

Smart Kid!

"You say, he gave her a curler and she accepted him?"
"Yes -- he pressed his suit with an electric curling iron."

A TIP--We Have ELECTRIC CURLING IRONS For Sale

Southern Public Utilities Company



Lower Prices on Ford Cars
Buyers to Share in Profits

Effective August 1st, 1914 to August 1st 1915 and guaranteed against any reductions during that time. All cars fully equipped f. o. b. Detroit.

Runabout \$440
Touring Car 490
Town Car 690

(In the United States Only.)
All retail buyers of new Ford cars from August 1st, 1914 to August 1st, 1915 will share in the profits of the company to the extent of \$40 to \$60 per car, on each car they buy, PROVIDED: we sell and deliver 300,000 new Ford cars during that period.

(Ask for Particulars)
TODD AUTO SHOP

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 Weyon 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.

Divide that figure by half and it is still too stupendous to be comprehended. Ships of the dreadnought 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 cost 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 should 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 take from its activities, and all those who never will return, and one appreciates what a fine sport is war for those who make it.

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 might be added, probably Roumania, 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.

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WAR AND JOURNALISM.

Now is the Time to Advertise, When Newspaper Circulation is at High Mark.

(Boston Dispatch.)
The stress of war conditions is being felt perhaps nowhere more heavily than in Newspaper Row where the presses are working overtime to supply the demand for the latest news.

Circulating figures are attaining their highest marks since the Titanic disaster, and Boston dailies are showing increases of 10 per cent to 25 per cent compared to recent normal figures.

The Post and The Boston American are hovering around the half-million mark. The Post showing figures of 468,000 August 3; 447,000 August 4, and 495,000 August 5, from 10 per cent to 15 per cent above normal. The Globe reports such an influx of orders that no figures have been tabulated. Pressmen have been sleeping in the news-rooms to be ready for emergencies.

The doctors who have conquered every known form of disease admit they can do nothing to allay the war fever. Chicago Evening Post.

It is Better to Have an Ad. In the Home Than on the Fence. ADVERTISE IN THIS NEWSPAPER.

PERSONALS

James Tribble and Keys Gilmer returned yesterday from a two-weeks trip to the North Carolina mountains.

George Wilson of Richmond, Va., spent yesterday in Anderson with friends.

Miss Dora Geisberg has returned from New York where she has been on a purchasing trip. Miss Geisberg has bought a large stock of goods for the fall trade.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Speer have returned from Monterey where they have been spending several days.

Miss Eunice Russell is back from a trip to Liberty, where she visited friends and relatives.

Mrs. Roy Smith of Pelzer is spending a few days in the city with her sister, Mrs. A. M. Sharpe.

Mrs. Bennett Townsend has returned from a visit to friends and relatives at Clinton.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS

Washington, Aug. 25.—Day in congress:

Senate: Met at 11 a. m.

Debate was resumed on the Clayton trust bill.

Recorded at 6:05 p. m. to 11 a. m. Wednesday.

House: Met at noon.

Representative Underwood introduced a resolution to withhold pay from absent members and cancel all leaves of absence.

The seaman's bill was up for debate.

Passed Underwood resolution to deduct pay of absent members.

Rules committee informally agreed to report a special rule, probably next Thursday, for immediate consideration of war risk marine insurance bill.

Adjourned at 5:05 p. m. to noon Wednesday.

ANOTHER BATTLE IS REPORTED

French Claim To Have Best of the Situation—Troops Occupy Givet

Paris, Aug. 25.—"A new battle is in progress between Maubeuge (Department of the Nord) and Douai (Department of Doubs)." On it hangs the fate of France. Operations in Alsace along the Rhine would take away the troops on which might depend victory. It is necessary that they all withdraw from Alsace temporarily, to assure its final deliverance. It is a matter of hard necessity.

"West of the Meuse as a result of orders issued Sunday by the commanding chief, the troops which are to remain on the 'covering line, to take up the defensive, are massed as follows:

"The French and British troops occupy the front near Givet, which they had gained by hard fighting. They are holding their adversaries and are sharply checking their attacks.

"East of the Meuse our troops have regained their original positions commanding the roads out of the great forest Ardennes.

"To the right we assumed the offensive, driving back the enemy by a 'vigorous onslaught, but General Joffre stopped pursuit to re-establish his front along the line decided on Sunday. In this attack our troops showed admirable dash. The Sixth Corps notably inflicted punishment on the enemy close to Virton.

"In Lorraine the two armies have begun a combined attack, one starting from Guard Couronne de Nancy, and the other from south of Lunville. The engagement which began yesterday (Monday) continues at the time of this writing. The sound of cannonading was not heard at Nancy, as it was yesterday.

"The third man fell off the fence down in the meadow, just now." "I had he hit the ground when you left?"

Do You Know

Now that the Earl of Wemyss has passed away, the distinction of being the oldest peer in the House of Lords falls upon the Duke of Grafton, who just recently entered his ninety-fourth year. The Earl of Courtown comes next at 91, while Lord Armitstead will be 90 this year. In quiet succession come the veteran Lord Hillebury and the Marquise of Abergapenny. The father of the house is the Earl of Dufferin, who has been a member for 61 years.

The Netherlands still holds the record for the export of oysters. The average quantity exported and consumed during the season is said to be 6,000,000 a month.

A memorial has just been unveiled in Nottingham (England) cemetery to Harry Paulson, a prize fighter, who, in 1856, fought Tom Sayers for over 169 rounds.

The Rev. Everard Digby, vicar of St. Agatha's, Finsbury, England, acted as master of ceremony at the boxing match for the heavy weight champion at Olympia between Gombardier Wells and Colin Bell. This was the first time that a clergyman had acted in such a capacity in connection with first-class boxing. Mr. Digby has been a tailor, journalist and actor.

Chewing gum is regularly supplied to inmates of insane asylums in the United States. Its use is often found to soothe them during violent spells.

Loss of 2,000.

London, Aug. 25.—2:36 p. m.—"We have heard this morning from Sir John French, commander of the British forces on the continent." Premier Asquith today informed the house of commons, "that the withdrawal of his troops to a new position was successfully effected. It was not accomplished without considerable loss." They were pressed hard by the enemy who were shaken off.

"It is not desirable to say anything more at present, except that the field marshal reports that, in spite of hard marching and hard fighting the British forces are in the best of spirits." "He estimated his casualties at something over 2,000.

Germs Capture Nansen.

Berlin, Aug. 25.—By wireless to The Associated Press by way of Nauen, Germany, and Sayville, L. I.—An official announcement made public here says that the city of Namur and five of its forts have been captured by the Germans.

The bombardment of the four other forts continues and their fall seems imminent.

Fighting Resumed.

Paris, Aug. 25.—(3:05 p. m.)—The following official announcement was made here today:

"The German offensive movement in the North, which was stopped yesterday, appears today to have been resumed.

"The enemy is, however, being held back by a French army acting in conjunction with an English army and a Belgian army."

Will Not Mobilize.

London, Aug. 25.—4:50 a. m.—A dispatch to The Times from Rome says the Italian premier Salandra, assured a committee of deputies that no mobilization was imminent in Italy and that if it did occur later it would not mean any abandonment of Italian neutrality.

Germans Take Offensive.

London, Aug. 25.—4:45 a. m.—A dispatch to The Times from Ostend, sent today, says that thirty thousand Germans are attacking Malines, a Belgian city 13 miles southeast of Antwerp. Skirmishing is general in Northwest Flanders.

Breaking in the Boys.

London, Aug. 25.—12:22 a. m.—The official news bureau says:

"The German papers of August 22 and 24 publish orders that boys of from 16 to 19 years of age shall be put through a course of military and military training. Retired officers will be engaged as instructors."

Germans

London, Aug. 25.—Germans in the North appear to be resuming the offensive, according to an official statement sent from Paris by the Reuters correspondent. "The statement" adds, however, that this movement was stopped by the French army in conjunction with the British yesterday.

The Belgian troops making a surprise sortie from Antwerp, drove the German advance guard beyond Malines.

JAPAN WILL DO AS ENGLAND SAYS

Will Live Up to Treaties With Allies and Agreement With America

Tokio, August 25.—The Tokio Kokusai Taishin (International News Agency) says it is in a position to state "on authority, that it is the settled policy of Japan, approved by the emperor, privy council, cabinet and leading business, that Japan under any future conditions will act strictly in accordance with the terms of the alliance with England and the treaties and agreements with America and her pledge to China."

"Japan will restore KiaoChow," continues the statement, "will preserve the territorial integrity of China, and the terms of the ultimatum to Germany will be adhered to whether Teikoku is taken by force or otherwise. Japan realizes that in these suddenly faced responsibilities she must act with the utmost circumspection, especially in view of the campaign of misapprehension and the world-wide prevailing misunderstanding of her real motives, ambitions and policies."

"The present is perhaps the most critical moment in her history and Japan must once for all eradicate the suspicion of her motives prevailing in America and fostered by years of anti-Japanese propaganda."

"The partition of China or the violation of Chinese integrity in any way is the latest thing Japan plans. She most desires the friendship and confidence of all roots of the continent."

"The statement" continues that it has authority for the assertion that "it is to Japan's interest to co-operate with Great Britain and America in China and that it would be fatal to oppose or attempt to block the commerce of either country. With friendly co-operation Japan's trade is certain to immensely increase, while Great Britain and America are alone able to supply the vast products and to co-operate in the great undertaking and developments in the far east."

Who Makes Money Farming and How?

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper published at Springfield, O., Judson C. Welliver, Washington correspondent of that publication, writes an interesting article in which he shows that large farms are more profitable than small ones in proportion to the dollars invested. He says that after two or three years of investigation the government has published a bulletin presenting the conclusions of a survey of representative farms in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, wherein it is shown who makes the money farming and how; also who loses it and why. Following is an extract giving some of the facts contained in the government's report:

"In the first place, it seems to have discovered that most of it is made by the landlord, and that chiefly out of the increase in land values. The farmer gets poor wages for his work. In a startlingly large proportion of the cases he gets no wages at all, after allowance is made for interest on investment and cost of help. The small farm makes less wages than the man on the bigger farm, because it costs more for what the efficiency experts might call overhead operating costs or a small thing on a large farm. If you don't own enough land to make a good-sized economic farming unit, rent some and farm it along with what you own. If you can't get it, sell what you have and go where you can buy enough, or rent enough to make the proper unit."

"The department figures show that as the size of the farm increases the proportion of it actually raising crops increases, and the number of horses and amount of machinery required per acre to farm it decreases. Likewise, until the farm gets big enough to make it possible to employ labor most efficiently, it is to have something to be doing as the time worth while, the proportionate labor cost is too large on the small farm. This may be tough on the intensive experts, but it's a fact they can't get around. The small farms must have the various implements, but they don't do as much work per dollar of cost that they represent, as on the bigger farm."

The survey which brought out these and many more important facts, included 277 farms in Indiana, 196 in Illinois, and 237 in Iowa. In each state rather more than half were operated by the owners, and the rest by tenants."

PICKLING SEASON

We have everything needed for making pickles—
"HEINZ" absolutely pure Venegars, both white distilled pickling and apple cider vinegar, mixed pickling spices, cloves, allspice, cinnamon bark, tumeric, etc. Also Jelly glasses, Fruit jars, extra tops and rubbers.
W. H. HARRISON, Phone 274 and 275.

Palmetto Detective Agency

Criminal and Civil Work
A corps of trained Specialists whose services may be secured in strictly legitimate work.
Address P. O. Box 402

Anderson City Is "My Town"

Anderson County Is "My County"

What About Anderson College?

German Besieged Kelko. London, Aug. 25.—An Antwerp dispatch to the Reuters Telegraph Company says that early today 2,000 Germans besieged Kelko, 14 miles southwest of Antwerp. Two hundred houses were partly destroyed. The Belgians made an energetic counter-attack and drove the Germans back as far as Vlode to the South. The water in the canal has been cleared on both sides were considerable