

## WORLD'S GREAT DEBT TO OIL

As Illuminant, Fuel and Lubricant, It Is Indispensable to the Progress of Mankind.

It is 60 years since the first oil well was drilled in Pennsylvania, thus inaugurating the era of oil. The discovery was at once recognized as possessing great value, but there could have been but a slight appreciation of the mammoth proportions to which the industry was destined to grow. Hailed as an illuminant supplanting candles and whale oil, the business has widened beyond any possible dreams of those who were active in the early days of oil. The center of the industry has long since departed from the place of its origin. The southwest and the Pacific coast, almost unknown lands in the infancy of the business, now produce thousands of barrels to the original oil region's one. Oil is still used as an illuminant on millions of farms and in isolated places all over the world, but that is no longer the chief product of crude. Gasoline, at first a troublesome by-product, is now the main result sought. The millions of motor-driven vehicles that have come into existence in the past score of years would not have been possible had we not had this desirable product to provide an explosive to drive them. Vast quantities of the crude product are used to drive locomotives and ships. The war might not have been won had not the allies had access to the fields of Mexico and the United States. And not only as fuel does the greasy product enter into the world's commerce, but as a lubricant it lessens the friction of bearings, from the sewing machines to steamships. The by-products even enter the realms of medicine, and while the limit would seem to be reached in utilizing the waste from the refineries, it is possible that further subdivisions may yet increase the number. The story of oil is a romance that equals the tale of steel, yet it is an infant in point of time compared with the metal that has brought such wealth to Pennsylvania.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

## Indomitable Cheerfulness.

That a man can remain cheerful though imprisoned for a crime he did not commit is proved by some of the letters that Mr. O. Henry wrote to his little girl while he was serving his unjust sentence. They are quoted in the Boston Globe.

"Hello, Margaret!" says one playful missive. "Don't you remember me? My name is Aldiberontiphosphorokopokus. If you see a star shoot and say my name 17 times before it goes out you will find a diamond ring in the track of the first blue cow's foot you see go down the road in a snowstorm while the red roses are blooming on the tomato vines. Good-by! I've got to take a ride on a grasshopper."

Again he wrote: "I hope your watch runs all right. When you write again be sure to look at it and tell me what time it is, so I won't have to get up and look at the clock." And in another note: "Be careful when you are on the street not to feed shucks to strange dogs or pat snakes on the head or shake hands with cats you haven't been introduced to or stroke the noses of electric car horses."

## Two Rivals of the "Spud."

Two new vegetables have been propagated at the Missouri botanical garden at St. Louis, it was announced by Dr. George T. Moore, director of the garden.

One has been named the "arracacha" and the other the "dasheen." Both resemble the potato and are said to be about equal in food value to it.

Doctor Moore explained the arracacha, when cooked, is a bit darker than the sweet potato and tastes like the parsnip. It is a rapid grower, he said. Dasheens, cooked in cream, taste like cauliflower, and when baked have the flavor of a roasted chestnut. Doctor Moore amplified. They are related to the Egyptian taro, commonly referred to as the "elephant ear," Doctor Moore said.

The announcement was made to delegates who attended the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which ended recently.

## Made Good Use of Hairpin.

Dr. Arnold K. Henry of Dublin, who was a surgeon with the British expeditionary forces in France, relates in a letter to the Lancet several instances of using a hairpin when called upon to perform an operation without the proper tools. In one case he horrified the mother superior of a French convent by using a common hairpin, bent as a retractor for an eyelid. In another he extracted with it a foreign body from the ear, which syringing had failed to remove. Once when he had to perform tracheotomy on a baby, with no instrument but a knife, he borrowed a hairpin, bent it, inserted it into the wound in the throat and utilized the projecting ends as attachments for tapes around the neck.

## Cost of Style.

Mother—Why do you wear that thin blouse?  
Daughter—It's stylish.  
"You must be cold."  
"I am."  
"I should think you'd shiver."  
"No, it isn't stylish to shiver!"

## "So, nothing Like Cheese."

A small boy came to the Brightwood library and solemnly asked for cottage cheese. The librarian thought a moment and asked if he did not mean the book, "Scottish Chiefs." "Yes," he said pleasantly, "I knew it was something like cheese."—Indianapolis News.

## HERE TO REPRESENT PERU

Frederico A. Pezet Is the First Ambassador From That Country in the United States.

Peru has been added to the list of Latin-American states maintaining embassies in Washington, states the New York Tribune. The first ambassador, Frederico A. Pezet, has arrived in this country and the state department seems inclined to annul for his benefit its famous Costa Rican "house rule," to the effect that no diplomatic recognition can be given to a Latin-American government coming into power through revolution. President Leguia assumed control in Lima by force last year and exiled his predecessor, doing so on the ground that he has been elected president by the people for a term to begin a few months later and that the administration in office was planning to count him out.

Mr. Pezet will be welcomed as the representative of Peru, a state which has always had the most friendly relations with the United States. He served here formerly both as first secretary of legation and as minister. He knows this country thoroughly, speaks English as well as he does Spanish and enjoys in an exceptional degree the esteem of government and other circles in Washington, in which he has long been at home.

## SEEK FOR TRADE IN ARCTIC

Boston Capitalists Form Organization Something Like the Famous Hudson's Bay Company.

Word has just come out of the North of a rival to the Hudson's Bay company that has sprung up. It is an organization backed by Boston interests and its aim is to get a share of the trade that the "Ancient and Honorable Association of Adventurers" has monopolized for over a century. Last spring Capt. Louis Lane of Nome, Alaska, was sent into the Arctic to establish a string of 28 trading posts for the Boston body.

The expedition went into the North via Calgary, Alberta, with eight carloads of goods, of an estimated value of \$240,000. In addition to this they sent in a river power boat for operation on the Mackenzie river. The vessel was sent in sections and assembled on the big river. The party worked slowly down the river, canvassing and exploring among the tribes and only reached Fort Macpherson when winter came. They will stay there until spring opens the river and allows them to proceed further. The company intends locating its posts by the pioneering party, and will then keep them supplied by means of ships from Nome during the short summer.

## Reasonable Expectation.

"Ah, how do you do, sir?" saluted the suave salesman of enlarged crayon portraits, as the householder opened the door. "I am offering—My stars! Is that revolver loaded?"

"I reckon," replied Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge. "Leastways, 'twas, the last time I noticed."

"Heavens and earth, man! What do you suppose will happen if you permit that little child to continue to amuse himself with the weapon?"

"He'll probably break the hammer off'n it on one of the other children's heads. I've told 'em a time or two to quit letting him have it, but you know how children is."—Kansas City Star.

## Schooldays.

In a physiology recitation during a discussion of the organs of breathing, a sixth grade girl, when asked what the diaphragm was, replied: "It is something that if we didn't have we'd go all out of shape when we breathed."

The teacher in assigning a lesson in the fifth grade geography ended by saying: "The question need not be answered by written answer; the answers must be in your head." There was a general laugh when a boy raised his hand and asked, "Must I hand it in?"

## Girl Mines Coal.

Pittsburgh lays claim to one only girl coal miner in America and probably in the world. Miss Ricka Ott is her name and she is just twenty-one years old and very attractive. But she is a coal miner, and is proud of it. In addition, she is a coal operator, truck driver, farmer and general "jack of all trades." Back in the hills of Mount Oliver, a suburb, she was discovered merrily wheeling her black diamonds from the little pit in the hill-side.

## Filipinos Take to Athletics.

Since our soldiers in the early days of American occupation held their first athletic contest in the Philippines the natives of the islands have taken an active interest in many forms of athletics and sports popular in the western world. It was not, however, until rivalry between towns and provinces was created that a deep general interest in every form of sport was developed, the majority of the people considering this indulgence a useless waste of energy.

## Ludendorff and the Germans.

Representative Fess was talking about Ludendorff's memoirs. "Ludendorff's present day attitude toward the German people and the German people's attitude toward him are pretty clearly shown in this work," he said. "It reminds one of the lawyer."

"I'm sorry I couldn't do more for you," the lawyer said to his client. "Don't mention it," said the client. "Ain't eight years enough?"

## An Efficient Poultry Association

Service to Members and the Public Brings Success to the South Carolina Poultry Breeders' Association.

Clemson College, April 26.—The continuous growth of the South Carolina Poultry Breeders' association is a typical illustration of the fact that helpful associations succeed, while those that do not profit their members are doomed to failure. The present State Poultry association was organized in Columbia four years ago to hold an annual State Poultry show, to enable poultrymen to buy poultry supplies and food through the annual meeting and banquet, and to create a greater confidence in the poultry business and those engaged in it.

Seventy members were enrolled the first year and the association took over the management of the poultry department of the South Carolina State Fair and conducted the first State Poultry show. The success of the show, which placed the name of the owner of every bird on its coop, and had printed cards filled in with the selling price of all birds for sale, was immediate. Owners profited by the advertising they obtained, while the visitors profited by knowing who owned the chickens they admired and whether or not they were for sale. So successful has this system become, that last year \$1,500 was paid exhibitors for birds sold during the show, and Judge Nixon referred to the South Carolina State Show as the best managed and best selling show he had ever attended.

In contrast with the seventy members four years ago, fifty-four new members have joined the Association in the eleven weeks since the first of January and the members for the year will not be less than 250. While the South Carolina Poultry Breeders' association offers the members several hundred dollars in sweepstakes and cash specials at each state poultry show, this inducement is not the primary one in securing and holding a large membership in the Carolinas and Georgia.

Confidential letters mailed to the members mention the kind of incubators, brooders, poultry supplies, feeds and poultry magazines that can be recommended after thorough investigation as suitable for South Carolina conditions. In some cases as great a discount as fifty per cent is offered the members of the State Poultry association, and the savings made by a member on one transaction will usually pay for many years the annual dues of one dollar. To show his appreciation of the South Carolina Poultry Breeders' Association a member in Charleston recently sent in the applications of twenty of his poultry-raising friends whom he induced to share the benefits of this co-operative buying.

Lists of members, together with their addresses and breeds of poultry raised, are mailed from time to time by the Secretary-Treasurer of the association, Professor F. C. Hare of Clemson College, S. C., to all the members of the association, and buying and selling between fellow-members is encouraged.

Of course, no expense is spared to put on the State Poultry Show successfully, and to guarantee a square deal to each exhibitor and visitor. The State Fair association will buy 1,000 new wire coops for the State Poultry Show, October 25-29, 1920; the poultry building will be improved; and Judges Card of Connecticut and Nixon of New Jersey have been already engaged to hang the ribbons. The former judge is the secretary and Official Judge of the Rhode Island Red Club of America, and is the greatest living authority on this popular breed.

The low membership fee of \$1.00 mailed to the secretary by anyone who keeps chickens and wishes to obtain greater success with them, pays up the dues to September 1, 1921, and enables the member to take advantage of the service which has proved so helpful to other poultry breeders in South Carolina. Those who breed pure-bred poultry are advised to state their breed or breeds, so that these can be listed on the membership sheet which will be distributed to the members and other buyers.

## UNPACKING BEES.

Do not be in haste about removing the winter packing. At Clemson college we unpack on May 1st in order to be sure to escape late cold spells. If you failed to put on full story or too shallow supers at these of packing in the fall these can be added during the warm part of the day by removing the packing sufficiently to put them on and then replace the packing. Do not open hives in chilly weather. A temperature of 57 degrees F. or below is too cold for the brood and bees, and if any handling is necessary it should be done during the warm part of the day. The success in gathering the first honey flow, which is of great importance in this state, depends on the strength of the colony about May 1st when this flow begins.

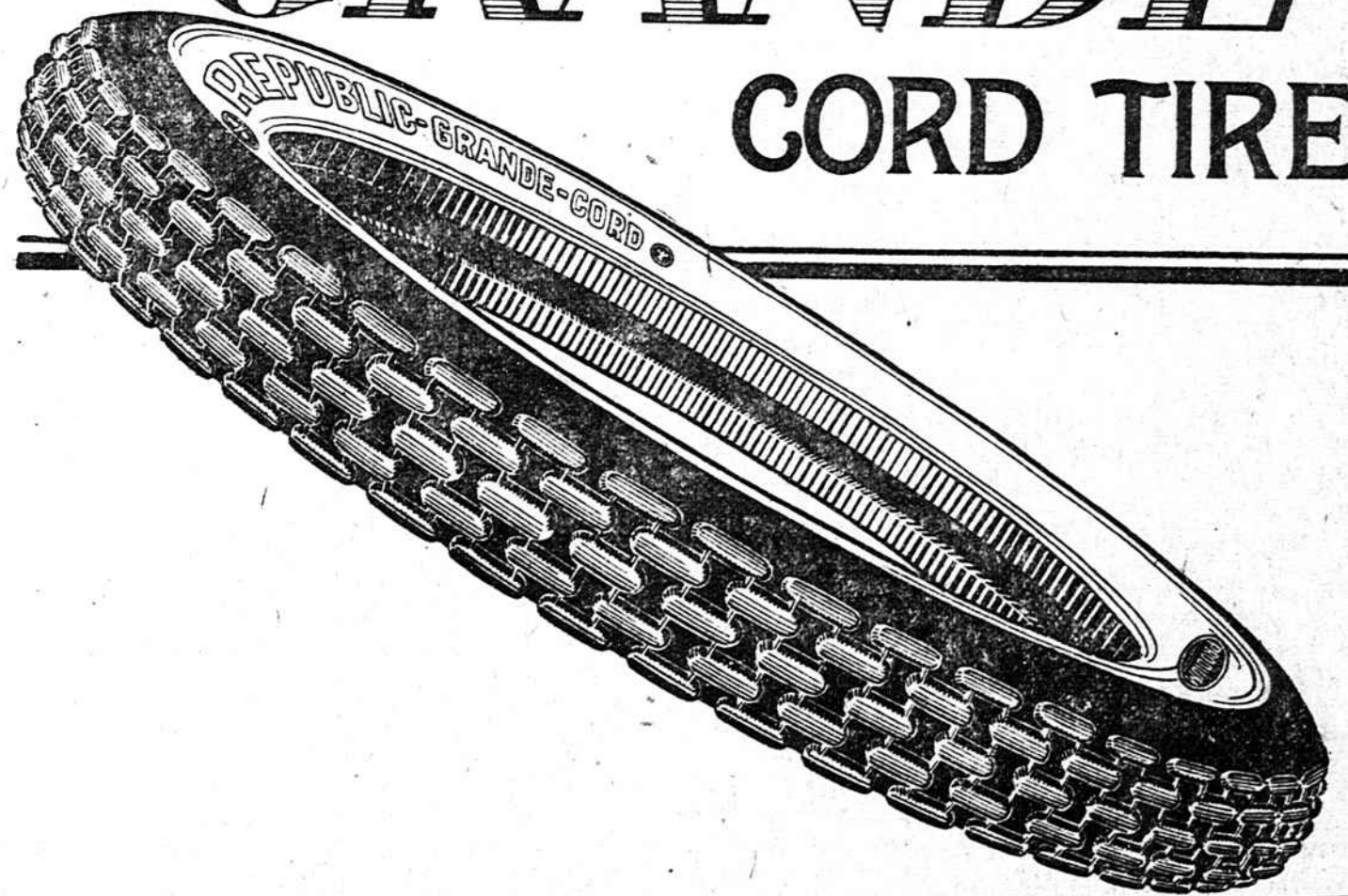
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