Bluff Bridge.

Ransom J. Williams was elected mayor of Mullins over Joe Kirby Tuesday by a vote of 333 to 305.

Nine of New York city's leading cabarets and restaurants were padlocked last Thursday by prohibition officers for persistent violations of the Volstead law. The places will be kept closed for a year. More than 3000 employes are affected by the closing.

In a mock national convention held at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., last week, John W. Davis, was nominated as the Democratic presidential nominee after twenty-three ballots.

Leah Ellenberger, 19, and Harry Ganster, 20, high school pupils, were found dead on the road near Marysville, Pa. early Saturday morning. They had gone riding the night before in an automobile. They had been murdered.



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