Fertility Is Being Exhausted Rapidly and Must Be Restored

By I. C. Erown, La Grange, Ill.

****** UMPER crops mean that unusual amounts of crop-making elements have been taken from the soil. So it must follow when soil is put in such good condition that crops grow abundantly and produce above the normal yield that greater pains must be taken to return a much larger amount of fertilizing material. This very thing was brought to my notice a few days ago, while I was traveling through Central Illinois. The case in point was a farmer who had a thoroughly kept farm. He had worked out successfully the

problem of keeping his land in good condition. This he had done by a carefully laid system of drainage and by knowing when to plough a field He had worked out successfully teh problem of keeping his land in good condition. This he had done by a carefully laid system of drainage and by a carefully laid system ow drainage and by knowing when to plough a field and when to leave it alone. Up to twelve years ago mixed farming was practised here, and a considerable portion of the farm was constantly kept in meadow and pastures. Twelve years ago stock feeding was stopped and the whole farm was turned into grain fields. The natural result was that that farm soon became famous for its big yields of corn, oats and wheat. These unusual crops were taken off for nine years, and then the yields fell off alarmly. What was the trouble? No doubt there is still a large amount of nitrogen in the soil, but it has been thrown out of balance by drawing too heavily on some other elements. Thousands of fine farms in Central Illinois are in precisely this condition today. Upon these farms cattle and hogs used to be fed, and little, if any, of the crops were ever hauled away from the farm. But after twelve or fifteen years of 75-bushels-an-acre corn crops farmers find that they have to go to the bottom of one of their soil bins. If these lands are handled right they are good almost indefinitely, but allow this one-sided cropping system to go on and on and the soil conditions here will soon be on the same basis as in the southern section of the state. The thing to do is to keep this land in condition to produce bumper crops, but not to lose sight of the fact that a 40-bushel wheat yield an acre has used up a correspondingly large amount of food elements.

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The manufacture of the same of Typical Bostonian— Does He Exist?

By M. A. DeWolf Howe



••••••• F the careful student of Boston should undertake to reconstruct from the recorded impressions of observant visitors and critics an imaginary city, it must be said hat nearly all the counterparts of the actual city would be found among his materials. He would probably discover that some of the materials are provided in excess and others insufficiently. The nature of most of them could be summarized by a further condensation of the reports here brought together. Such a summary might be desirable were this a more exten-

sive compilation. As it is, there is need only to add a single consideration for the reconstructive student who, for one reason or another, may not pursue his studies on the spot. The possibility of scrutinizing the "typical Bostonian"-the man who has created the impression which the word "Boston" brings to mind-is a diminishing possibility. This person, moving daily farther from the East, is fading by degrees into the light of common day. For the sake of fifty righteous men, Abraham persuaded the Lord to spare the city of Sodom, and with an admirable process of "jewing down" brought the number through forty-five, forty, thirty, and twenty-finally to ten. The submerging wave of modern conditons has not yet brought the number of typical Bostonians so low as the highest on which the bargain for Sodom was struck. But it will roll onward; fifty will be reached, and possibly by dreadful degrees even ten. Lower than that the imagination refuses to go, and if it must go so far there will be comfort in the knowledge that ten complete Bostonians will be enough to preserve for their city something of its ancient quality .-- Harper's Weekly.

Markara and Markar 100 mm Socialism and Human Nature

By Vida Scudder



ORAL preparation for the New Order! It might well be the watchword of the hour: It is the last thing of which one hears. The militant socialists are too busily engaged in aggressive propaganda, so preoccupied with their vision of healing and liberation for the body that they lay them-selves open to the charge of feeling slight interest in the soul. Yet in the confusion one fact is clear: Should socialism come otherwise than as the result of an inward transformation, affecting the deep springs of will and love, it would prove the worst disaster of any experiment in collective living that

the world has seen. Matthew Arnold, wisest of Victorian critics, pointed out years ago the perils with which the advance of democracy is fraught, unless it be achieved through a common enlightenment and a pervading social passion. Socialism is democracy pushed to an extreme. It would involve immensely elaborated machinery. Unless the spirit of the living creature be. in the wheels, one foresees them grinding destruction. Should socialism be other than the expression of a general will very different from that of today. it would be an unbearable tyranny. The only comfort is that it could not endure. The truth is that we are forced to agree with our tedious friends who insist that we "must alter human nature" if socialism is to be a suo cess.-From the Hibbert Journal.

BUNKAN BERKERKER BERKER BERKER

5 .: How :: Women May Be Graceful By Florence Augustine



C3-2-6

ITH strengthened muscles and nerves normally in hand any self-respecting womah ought to be able to maintain a graceful carriage and well-bred appearance at any social function. It is well to remember that the secret of graceful movement is comfort, that the graceful thing is the easy thing. A graceful pose, sitting or standing, is a comfortable pose, and once you have gained control over your muscles, they will fall naturally into comfortable, graceful postures.

Yet grace to be attractive must be unstudied, unconscious. This, if anything, is the most conspicuous ear-mark of the well-bred woman-her total lack of self-consciousness. Sure of herself, sure of her clothes, but forgetting them, her attitude of mind is that of the kings of old: "I can do no wrong." She moves with easy superiority, because she has no desire to impress with her superiority; she feels that it speaks for itself. She is neither haughty nor aloof, because she doesn't have to fight for "a place." She is not cold or stiff, but merely reserved, mild, unruffled, slightly disinterested, and grave, but always alert, kind and courteous. One's innate feeling is bound thus to show in one's bearing, and true breeding is not a thing of birth or brains or property, but something of the spirit .-- From Smith's Magazine.

The Uses of a Fat Man.

"I don't know whether I'll like Jack or not when I see him again," said the prodigal son. she. "He wrote me he was getting fat. I hate a fat man."

"A fat man's all right," said the boy "when a burglar gets in. A fat man glass of ice water.- New York Times. will scare a burglar."

"But," she demurred, "I'm not marrying a man just because he's good to room where carbon gas is escaping scare burglars with, am I?"-New from a store is noticeable will greatly

The Morning After.

The severe parent glared angrily at "Noon," he observed, icily, "is an absurd hour for breakfast."

"It is rather early," chirped the who was playing cards on the floor, prodigal son, putting down his fifth

A few buckets of water placed in a

educe the danger of poisoning.



STANDARD OIL CASH IS PUT IN FOOD AND

Individual Stockholders Reinvest in Restaurants and Pharmacies—Thousands in Soap and Also in Candies-Busy Department at No. 26 Broadway Seeks Opportunities Far and Near-Has Enough in Petroleum -No Increase of Capital Possible Because the Company Has Ali It Needs in Oil.

New York City .- Standard Oil ! men, with Standard Oil dividends, are reaching out for the larger retail

They are applying to the field of investment the Standard Oils methods which have proven so potent in every line of competitive business to which they have previously been applied.

The retail lines which have recently attracted the attention of the men who have been trained by the master hand of John D. Rockefeller embrace:

Soap, Candies, Peanuts, Milk. Glucose products,

Restaurants. For more than a year the work of absorbing or, at any rate, gaining controlling interest in enterprises, which in many instances seem to have no connection with the production of oil, has been going on quietly but actively, and the complete roster probably would make interesting

Acquiring Ma. J Businesses.

Some of these concerns in which individual stockholders of the Standard Oil Company are heavily interested are the Hegeman Drug Com-pany, Childs' chain of restaurants, are current that a great candy establishment with many branches in New York and other cities has recently passed into the control of Standard

Pear ts and milk probably will be next on the list, for the same reports, based on excellent authority, are that these oil interests have already obtained control of what is known as the peanut trust, and will soon, if sent out a circular to the trade exthey have not already, acquire one of plicitly stating that there has been no the most extensive milk producing change whatever in the management.

businesses in the country.

All these transactions are the outcome of what is known as the vestment department" of the Stand-ard Oil Company. This is entirely for the benefit of the large stockholders and the work is conducted in an

unobtrusive manner. Money Must Not Be Idle.

So thoroughly does the Standard Oil Company now cover the ground and the earth that it has all the capital that it needs and is practically impossible to put more money back into the industry, which yields annually millions in profit. Standard Oil dividends, therefore, are constantly seeking reinvestment, for it is one of the axioms of John D. Rockefeller himself that money must not be idle. The head of the investment department or bureau was until recently a man who is now a banker and broker in Wall street. There has been a reorganization lately, but the search for good opportunities is under the general direction of an accomplished ida. financial scout who has a corps of trained assistants.

There are numerous firms or companies which have an established reputation and feel that if they had additional capital they might greatly extend their business. While they are making inquiries they may receive a visit from an agent, who says that he has heard something of their endeavors and intimates that if the enterprise meets the approval of his come to an agreement.

Millionaire E. J. Barney, 73,

Makes Widow of 30 His Bride. Dayton, Ohio.—In the face of the bitter opposition of his daughters, E. J. Barney, who is seventy-three years old and the wealthiest man in Dayton, was married to Mrs. Elinor Chapman, widow of State Senator W. W. Chapman, who is in her thirtieth year. Mrs. Chapman was governess in the Barney family for several months after the death of the Senator, and it is believed that the wedding will cause a complete rupture between Barney children's tubercular camp for scienand his two daughters.

Among the Workers.

The Gas Workers' Union at Sacramento, Cal., has made an application to become affiliated with the State Federation of Labor.

A union of hard solderers of New York has been organized. The name adopted is the Independent International Union of Hard Solderers.

Labor leaders in Toronto, Canada, vill ask the Ontario Government to Pittsburg. establish an eight-hour day for girls working in factories. The latter now work twelve hours, or seventy-two a ty rounds at the Colma A. C., in San going, has brought the inhabitants to

usual question, "which will show that increased capital will develop the business and return a good profit?"

"Can you make a statement," is his

experts and a report is made showing the nature of the territory in which it is proposed to locate new branches of a business and the probabilities of the various regions developing. The agent takes an active interest in the industry or the business if the contract is made, and the capital is likely to come from a bank which is in touch with the Standard Oil group. From Restaurants to Oil.

Operations such as these have been conducted for the last three years, and as a result the country has seen chains of drug stores and an ever in-creasing procession of popular priced restaurants.

It was admitted at the office of the Hegeman Company that several of the Standard Oil men had as individuals invested in the corporation. Its

president is John H. Flagler.
According to Samuel Childs, vice-president of the Childs Restaurant Company, dividends from his enterprise find their way to No. 26 Broadway. A. Tydeman, of the Bureau of Purchases and Supplies of the Standard Oil, is among the investors in the

Childs emporia.

E. T. Bedford, a large stockholder in the Standard Oil and until recently the New York Glucose Company and the National Starch Company. But there are more to come. Reports, which bear every evidence of verity a director of that company, which has the tall lieved that a thousands. Around the Taxim barracks alone it is bechimney at Shady Side, N. J.

Four of the corn products companies have offices at No. 26 Broadway. and there also is the headquaters of the National Starch Company. Reports that the Standard group had in any way become interested in the manufacture of candy are denied by leading confectionery companies, and one of them has within the last week

C. T. White, assistant treasurer, who has an office on the fourteenth floor, was asked if there were any truth in the report that the Standard Oil Company was becoming extensive-ly interested in outside ventures. "That is not the fact," was his em-

phatic reply.

Mr. White referred to the various glucose companies as being under the control of men also affiliated with Standard Oil and to the National Starch Company cs a subsidiary corporation of the Corn Products Company.

As to the "Investment Department" which the officials and stockholders of the Standard find so useful, he said that if there was such a thing it was news to him. Among the larger operations of financiers of the Standard Oil group as individuals may also be mentioned the Amalgamated Copper and the United Metals Selling Com-pany, in which H. H. Rogers is in-terested, and the railroad and hotel interests of Henry M. Flagler in Flor-

Paragraphed Pickings.

The Pittsburg Club has sold shortstop Charlie Starr to the Boston Club. Work is being done in the matter of unionizing the brewers in El Paso,

Reports of the various New York City railway lines for the last quarter showed assets of \$354,000,000.

Sixteen hundred men employed in principals it would be possible to the collieries at Aberaman, Wales, were locked out.

Find Six Out of Every Ten

Children Have Tuberculosis. Des Moines, Iowa.—An investiga-tion conducted by the Des Moines Tubercular Association resulted in the amazing discovery that six out of. every ten children examined in the city are infected with the dreaded tu-

berculosis. Most of the cases are incipient, but in many the disease has progressed to a dangerous degree. The association is considering the establishing of a tific treatment.

The World of Sport.

President Taft has become an hon-orary member of the Eastern Yacht

Stanford has in W. M. Wyman, a sophomore, a quarter miler who is good for fifty seconds.

was elected president of the American Bowling Congress in session at "Jack" Johnson and Stanley Ketchel signed articles to fight twen-

Francisco. -

SULTAN A PRISONER

Young Turks Win Victory In Stiff Contest

YILDIZ GARRISON SURRENDERS

Constitutionalists Have Situation in Hand—Martial Law Proclaimed— Foreigners Safe. Will Test Sultan's Responsibility For Mutiny.

Constantinople, By Cable.-The constitutionalist forces were in complete control of the capital Saturday. The Sultan was practically a prisoner in the Yildiz palace. His formal submission was not given, but he and the troops with him were at the mercy of the army of occupation.

commander-in-chief of the invading forces, desired to finish the work without further bloodshed.

The sending forward of the advance posts of the Saloniki army Friday afternoon to within two and one-half miles of the palace foreshadowed the attack upon the city, which began at 5 o'clock Sunday morning. The bridges had been picketed and small parties of cavalry had reconnoitered the grund. After desultory firing, just before dawn, a strong advance was made in the southwest part of Pera. The attacking forces spread out in a long line and made an assault upon the Matchka and Taschkischia barracks, south of the palace. Here they met with a stubborn resistance.

cision, and occupied all the points of vantage. The voluneers from Gnevgeli received their baptism of fire from Matchka, but they stood their ground well and replied with steady volleys. The strength of the volunteers was overwhelming, and the

Almost imendiately the loyal soldiers on the Taschkischla barracks, on the opposite hill, opened with a These statements are analyzed by deadly fire, but notwithstanding that experts and a report is made showing many of them fell. the Saloniki troops did not hesitate in their advance, but moved slowly and cautiously, bringing up their machine guns, which eventually resulted in silencing the garrison. There were heavy losses on both sides. While this attack was proceeding, another corps of Saloviki infantry encountered a sudden attack from the artillery in the Taxim barracks but these were only supplied with rifles.

Muksstar Bey, commander of the Saloniki forces, fell dead and many were killed or wounded on the first assault.

the invading troops, particularly the gendarmes of Saloniki.

The number of casualties probably line of fire suffered greatly. ,

In one quarter some 6,000 or 7,000 troops were engaged in the conflict, but with the terrific exchange of shots, few non-combatants were kill-

At noon the batte ceased, and precautionary measures were immediately taken by those upon whom victory had rested, to insure the safety of the residents. No disorders of any kind occurred during the afternoon, and no looting was permitted. General satisfaction seemed to be felt at the swift change from uncertainty to constitutional order.

amoud Schefket Pasha Saturday night and the whole of the troops protectunconditional surrender shortly after the July revolution, is now in command of the garrison. Sultan Abdul Hamid has been per-

mitted to remain within the walls of the Yildiz Kiosk, where in company with his ministers, he waited for the outcome of the struggle between his loyal troops and the army of investment, each hour bringing to him word of a fresh disaster.

Enver Bey, one of the leaders of the young Turks, when asked how military men regarded the Sultan, replied: "We do not have an opinion on that subject. The Sultan is in the hands of Parliament. The administration is to rphold the civil government."

ships are at other ports, and marines A'Washington City dispatch says, the Turkish embassy has received Dispatches from Constituntinople that the houses and foreign missions (embassies, legations, etc.), and the banks, as well as hotels, are guarded by the military so that there is safety in the town. These measures were

Situation Grave in Armenia. Beirut, By Cable.-The situation in

Asiatic Turkey is one of extreme

gravity. How many thousands have been massacred cannot be estimated, the disturbances having been so widespread. Latest estimates place the Robert H. Bryson, of Indianapolis, number of killed in Adana at approximately 25,000, and thousands have been done to death in the towns of other districts. The state of siege which several of the places are undethe verge of starvation.

Col. Hugh L. Scott, superintendent

Mahamoud Schefket Pasha, the

The invaders continued to advance in three columns with the utmost pre-Matchka garrison soon surrendered.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the attack upon the city was the great number of people of all nationalities, including many European women, who thronged the streets immediately outside the zone of fire. Everybody showed that confidence had been inspired by the discipline, valor and friendly courtesy of

fell. The private houses within the

A cablegram of Sunday says: The Yildiz garrison surrendered to the Constitutionalist forces. The commanders of these battalions began sending in their submissoion to Mahing the palace gave their formal and dawn. Niazi Bey, called the hero of

Turkish, French and English warhave been landed to quell disorders. only taken for precaution.

Miss Mary Curtis Lee, daughter of Gen. R. E. Lee, is in Turkish Capital.

of West Point, is credited with being more familiar with the life and personality of the American Indian than any other living man. Col. Scott has had the confidence of the Indians with whom he came into contact ever since the day of his first service in the army at Fort Abraham Lincoln, He was appointed a Lieutenant at that post in June, 1876. In the round of garrison duty, guarding a cattle trail through the Comanche reservation and regulating "sooners" on pub-

"Mole Tequop."

lic lands he made so thorough a study of Indian customs and languages that he became the best versed white man in the intertribal sign language, by which the Indian tribes speaking different languages communicate with one another. To the red man Col. Scott became "Mole Tequop"-"the man who talks with his hands."-

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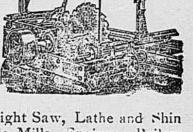
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