

### Money Here and Elsewhere

**Esther Ladar, B Eighth Grade**  
 Money has many uses, chief of which is in the transaction of the business of the world. There are other minor uses, but on close classification we see that they all come under the head of business transactions.

There were many different kinds of money used in the old world, but money in those days was not the coin that we have at the present time.

The coin of the Carthaginians was made of leather and the use of leather coins continued up to the sixteenth century. Cattle were used as money in both Greece and Rome.

The New England Indians, especially the Narragansetts of Rhode Island, made great quantities of shell money. They had two kinds, both of the same size and shape, one of which was white and the other purplish or brownish black.

In the times of the Spartan supremacy in Greece, iron was extensively used as money, but the use of iron did not last long, and its place was taken by copper. A penny's worth of copper was made into a large coin until an act was passed and a whole penny's worth of copper was not used in one penny. Copper and bronze were mixed together. Copper was the Hebrew coin, and in 269 B. C. the Roman coinage was chiefly copper.

Silver was the next metal introduced and was used by the Romans in 269 B. C. It also formed the main basis of the Greek coinage.

Gold, which is the most precious of all metals, has steadily been gaining ground with the growth of commerce. The earliest trace of its use in common with that of silver is to be found in pictures of the ancient Egyptians weighing in scales heaps of rings of gold and silver.

Gold, silver, copper and nickel are the metal coins used in modern times; paper money is also used. The paper money is made in the shape of a rectangle about three by five inches. There is a silk thread running through the paper to show that it is not a false bill. And so we see the evolution in the use of money. First, it was mere barter, then trade by token, then leather, then cattle, then copper, silver, nickel and last of all, the most important of all, gold.

The chief metals of European countries are gold and silver. France, Spain, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, Norway, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands and Roumania use the decimal system, while all the others have a local system of their own, which corresponds with the English.

The currency of the United States is paper money, consisting of a denomination of bills of \$100, \$50, \$5 and \$1. The gold coin consists of \$20, \$10 and \$5 pieces. The silver coin is \$1, 50 cents, 25 cents and 10 cents, and 5 cents in nickel. The copper consists of but 1 cent.

The manufacture of money requires the greatest skill and care and the finest machinery. Almost all coins are made of an alloy or mixture of metal. In the United States gold and silver are alloyed with copper because when used alone they are too soft and will not wear long.

Gold, silver and copper come from the mine in the form of ore.

There are five mints in the United States, the oldest being in Philadelphia. The metals are first melted together and run into ingots or small bars about a foot long, an inch or two wide and half an inch thick. These ingots are then rolled out into ribbons of the right thickness for the coin by passing them several times between heavy steel rollers driven by a steam engine. The ribbons are next drawn through a steel gauge to straighten them and make them of exactly the right thickness, then they are ready for the cutting press.

The cutting machine cuts the ribbon up into coins of the proper size. The coins are then passed through the milling machine and the edge of each is crowded up into rims or border. They are then cleaned by putting them into weak sulphuric acid, washing them in water and drying in sawdust. They are then ready for the stamping press. The coining machine is a very powerful machine worked by a steam engine, which stamps out a coin at a single blow. The coins are carefully looked over to see that all are perfect, and they are then counted and put into bags.

Paper money is convenient, light and small in bulk and can easily be carried. Paper money is authorized by the government, printed in government offices upon special protected designs or plates and on special exclusive paper, which no other person or firm is allowed to use.

The paper money is a promise to pay its face value on presentation. It is protected by treasury reserve, and the value depends on government credit. Money is sent from the mint to various banks and is distributed among the people as they draw money from the bank. The government also pays its debts with new coin.

The executive department of the United States government controls all the national finances. It was established in 1789. The department consists of a secretary, a comptroller, an auditor, a treasurer, a registrar, an assistant secretary, together with a few clerks.

The secretary of the treasury is not allowed to have anything to do in regard to foreign commerce. He is to perform all duties relative to the finances of the United States as required by law. The comptroller countersigns warrants drawn by the secretary of the treasury.

The treasurer is charged with the duty of signing the paper money by the United States and with disbursing the same warrants properly drawn and countersigned.

The auditors examine all accounts. The registrar signs all stocks and bonds and treasury notes and coin certificates issued under authority of the United States.

## MISS D'ARCY, SERENEST OF LADIES

(A Tribute)

Miss Alice d'Arcy has sent word of her intention to resign from the school department and reside hereafter with her brother, Cyrus d'Arcy, of Anacortes, Wash. This will deprive the Denman school of a teacher whose influence has benefited every child who has ever had the privilege of being taught by her. As a character builder she can

not be excelled, ranking with A. L. Mann, whose staunch friend she always was.

Her associate teachers and all others who know her love and respect her. One of the things she often says is: "God's in his heaven, all's right with the world," and her friends feel that through life "Serenely she walks, with God's benediction upon her."

## ALONZO Calls on the Denman Girls



### The Republic of Andorra

**Elisbeth Newlin, B Eighth Grade**

In our study of Europe we learned of the little republic of Andorra in the mountains between France and Spain. My attention was called to a very interesting account of this republic which appeared in the February and March issues of Travel. As many of the readers of The Junior Call also studied about the republic, I thought a few extracts from Travel would be appreciated by them.

In the warm, sunny land of central Europe lies the oldest republic in the world. Settled far back in the Pyrenees mountains this little commonwealth has ruled itself for hundreds of years. Perhaps on account of its size it has never had any trouble in maintaining its freedom.

To speak of land as "Andorran" means that it is hopelessly sterile. To call a person an "Andorran" signifies that he is silent and uncommunicative.

The Andorran hamlets are usually rough and half ruined. A beautiful river washes the banks of Andorra. Lonely mountains, noisy rivers, narrow strips of green fields and pine clad slopes form beautiful backgrounds. Along the river edge oaks, willows and cypress trees grow. Tobacco fields and wild flowers are found in abundance.

Many of the buildings date back to the time of the Romans. One of these buildings is the church at Canillo. The buildings are few and scattered. Glass windows and window shades are unknown, and shutters take their place. Though small and perhaps poorly built, they are sanitary and clean.

The Andorrans closely resemble the Spanish in personality, stature, costumes and some customs. They are dark of complexion, and have small hands, feet and heads. Their arms are long and very muscular. The men wear corduroy trousers, bright sashes about their waists and red catalan caps. Though polite, they are silent and uncommunicative. If bade "good morning" they will courteously return the greeting and go on their way. Upon a second meeting they refrain from speaking unless spoken to by you. If asked to pose for a picture they will gladly do so. Other inhabitants of the village quietly go about their business, thus there is little confusion in the town.

They are devout Catholics and know little of the religious trouble in France and Spain. Every town and hamlet boasts of its weather beaten church. At nearly every cross road rude but substantial crosses and crucifixes are hung. At one particular inn a crucifix is hung over the door and a Spanish prayer book is hung by the bed.

The ruler, or syndic is appointed by the council general and serves for life. The residence of the syndic is at Encamp and is a narrow five story building having balconies decorated with iron railings designed after the French style.

The tribunal, or palace, of the valley has a peculiar dignity because it is the seat of the government of this brave race of mountaineers. The entrance was carved in 1580.

None of the towns are very large. The capital has nearly 600 inhabitants. Here the houses are made of hard rocks. They are huddled together very near the mountain side. The roofs are of blue slate.

The main revenues are derived from the sale of lumber from public woods, the summer rental of pastures to Spanish shepherds, a tax on inns and slaughter houses, an income tax and a poll tax of five cents a year.

### Home Life

**Blanche Robinson**

My home, the Hebrew Orphan asylum, is very pleasant, and everybody is good to me. We have many things to be thankful for. Our house is very large, taking up one whole block. On Monday afternoons I take sewing lessons, and on Thursdays I take dancing lessons. Often we are entertained at theaters by some of our good friends, and we often go out with our parents.

Last vacation we all went down to San Jose in automobiles to the home of a kind gentleman whose name is Mr. Lackman. We picked fruit and ate all we wanted, then we rode back home in the late afternoon.

On Saturdays we are all quiet and play quiet games.

Last Sunday I rode down to Harrison grounds to see the ball game and to root for our boys. I was nearly hoarse when I came home, but I did not care, for we had won the game.

We have a beautiful garden at our home, with lovely flowers and a big sliding board which is very tight, swings, seesaws and all kinds of things for exercise and games. You should see the children on the swings, some on the slide and some in other games. Wouldn't you like a home like that?

After school we all go downstairs very quietly to see if every child is present. The home directors are responsible for the lost children, so they have to be very careful. We each have a cozy little place for our toys and clothes. We have many toys which are given us by some of the big department stores. Mr. Raphael Weill gave us five tricycles of different sizes. We rode in them and had lots of fun, but soon after the boys sat in them and broke them. However, we must be thankful for all the good things we have and the many kind friends.

### City to Have Auditorium

We notice in the Junior Call of May 4, 1912, an article headed "City Needs an Auditorium." We are happy to say that before long the city will have an auditorium that we can show our visitors in 1915, and at the same time feel that it can hold its own with any similar building in the United States. It will be in our civic center and we have no doubt but that it will show the work of our sculptors and architects to the very best advantage.