

WOULD MAKE EASIER READING

Boston Man Has Idea for Printing Books That is Interesting but Revolutionary.

Why not print all books in such a way that every page is a right-hand page? asks D. I. Winslow of Boston, who claims a patent for his conception of how to do it. He holds that if one has to read pages on one side of a book only, this will be held more easily, the eyes will not wander, there will be no necessity for changing the position of head and neck when passing from one page to another. Thus reading, especially of big, heavy volumes, will be less fatiguing not only to the eyes, head and neck, but also to the arms and hands.

Mr. Winslow's idea is to print a book so that you read straight ahead from right-hand page to right-hand page, these being numbered consecutively; then, when you have read through to the last right-hand page, you turn the book upside down and continue reading as before, what in ordinary books are left-hand pages now being right-hand pages. This, of course, involves printing all left-hand pages upside down and numbering them consecutively from the back of the book. This would easily be arranged by the printer in laying out the forms, though to get the pagination of a large book correct would require some nice calculation on the printer's part.

Hawaii Claims Wettest Spot.

Hawaii now claims the wettest spots on earth. From records covering a long period, Cherrapunji, a village at an elevation of about 4,500 feet in the Khasi hills in India, has established a rainfall average of 426 inches a year, with a maximum of 905 inches in the questionable record for 1861. Short period observations show that Mount Waialeale, the central peak of the island of Kauai, with a height of 5,080 feet, has a yearly average of 476 inches; while estimates for nearby localities for the wet years of 1914 and 1915, when no records were kept, make it appear that the rainfall then must have exceeded 600 inches. Other parts of Hawaii are scarcely less damp. Pua Kuka, 5,000 feet high, on the island of Maui, has had a seven-year average of 339 inches, with a maximum of 562 inches in 1914. At least a dozen other spots, above 1,000 feet of elevation, are reported to have exceeded 350 inches in each of the years 1914 and 1915.

Queen Pleasure's Carnival.

All the Protestant churches acknowledge the continual diminution of their congregations and are earnestly endeavoring to discover why the great majority abstain from public worship, says a Sydney, N. S. W., dispatch to the London Times. Several novel schemes have been propounded to make services more attractive, but the clergy flinch from any startling innovations. Recently Rev. C. Black at a meeting of the Baptist union declared that "Queen Pleasure holds high carnival," and continued: "The churches are unheeded by the mass of pleasure trippers, who patter by with feet tugging with the torch of the tango, ears atingle with the jingle of the jazz, and hearts aflame with riotous pas-

CHINESE TURNING TO SPORTS

Necessity for Physical Culture is Beginning to Be Recognized in the New Republic.

Physical culture and all types of athletics were, until very recently, held in contempt by the Chinese, and consequently the Shanghai boys did not know what the joy of indulging in baseball and other sports meant, says Boys' Life. Ages ago chariot driving, archery and the other classic sports played an important part in Chinese education. With the dawning of China's literary golden age, however, the scholars could not see how mental perfection could be attained if there was any thought of athletic prowess. Muscles and brawn, they said, belonged to the peasant, and the gentleman of culture should show his good breeding by a scholarly pallor, stooped shoulders and a general unhealthy appearance.

This attitude toward physical development persisted for centuries, and it has been only within the last few decades that interest has been vouchsafed in sports. With the introduction of new educational methods and the entrance of occidental theories into the orient, athletics once more came into their own and the Chinese student tucked up his cue and his dignity and went in for pole vaulting and hurdling.

China has now the idea that a nation's economic progress depends largely on the healthy bodies and minds of its citizens, and missionaries find little difficulty in winning subscriptions for athletic fields for the schools.

First Jap Woman Journalist.

The first Japanese woman to edit a woman's page in her country, Miyo Kohashi, is studying journalism at Columbia university in preparation for teaching journalism in the Tokyo Union college next year. A decade ago women journalists were unheard of and unthought of in Japan. Now many women are growing interested in the profession, but very few of them have had special training for the work. That is why Miss Kohashi is preparing to teach the subject. "Women in Japan are liking the newspaper profession," says Miss Kohashi, "and already in Tokyo we have a club of twenty women journalists." Miss Kohashi is the Japanese representative of an interesting group of women students of 33 nationalities who form the International Foyer of the Y. W. C. A. at Columbia university.

Simple Logic.

The earl of Portarlington, who was one of the first to volunteer for service during the railway strike in England, relates the following story: A boy scout on duty at one of the London termini, feeling the pangs of hunger about eleven o'clock one morning, began a vigorous attack on a substantial lunch he had brought with him. A gentleman passing by was moved to remark: "My boy, if you eat much now you won't have any appetite for your dinner." To which the smart little fellow replied: "Well, I guess if I haven't any appetite I shan't want any dinner." The gentleman had no more to say.

DIFFUSING LIGHT IN ASIA

Christian Missionaries Firmly Behind Independence Move, Though Not Directly Responsible for It.

No picture of the independence movement or of Korean life in any aspect is adequate that does not include the church as one of its high lights, observes Nathaniel Peffer in Scribner's. Now, even the Japanese have withdrawn the charge that the movement is exclusively Christian and that it was instigated by American missionaries for American political purposes. But it is true that the Korean Christians are a unit in its support, that the majority of its leaders are Christian, and that the originating impulse is largely Christian.

And that is only natural: First, because the Christians are the most influential class in Korea, and, second, because conversion to the church necessarily means contact with Western ideas and Western thought. And those necessarily means the development of a spirit that cannot and will not endure subjection to the iron military rule of an alien conqueror.

In that sense Christianity is responsible for the unrest in Korea and in that sense the Christian church is the enemy the Japanese have to fight. And that will be increasingly true as time goes on, for Christianity is making rapid strides in Korea, the more rapid for the part the Christians have played in the rebellion.

FALL IN EUROPE'S POPULATION

Estimated Loss Through Years of War Will Reach Total of Thirty-Five Million People.

According to a report made by the Society for the Study of the Social Consequences of the War, which has its headquarters at Copenhagen, between the outbreak of that conflict and the middle of 1919 Europe lost about 35,000,000 people. Of this deficit in what would have been the normal population of the continent at the latter date 20,000,000 are accounted for by the decline in the birth rate and 15,000,000 by increased mortality including nearly 10,000,000 killed in battle.

The surplus of the female sex in Europe has nearly tripled, rising from slightly more than 5,000,000 to 15,000,000. Russia and Poland suffered total losses of 13,000,000; Germany and Austria together slightly less than that number; France comes next with an estimated loss of 3,340,000; Italy follows with 2,280,000; Great Britain and Ireland lost about 1,185,000, and little Serbia, including war casualties, approaching those of the United Kingdom, lost 1,650,000.—Living Age.

Her Collection of Bargains.

There had been a war wedding and now Mr. Juggins was busy earning something to foot the bills with. So he handed all his savings over to his wife with the remark:

"Look here, Hilda, my dear, you go shopping and get a home together. New stuff is very dear, but you'll manage all right if you go to sales and things. You're a good bargain hunter."

She was. But he had forgotten that to the real huntress of bargains lowness of price appeals rather than utility. Otherwise he wouldn't have been so surprised at the results.

In the kitchen they have a filling cabinet, three chairs, more or less whole, and an old desk. The dining room isn't bad, only the chairs don't match, and the dining table is one leg short. In the bedroom there are beds, of course, and in addition a collapsible boat, a patent plow, several assorted German helmets and other souvenirs, two stepadders, a zinc bath and only one hole in it, and a folding settee which won't unfold.

Chinese Silk in America.

The American demand for silk in China has greatly increased in the last few years until at the present time about 25 per cent of the Chinese silk is sent to the United States. This is the result of American enterprise more than that of the Chinese. The Japanese silks had been in favor for a long time with the manufacturers of this country but it was well understood that the quality of the Chinese was superior, but it was not adapted for use in this country because of the manner in which it was woven. An American manufacturer secured a moving picture reel showing the Japanese methods of manufacture, and as a result the Chinese were induced to change theirs to a system to conform with the demands of the occidental customers, and the industry has accordingly taken a great jump.

Built to Withstand Arctic Rigor.

In a New England shipyard work has been begun on the Bowdoin, an auxiliary schooner which in 1921 is to carry a small expedition to the frozen North, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. The party, numbering only six, will be led by Donald B. McMillan, remembered as Peary's lieutenant on the expedition that reached the North pole, and will have as its object the charting of the 1,000 miles of unexplored coast line along the western shore of Baffin land. The little Bowdoin is to be a modification of the Gloucester fishing type, and will be only 87 feet long. Obviously it will be small for such perilsous work. It is being built and equipped, however, with unusual care. The oak planking will be sheathed with ironwood to resist the abrasion of the ice, and will be lined with thick insulating material.

HAVE ANIMALS SIXTH SENSE?

Hard Otherwise to Explain How Wild Beasts Knew That the Great War Was Over.

Frightened by the noises of battle the wild beasts of East, Central and West Central Africa went scurrying north and south, traveling sometimes hundreds of miles in their fright and taking refuge in localities entirely new to them.

But just as the ruins of northern France have drawn human beings back to them—men and women who dwelt there before the German occupation, home has claimed the wild animals and most of them are now back in their native haunts.

How did the wild beast know that the war was over?

The elephant, gorilla, giraffe, antelope, buffalo, rhinoceros, lion, leopard and porcupine are certainly all perfectly aware of the fact!

Human beings have their various avenues of sending news, chief among these the newspapers, the post and the telegraph.

Whatever the method of communication, the wild animals certainly got the news quickly.

Peace was no sooner accomplished than the African natives began to see the homeward migration of whole companies of wild beasts through their territories, animals never familiar in these particular communities and obviously passing through.

Four years previously they had come crashing through the underbrush, bound in an opposite direction. They were in great haste then and possessed of fear; and pachyderms and carnivora traveled together, the aged war of the jungle forgotten in a common plight.

Birds may become accustomed to the sound of firing, but wild animals loathe it. Fear of strange noises is instinctive with them. Animals born in captivity invariably show this instinctive dread. And it is a well-known fact in zoological parks that apes can be controlled instantly by the display of a musket, even when as far as is known they have never seen one split fire.

Dub Golfer but Star Casuist.

The latest yarn from the links concerns a golfer who took a 10 in making the third hole, and said to his opponent, who had a 6: "I'll take 8 here; 10 is too many. I don't like double figures."

"Why not say 9, instead of 8?" suggested the other.

"Well, you see, 9 is a bad number," was the reply. "You can get sat with 9; that is, it upside down and its 6, but 8 is 8, no matter how you look at it."—Boston Transcript.

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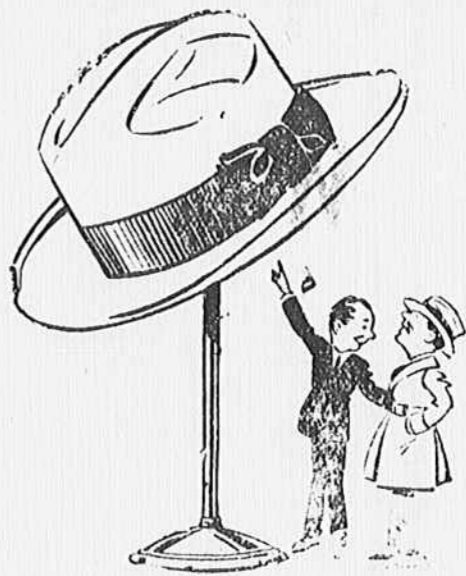
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