ELECTRIC CITY SPARKLETS

Items of Interest and Personal Mention Caught Over the Wireless on the Streets of Anderson

(From Thursday's Daily)

Hammond School Has New Teacher

C. G. English, Pat Major and F. J. Rhody, trustees of the Hammond school, have mailed out the following post cards to all patrons of their school: "The Hammond school will open September 14, 1914, with Miss Julia Gaillard at teacher. The success of the school depends upon the your cooperation with the teacher and trustees." Miss Gaillard, the new teacher for this well known school, is a graduate of Winthrop College and she comes to this county with the very highest recommendations. She is a young lady of charming personality and the Winthrop teachers say she has great ability. The trustees of the Hammond school are much pleased over being able to secure her services.

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People Appreciated Splendid Services.

The reading public of Anderson and those who came to The Intelligencer office Wednesday night to get the returns of the election, yesterday expressed to The Intelligencer their appreciation for the services rendered by this paper in giving the news Tuesday night. The expense incurred was considerable and from a financial standpoint it was a losing proposition for the paper but this newspaper is always glad to serve the public, and has that one end in view at all times. The publication has attemted to thank the people who so ably assisted Tuesday night in getting the returns before the public as rapidly as possible.

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Interurban Cars On Different Route.

It was announced yesterday from the office of the superintendent of the Street Railway system that hereafter the cars on the Piedmont & Northern line will not come into Anderson by the Greenville street line as heretofore. It has been arranged for the cars to come through the freight yards of the Piedmont & Northern system and therefore the big cars will hereafter come over the city lines only from Tribble street down to the square. People living along Greenville street will be greatly pleased over this announcement.

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Slight Accident On Market Street

Attempting to pass a buggy driven by L. E. Abercrombie on West Market street yesterday morning, J. S. McFall, driving an automobile, struck the buggy. But little damage was done to either vehicle although both the occupants were considerably shaken up. Mr. Abercrombie had attempted to pull to one side, in order that Mr. McFall might pass, but the horse turned in the wrong direction.

County School Is Progressing.

J. B. Felton, county superintendent of education, has issued a notice to the effect that an election will be held on Monday, September 7, for the purpose of voting on an additional one mill tax for school purposes in the Piercetown school district. It is said that this school is making progress and that the people of the Piercetown section are proud of it.

Street Cars To Be Painted.

The street car running on the city lines from the square to the Brogon mill blossomed out yesterday in handsome colors. The car was painted in Anderson and it has 66 coats of paint. The car is finished in colore adopted by the Southern Public Utilities Co., for all its city cars in Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Greenville and Anderson and is what is known as orange and canary with aluminum leaf letters. The car is trimmed in black and tucson red and makes a nice showing. All the other cars in Anderson will be painted within the next few weeks and the public will be immensely pleased over the change.

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Institute Was Not Held Here.

Owing to the demoralized condition of affairs here yesterday, superinduced by the election, J. W. Rothrock determined that the idea of holding the Farmers' Institute in this city yesterday was not feasible and accordingly he notified the speakers at Clemson college not to come Mr. Rothrock said last night that he would try to arrange for a later meeting to be held in Anderson. The Institute will be held today at Long Branch and the people of that section say that the attendance will be good.

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Again Election Was Only Talk.

Yesterday in Anderson was much similar to the day before in one respect. Election "dope" was all that one could hear and The Intelligencer office was crowded all day long with voters, anxious to get the earliest news possible. One voter, much disgruntled with the governor, sent him a telegram yesterday morning, in accordance with reports, in which he told the chief executive that he (the voter) hoped he would never hear of Bleaseism again.

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Miss Lesser Has Gone to Hospital.

Miss Annie Lesser left yesterday for Baltimore, where she will enter John Hopkins hospital. For some time Miss Lesser has been suffering with some affection of the bone in one of her limbs and it is believed that the treatment in the hospital will be beneficial. Her friends trust that she may be completely recovered when she returns to Anderson.

WAR OF SIX POWERS IS GREATEST IN HISTORY

Loss in Human Life May Be Nearly 2,000,000 Men and Destruction of Property and Other Forms of Wealth Will Aggregate Many Billions of Dollars.

(Alexander Wenyon Samuel, In New York World.)

The Six Powers War, as history will call it, will prove by far the costliest as well as the bloodiest in all time.

For today the engines of war, alike in their price and destructibility, outrange to an incredible degree any that have ever been employed previously. Guns that have an accurate range of nearly 10 miles, shells that can lift more than 10,000 times their own weight, bomb-dropping aeroplanes that can hover directly over fortifications impregnable to direct attack, submarines that may prove more deadly even than superdreadnaughts and all these controlled by powers aggregating in population more than 500,000,000 people whose sinews of wealth are in billions almost beyond computation, there indeed is the world climax, the stage set for the vast pageant of death.

The war will be on land and sea and it is quite conceivable that the Triple Entente may secure victory at sea to be deprived of its fruits by disaster on land.

And the difficulty in making any estimate of the probabilities of success lies in the fact that both on land and sea there will be employed instruments of war that never before have been tried.

New Mode of Warfare Puzzles.

No one today really knows how a superdreadnought will stand up to torpedoes or resist the dropping shells of the waterplane. "Naval aircraft" is a new and seemingly contradictory term, but it will soon be a familiar one. And there will be demonstrated both the capacity of the dreadnought and also the dreadnought capacity to resist the mosquitolike attack of a waterplane or seaplane. There is nothing in naval history to guide in prognostication. All that happens will be quite new and make the whole history of sea and land fighting engines of war is so great that the obsolete and useless, placing its volumes among romance.

The destructiveness of the present sea fighting could not be prolonged through what in the time of the Armada were called "spacious days." But in view of the strength in population and resources of the continent of Europe, the land fighting might continue for a very long time, and, most paradoxical of all, might result in a chess player's stalemate. But if one of the great triumvirate should appear to win a decided victory, it would be at a cost similar to that of a man who, to save his life, submits to an operation and loses his legs. For it will be a lamed and maimed Europe that will present itself again upon the world's commercial highways after the war. Lamed financially and maimed physically, the Europe of 12 months from now will have to be remopped and remade. Not the least probable result would be the overthrow of many thrones and the establishment of republicanism.

The Common People Blamed.

Let us roughly calculate the probable cost of war in terms of cash. It would be futile to attempt to calculate the costs of the war in men. It must be calculated in cash. Life is always to war-crafty statesman the cheapest and most abundant abstance in which he deals. Human life is not to him entirely an asset; he sees a way of security for his order of things in the slaughter of tens of thousands of the proletariat, and an antidote to the poison of socialism.

Yet the common people are not quite free from blame. They either cannot or will not think, and, readily lending themselves to the idea of war, become quick and tragic tools. They submit to be driven on to the field of battle, like dumb sheep, pathetically believing that they are serving their country when they are the dupes of men who have themselves been duped by a belief in a feudal authority alien to the modern spirit. But they will have to be considered after the poison and fever of war have run their courses and the mind has been cleared in the waters of sorrow and tomorrow. Enough for the present to try and calculate the stakes for which the rulers are playing in terms of cash and not in blood and tears.

War Would Cost Billions.

In the South African War Great Britain put 250,000 men into the field. That was the largest number she had operating at any given time, although she used altogether nearly 400,000. The cost of that campaign, which was on land only, was 250,000,000 pounds, or 1,250,000,000. That works out at about $5,000,000 per 1,000 men. In the Six-Power War, to which Japan may be added, probably Roumania, add 1,000,000 men, and Greece, who has already offered 100,000 troops, there would be forces on land and sea totaling up to 20,000,000. If the South African average be taken that would represent 100 billions of dollars.

Divide that figure by half and it is still too stupendous to be comprehended.

Ships of the dreadnough type cost approximately $12,000,000 each. Great Britain possesses probably 30, Germany probably 18, France 10, Italy 4, Austria 6 and Russia 8, the figures totaling 76, are very near and would represent $912,000,000. Probably the total in dreadnoughts and their ammunition alone would prove considerably over the billion mark.

Then there are first-class battleships, first class, second and third-class cruisers and destroyers in hundreds, which, added to the submarines, would easily total half a billion dollars. So that the grand armada of the six powers would represent about one and a half billion dollars in capital expenditure as it rode into battle. The cost in shells and torpedoes is something almost too difficult to count, since one can form no estimate of the extent of the firing. But many millions would have to be added to cover this item. The coal of the fleet also would run into millions.

Cost of Life in Millions.

The estimate of lives probably to be lost or maimed in numbers, not in value, for that is not a consideration in the devil's game of war, is interesting. Despite the few really large engagements of troops in the South African war, nearly 25,000 lives were lost by wounds or disease, or 10 per cent of those put in the field. Here there would be great engagements with shells that have indefinitely multiplied their destructiveness and bullets that rain as never a hailstorm so furious. Should we reckon a less percentage.

Probably the percentage shmould be multiplied by three, but keeping it at 10 per cent, as, in South Africa, that would mean nearly 2,000,000 men would be destroyed. The unit of the family in Europe being five, there would be fully 10,000,000 directly bereaved of husbands and fathers. Then calculate the cost of industry all the world over, of the total army taken from its activities, and all those who never will return, and one appreciates what a fine sport is war for those who make it.

o Songs in the Night. o

From the Living Church.

To catch in the hour of darkness
Some gleams of eternal light,
To cheer some heart in the shadows,
To aid some soul in the fight.
To feel that the darkest hour
Precedes the roseate morn,
That the amber and gold of cloudland
Return with the sunburst of dawn;
To learn in the world's great schoolroom
The lessons the Master will give
Of fortitude, faith, and patience,
He teaches His scholars to live;
To believe in eternal goodness,
That infinite love redounds
Greater than all the evil
That on the earth abounds;
This is the song in the night time,
The bursting of prison chains,
That solves the mystery of suffering,
That cheers in the midst of ains.
Songs in the night God giveth,
As to His prophet of old,
Through tears we behold the vision,
While the heavenly arms enfold.

Gemany is an island of armies entirely, surrounded by nothing to eat.

The French are polite, even in "cussing" their misfortunes.

Vacations for Farm Wives.

Few people work any harder than the average farm wife. There is no good reason why she should not have a vacation and many good reasons why she should. Persuade her to go away to some place where she will have a change, if it is to be for only a few days.

Winter Cover Crops.

Have you already secured the seed for your vetch or clover or small grain? It is high time that this were done. Clemson College will gladly furnish information on any of the winter cover crops.

URIC ACID IN MEAT CLOGS THE KIDNEYS

Take a Glass of Salts if Your Back Hurts or bladder Bothers.

If you must have your meat every day, eat it, but flush your kidneys with salts occasionally, says a noted authority who tells us that meat forms uric acid which almost paralyzes the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken, then you suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids, to cleanse the kidneys and flush off the body's urinous waste get four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy here; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made fro mthe acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink.—Evans' Pharmacy, Agents.

Scientific Farming

REMEDY FOR WHEAT PEST.

Oat Aphis Causes an Annual Loss of Thousands of Bushels.

(Prepared by United States department of agriculture.)

The little insect that causes an annual loss in this country of thousands of bushels of wheat and known as the "oat aphis" can scarcely be controlled when once it has gained headway. By proper precautions, however, serious outbreaks can be prevented. This insect often escapes notice, but it is probably the most widely distributed of the important plant lice which attack wheat and oats, and its depredations are only excelled by the so called "green bug."

As the oat aphis does not ordinarily appear suddenly in great swarms, as does the "green bug," it has never been considered a pest of great importance. It is easily overlooked by the casual observer, especially in the fall, when it occurs at the base of the plants and on the roots. However, it is usually always present on the wheat, and observations lead investigators to consider that these parasites weaken the plants and decrease the yield to an important extent, even though they may not be conspicuous and the decrease in yield not enough to be recognizable, as in the case of the "green bug."

The adult wingless insect is about the size of a pin head and is yellowish green to olive green in color. The winged insect has a black head, the abdomen being green and the antennae

THE PEST THRIVES BEST IN RANK GROWING GRAIN.

black. The eggs are laid in crevices of the bark or between the leaf bud and twig of the apple tree and when first deposited are pale greenish in color. They soon change, however, to a shining black and retain this color until they hatch in the spring.

The oat aphis occurs on grains and grasses throughout the summer. The eggs are laid but once a year, in the fall. In the spring the eggs hatch, and throughout the summer there are sixteen or more generations produced, all females. The last generation in the fall contains both males and females. As the weather becomes cooler some of the females seek the lower parts or roots of wheat and other plants of the grass family and here pass the winter, or the winged insects coming from the grain may seek such trees as the apple, the egg laying females of this generation in turn depositing eggs on the twigs and branches.

The little wheat pest thrives best in rank growing grain, as in spots where manure piles or straw stacks have stood. These places are usually the center of infestation, and the lice may be found there even during the winter. Therefore the volunteer growth of wheat that occurs in the vicinity of straw stacks or manure piles should be plowed under or otherwise destroyed late in the fall in order to destroy the plant lice breeding thereon. In some cases it may be desirable to destroy this vegetation even earlier—that is, before the winter wheat is planted or at least before it makes any growth above ground.

The pasturing of cattle in wheat and oat fields in Oklahoma and Texas during the late fall or early winter has proved a desirable method of destroying the breeding places of the pest.

As in the case of many other grain pests, crop rotation is of much importance in the control of this aphis. Wheat fields should be located as far from the previous year's grain fields as possible, and especially should they be planted some distance from standing straw stacks. It is also advisable to plant grain as far as possible from apple and other trees which harbor the insect during the fall, winter and spring months.

Direct applications are hardly practicable in grain fields, but where only small areas are badly infested spraying with blackleaf-40 at the rate of one part of this insecticide to 900 parts of water, plus one pound of soap to each 100 gallons of spray liquid, will doubtless prove efficacious, provided the application is thorough.

The above remedial and preventive measures for this destructive parasite are all the more important because there is little hope of controlling it after it has once gained much headway and because, being so inconspicuous, it is liable to become present in great numbers before it is noticed.

SAGE TEA DARKENS HAIR TO ANY SHADE

Don't Stay Gray—Here's an Old-Time Recipe That Anybody Can Apply.

The use of Sage and Sulphur for restoring faded, gray hair to its natural color dates back to grandmother's time. She used it to keep her hair beautifully dark, glossy and abundant. Whenever her hair fell out or took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect.

But brewing at home is mussy and out of date. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for a 50 cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," you will get this famous old recipe which can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair and is splendid for dandruff, dry, feverish, itchy scalp and falling hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, it becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and abundant. —Evans' Pharmacy, Agents.

"I hope you don't mind my asking," said a woman diffidently, "but should I call you professor or doctor?"

"Oh, call me anything you like," was the great man's rejoinder. Some people call me an old idiot."

"Really?" the lady murmured, with sweet innocence. "But then, they would be people who knew you intimately."

BAG CANTELOUPES AND CHEAT WORMS.

Melon Worm is Here and Terribly Hungry—How to Forestall His Ravages.

Clemson College, Aug. 26.—"The pickle worm," says A. F. Conradi, entomologist of Clemson College, in advising what to do about his pest, "like the corn bill bug, is a late riser, but when he starts his appetite acts like a hurricane spreading devastation on all sides. In many gardens this pest has probably begun to appear. Bag the canteloupes at once."

Describing in detail what to do, Prof. Conradi said:

"Bag the canteloupes with 6-pound heavy paper bags. The ordinary sugar bag is too frail. We use a bag like that in which hardware stores put nails. When you bag, give the earth a little toss with your foot so as to form a little hill and on this lay the bagged fruit. It keeps the bag dry and prevents rotting.

"'Preachin' Bill' says: 'Every hound has its weak point.' So has every bug, and some have more than others. A weak point of pickle and melon worms is their appetite. Their favorite food consists of the buds and blooms of summer squash, and where this food is present it will attract great numbers of them.

"It would, however, be no strategy merely to plant squash plants intelligently and stop there. The bugs of course, would appreciate it greatly. The favorite food would soon be gone and would leave a larger number of more hearty bugs to destroy the canteloupes. Squash are not trap plants unless you make them so by spraying or dusting them with arsenate of lead so that when the worms attack them they will get a dose of poison that will check their voracious appetites. It is late for these squash trap plants this season, but not too late for next season. Therefore, cut out and save the following for use next season:

"1. Plant, in a timely and intelligent way, a few summer squash plants among the canteloupes and melons and keep them poisoned.

"2. When the canteloupes have reached the size of a child's baseball, bag them, resting the bagged fruit on a little mound of earth.

"The squash plants must have buds and blooms in July, when the worms appear. For spraying arsenate of lead, see Circular 25 of Clemson College. You can dust it with a little cheese cloth bag or a tin can with small holes in the bottom. Say arsenate of lead powder, not paste. Any one growing canteloupes on a large scale for market should write us if this worm is troublesome."

THEIR SUFFERING ENDED.

Hundreds of your neighbors are ready to tell you just what has made life new for them and relieved them of the tortures of ill helath, if you will let them. They have used Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy to purify their blood and enrich the life giving fluid so that all the bodily functions could work properly. When a chance to do their work, Nature cleared up their troubles, so that they are now well. It doesn't much matter whether the trouble is laid on the digestion, the nerves or the skin. Back of it all is the fact that the blood is either not good enough, or is positively poisoned. Of course you cannot get well, digest what you eat or rest in sleep as long as what to give your nerves tone and your digestion, energy and strength is poisoned every minute of the day. Get the blood right Moses said, "It is the life." When the blood is right you live.

Here is what one of your neighbors declares: "A few years ago I was a terrible sufferer from blood poison. If the skin would become inflamed, would itch and burn and develop in sores. Mrs. Joe Person persuaded me to use her remedy. I bought a dozen bottles and it cured me." Mrs. G. F. Medlin, Weldon, N. C.

If your druggist cannot supply you, a dollar sent to the Remedy Sales Corporation, Charlotte, N. C., will bring you this remedy.

RUSSIA TELLS OF HER VICTORIES

Says the Germans Retreated In Great Disorder Abandoning Strong Positions on Frontier

New York, August 26.—The military attache of the Russian embassy, through the Russian consulate, tonight issued the following statement:

"In Eastern Prussia on August 24, the line of the river Angerap, although fortified for defense, was abandoned by the enemy, without attempt at resistance. Insterburg and Angerburg are occupied by Russian troops. The enemy has retreated in great disorder, partly toward Koenigsburg and partly toward Rastendburg, from the front at Ortelsburg-Soldau, the Russians are gradually advancing, the enemy retiring to Oserode and leaving several guns, machine guns, ammunition wagons and prisoners.

"On the left bank of the river Vistula the enemy retired from the line Plock-Lentchitza, but farther to the south this detachment, yet undisturbed by the Russian advance, retained in the hands Lodz, Retrokoff, Kansk, Random and Opatoff.

"In Calacia, the enemy, on August 23, advanced his left to the line of Annapol-Zamosrie-Kamoro; while on their right, the Austrians falling back before our advance. On the evening of August 23 the Russians took Tarnopol and strengthened their positons on the river Sered, a fluent of the river Dnesiter.

"On August 24 the commander-in-chief reported to his majesty a brilliant encounter of a squadron of the Nijegorodski dragoon regiment, which attacked a detachment of German scouts of 70 picked men. Six Germans were taken prisoners; the rest were killed. The Russian dragoons had four men slightly wounded by the enemy's bullets, but none of our men was touched by the enemy's sabres.

"The Servian army continues to be invariably successful. From the beginning of the war the Servians have captured 43 guns, six howitzers, 86 ammunition wagons, four field hospitals, a field bakery and a large quantity of clothing, shoes and horses.

"There is no definite news from the western front of the Germans."

SOUTHERN ROAD DOUBLE TRACKING

Have Awarded Contract for Thirty-Six Miles More In North Carolina

Capt. Jno. R. Anderson, superintendent of the Blue Ridge Railway, has received the following announcement:

Southern railway has just awarded contract for construction of thirty-six miles of double track on the Danville division between Greensboro and Pelham, which will give it a continuous double track line across the State of North Carolina from Charlotte to Danville, Va. From mile post 248 to 263 the work was awarded to the Parker Brooks Construction Co., of Greenville, S. C., and from mile struction Co., of tAlanta, post 263 to 248 to the Morrow Con-

This makes a total of 75 miles of double track on the Washington-Atlanta line which the Southern has now placed under contract in the last few weeks.

Contracts for the construction of 39 miles in Virginia having been let as follows: Between Charlottesville and Arrowhead 7 miles, between Elmia and Amherst 19 miles, between Dryfork and Danville 13 miles. Contracts also have been recently let for the construction of 21 miles of double track on the Alabama Great Southern between Yor, Ala., and Meridian, Miss., and one on the C. N. & O. & T. P., for nine miles between New River and Sunbright, Tenn.

TO DEFEND BERLIN

Germans Will Withdraw From Frontier Into Their Own Country.

(By Associated Press)

The Hague, August 26.—Via London—The military correspondent of the Neuwe Courant declares he can state on trustworthy authority that the Germans plan to abandon temporarily east and west Prussia and Pomerania to the Russians and withdraw slowly to the river Oder, where the main defences of the Berlin lie.

"Germany," according to the correspondent, "appears to have undertaken this measure to give time to her army operating against France to try and deal the British and French armies their death blow and then to march to Paris, the distance between Mons and Paris being four times less than the distance between St. Petersburg and Berlin."

WATERED STOCK?

Pump "Trust" Thown Into the Hands of Receivers.

(By Associated Press.)

New York, Aug. 26.—Receivers were appointed tonight for the International Steam Pump Company, a $29,000,000 corporation, by U. S. Judge Mayer. The receivership was granted on an equity suit brought by bondholders, stockholders and a creditor. The corporation joined in the application. The receivers are authorized to continue the business.

RUSSIANS IN AUSTRIA

Rome, via London, TAug. 26.—A dispatch from Bucharest says the Russians are invading Galicia and have occupied Tarnopol, an important city 80 miles east, southwest of Lemberg, capital of Galicia. Three Austrian army corps are said to be opposing them.

Details of Victory Of German Forces Received at Capitol

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, August 26.—News of the victory of the German army at Namur and other points in Belgium, where it had met the allied forces, reached Washington through various official channels today.

Jules Jusserand, the French ambassador, who paid his first visit to the state department after his return from France, thus summarized the fighting in Belgium, based on his dispatches:

"We did not succeed—that is true, but many reports as to our losses are exaggerated. Two of our divisions suffered but the Germans suffered also, especially the Prussian guard. Our movement was an offensive one. In view of possible failure we chose a certain line of defense and on that line of defense we now stand.

"It was an offensive that which failed but we knew it might fail and provided our line of occupation. Our army is virtually intact."

The German embassy made public a despatch said to have been received by wireless via Sayville, saying the greater part of the Belgian French frontier was in German hands and predicting a general advance, converging toward Paris.

The German troops facing the French troops defeated them in battle from August 17 to 21," says the message. "Numerous ensigns, more than 150 guns and 10,000 prisoners have been captured.

"Luneville has ben taken and the army of General Joffre, broken up, is no more capable of action.

"The German crown prince's army has chased the French west of Longwy.

"The army of the Duke of Wuerttemburg, marching through Belgium, has crossed the river Semois, completely crushing the advance from the French army. Numerous guns, ensigns, prisoners, and several generals were captured.

"The German troops advancing west of the river Meuse towards Mouhers defeated an English cavalry brigade.

"The river Semois, Longwy and the greater part of the Belgo-French frontier are in German hands. A concentric advance of all the German army toward Paris is probable."

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador and Viscount Chinda, Japanese ambassador, called at the state department ust as Mr. Jusserand was leaving. The diplomats chatted about the general situation. The British ambassador said he had no news beyond that given out in London. Ambassador Chinda was without advices as to operations around Kiao-Chow.

Literature for Farmers.

All folks of intelligence realize that farmers work too hard during a large part of the year to have much inclination of reading when work is done. But they owe it to themselves to read. Read good farm papers and read the experiment station bulletins. The circular series of Clemson College is especially designed for the busy farmer. These circulars tell things in a direct, concise and popular way. They are free to all citizens of the state.

Do not forget the great value of winter cover crops. Clemson College is telling farmers to "grow legumes, and cut the nitrogen bill."

In Line for Good Positions.

The students who specialized in entomology in their senior year during the past session at Clemson College have taken the civil service examination in this subject and all of them have passed creditably and are eligible for positions in the United States bureau of entomology or any of the agricultural experiment stations.

Co-operate In Filling Silo.

Silo-filling is one of the things in which Clemson College strongly urges farmers to co-operate. Large cutters are expensive and in some cases it is well for two or three farmers to own a cutter together. The most important point in filling the silo economically is to have enough men and teams at hand to keep the machinery going all the time. Thus it can be seen that by helping each other in silo-filling, the total expenses to each farmer will be smaller than if he "goes it alone."

In making a waterglass solution for preserving eggs, be sure to boil the water thoroughly and to rinse the jar or crock with boiling water. This kills bacteria. The waterglass solution does the rest of the work.