

SERIOUS FIGHTING IN EAST WAR ZONE

BOTH RUSSIAN AND AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMIES HAVE ASSUMED OFFENSIVE.

QUIET REIGNS IN THE WEST

Campaign in the Carpathians Vital to Both Sides Russians Are Attacking Austro-German Forces.

London.—With the armies in France and Flanders recuperating after strenuous fighting of earlier days of the week and no local actions being recorded, interest in the war situation has been transferred to the Russian offensive in East Prussia and the attempt of a strong Austro-German army to dislodge the troops of Emperor Nicholas from their positions in the Carpathians.

In East Prussia a Russian offensive has developed in the extreme north, where renewed fighting seems to confirm a belief that a definite effort to advance north of the Mazurian Lakes district, where previously the Russians were defeated has been decided on by the Russian General Staff.

More vital to both sides, however, is the campaign in the Carpathians, where southwest of Dukia Pass the Russians have delivered an energetic attack. According to their account of the combat they compelled the Austro-Germans to retreat, leaving behind ammunition and stores. This attack, according to military observers, indicates a Russian attempt to turn the flank of the Teuton Allies. If it would have serious consequences for the large Austro-German army in and about the Carpathian Passes.

Russian military experts anticipated that the Austrians will deliver their main attack with their extreme right in Western Bukovina, aiming to achieve a signal victory and thus give Roumania cause to pause. The only thing holding Roumania in check at present it is said is uncertainty as to what Bulgaria will do. Bulgaria it is asserted, still demands that part of Macedonia now under Serbian rule as the price of her neutrality and Serbia is reported unwilling to make this concession.

CARRANZA TAKES MEXICO CITY.

General Obregon Head of the Carranza Forces Now in Capital.

Mexico City.—The capital is again in possession of the forces of General Carranza who, while acting as provisional president was forced to leave Mexico City, early in November under threat of Villa and Zapata's advancing troops. The new authorities have re-established order and a general feeling of confidence prevails.

It has been determined that the shooting which occurred before the national palace, when Gen. Alvaro Obregon at the head of the Carranza forces, reached that place was done by snipers who were hidden on the cathedral roof. Gen. Obregon said the shots were undoubtedly directed towards him. The perpetrators have not been captured. Three soldiers were killed and a number wounded during the fighting.

All saloons are closed. Commercial houses and banks declare they will resume business immediately.

20,000 additional Carranza troops entered the capital. The Zapata troops have retreated southward.

French Official Statement.

Paris.—It is comparative quiet along the battle line in France, judging from the official announcement by the French war office. There were artillery engagements, some of them fairly violent at different places and one or two infantry encounters are mentioned. Apparently long sections of the line showed no activity whatever.

District "Jim Crow" Bill.

Washington.—A bill by Representative Clark of Florida requiring District of Columbia transportation companies to provide separate accommodations for white and negro races, was favorably reported to the house by the district committee.

Consider Naval Appropriation.

Washington.—The House met to begin consideration of the naval appropriation bill carrying about \$148,000,000. Indications were that the measure would provoke lively debate. The agricultural appropriation bill, carrying more than \$22,000,000 was passed in the House and sent to the Senate. Only two of the appropriation bills the urgent deficiency and the District of Columbia—have passed the Senate. All of the big supply bills except the naval, the sundry civil, pensions, have passed the house.

Effect Has Been Good.

New York.—Rockefeller donations to educational institutions have influenced policies of presidents of universities and colleges in many instances, but the influence has always been good, said Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard, at the Industrial Commission's inquiry. Donations, Dr. Elliot said, to which he referred, were made by the general board. He cited John D. Rockefeller's offer in 1903 to furnish one million dollars to Harvard if the university would raise \$875,000 additional.

Surgeons Work in Flames

Walla Walla, Wash.—When St. Mary's hospital burned citizens hurried to the scene with automobiles and 100 patients were rescued. David Brough was on the operating table, and with the flames raging in the wooden structure, surgeons finished the operation before transferring the patient to another hospital. The mercy was within a few degrees of zero and many of the patients became badly chilled before quarters could be found for them. Damage to the building amounts to \$100,000.



GENERAL VON MACKENSEN Gen. von Mackensen is one of the Kaiser's best commanders in the eastern theater of war.

HOLDING NIGHT SESSIONS

EFFORT WILL BE MADE BY THE DEMOCRATS TO TIRE OUT OPPOSITION.

Commerce Committee Substitutes Caucus Bill for Original Bill. Democrats Aroused.

Washington.—Administration leaders in the senate, asserting that the Republicans were conducting a filibuster against the government ship-purchase bill, determined to wear out the opposition in long night sessions. One had been planned but it was abandoned as a courtesy to Senator Gallinger, the minority leader, who had spoken for several hours and had not concluded his remarks.

After an executive session the senate resumed open session late in the day when the night meeting pronounced: was delivered by Majority Leader Kern.

"It is fair to minority senators," said Senator Kern, "to state that the majority proposes to meet what we believe to be a filibuster against this bill by holding night session.

Senator Gallinger declared that he was ready to proceed but the majority insisted, upon allowing him to rest and the senate recessed.

Democratic senators were aroused when after the way had been opened for business for the first time in ten days, Republicans began reading the long journal of proceedings as well as speeches on various subjects, submitting them for introduction in the Congressional Record.

The commerce committee voted to report as a substitute for the original bill as amended by the Democratic caucus. It rejected Senator Lodge's amendment to prohibit government purchase of ships owned by belligerents. It will soon consider an amendment by Senator Jones to provide that the government purchase no ships at all but either construct or charter them. Democrats will not receive this amendment favorably.

WILL NOT SEIZE FOOD STUFFS.

Germany Promises United States Not to Detain Cargoes.

Washington.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, notified the State Department that Germany had given official assurance that the Government would seize no foodstuffs shipped from the United States to Germany. The Ambassador's notification was given verbally, but it was understood he later will send a formal note on the subject.

Officials surmised that the Embassy might have been instructed to make this communication as an explanation that exports from America would not be affected by the announced purpose of the German Government to seize food supplies as reported in Berlin news dispatches. No word had come, however, either to the Embassy or the State Department, concerning this announcement.

The department cabled Ambassador Gerard at Berlin for information concerning Germany's intention to appropriate wheat, corn and flour.

British Are Successful.

London.—Both British and French official reports assert that all these attacks failed and that the Germans suffered heavy losses. The Germans admit their attack on the British north of the canal was unsuccessful, but say that on the south side of the waterway their efforts brought complete success and that the British attempt to re-capture these trenches was repulsed with heavy losses. These attacks followed a heavy British bombardment of German positions beyond La Basse.

U. S. Steel Suspends Dividends.

New York.—The United States Steel Corporation suspended the dividend of 1-2 of 1 per cent on the common stock for the last three months of 1914. Chairman E. H. Gary issued this statement: "The earnings for the quarter of 1914 were so small that the board of directors after careful consideration reluctantly decided to suspend, for the present the payment of dividends on the common stock. Business conditions are slowly improving and it is hoped that resumption may not be long deferred."

PRESIDENT VETOES IMMIGRATION BILL

THE LITERACY TEST FOREIGN TO THE AMERICAN IDEA, MR. WILSON THINKS.

SENATE FAVORS THE BILL

Effort Will Be Made to Pass the Bill Over President's Veto, But Many Believe Cannot Be Done.

Washington.—President Wilson vetoed the immigration bill because of the literacy test for admission of aliens. His message was referred to the house immigration committee, whose chairman, Representative Burnett, will move that the measure be passed over the veto.

Much informal discussion among members of the house followed receipt of the veto and there were many who believed the two-thirds majority required to pass the bill could not be procured. Immigration bills containing literacy tests were vetoed by President Cleveland and President Taft, but both failed of repassage.

Senate leaders insist there would be no trouble in re-passing the bill in the upper house. That was done in the Taft administration but the lower house failed to muster a two-thirds majority.

In his veto message President Wilson told the house which originated the bill, that he had no pride of opinion on the question and that he was not foolish enough to profess to know the wishes and ideals of America better than the body of her chosen representatives know them." He asked, however, whether the bill rested upon the conscious and universal assent and desire of the American people and pointed out that no political party ever had avowed a policy of restriction in this fundamental matter going on in the country on it and been commissioned to control its legislation.

SMALL BATTLES EVERYWHERE.

French Claim Germans Have Lost 20,000 Men.

London.—Although no big battles, as battles go in this war, have been fought of late, there have been engagements in all the arenas from Asiatic Turkey to the English Channel in which the losses in men and material probably have been greater in the aggregate than in many of the battles of history. According to French reports, German attacks against the allied lines in Flanders, France and Alsace on the first three days of the week cost them 20,000 men, to which must be added the losses suffered in repeated attacks on the Russian entrenchments in Central Poland.

All attacks in the West, the Allies' announcements say, failed except near Craonne, where it admitted the French lost 800 men, largely because of the collapse of an old quarry. The Germans on the other hand, assert that they inflicted a severe defeat on the French at Craonne and that they repulsed all French attacks in the Vosges and upper Alsace, with heavy losses.

Senator Walsh Replies.

Washington.—Senate Democrats returned the fire of Republicans who for two weeks have been assailing the Government ship purchase bill. Senator Walsh, in an elaborate argument, replying to Senator Root's prediction that international difficulties would result from the measure, quoted prize court decisions, State Department records and legal authorities of many nations to show that the bills proposals were within international rights.

Barge for President Wilson.

Portsmouth, N. H.—A 40-foot barge of mahogany and highly-polished nickel, built at the navy yard here for the use of President Wilson during his intended visit with the battleship fleet to the Panama Canal Exposition was given speed trials. The craft developed a speed of 18.33 knots. It will be sent to Hampton Roads when finished to be stung aboard the battleship New York.

President Should Appoint.

Charlottesville, Va.—Former President William H. Taft in his second lecture on the Barbour-Page Foundation at the University of Virginia, spoke particularly of the president's power of appointment. He made many faults with it and urged its modification in numerous ways. "The effect of the present power of appointment upon the president's prestige and control in congress," he said, "is shown in the gradual impairment of his influence with members of congress as his term lengthens."

Waiting on Revenue.

Washington.—Administration leaders in conference with President Wilson decided there was no immediate need for legislation to increase the Government's revenues. They agree that at the end of the fiscal year the Government would be in a better position to estimate the effects of the European war and decide what should be done. Secretary McAdoo said his estimate that at the end of the fiscal year next June there substantially correct.

Confers With Rockefeller.

New York.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., conferred with representatives of the Colorado mine workers for two and a half hours in the offices of the president of the Rockefeller Foundation at No. 26 Broadway. The condition of the employees of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., of which Mr. Rockefeller is a director, was discussed. Neither Mr. Rockefeller nor the miners officials would discuss the conference in detail. Mr. Rockefeller said there had been an exchange of views.



PRINCESS ELIZABETH The fortunes of Roumania and Bulgaria will be more closely cemented before long by the marriage of Princess Elizabeth of Roumania and Crown Prince Boris of Bulgaria.

TAKE CENSUS OF JOBLESS

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORS BELIEVE CONDITIONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT EXAGGERATED.

Secretary of Labor Instructed With Duty of Making Inquiry Into Present Conditions.

Washington.—The Wilson Administration has decided to get at the bottom of the statements that there is a widespread condition of unemployment in the country. Some of the President's advisers contend that the situation is not as represented, and they believe that something should be done to counteract what they regard as a false impression that has been created largely, in their opinion, for political purposes. The representations made to the President in this connection have had their effect, and it has been determined to make an investigation to ascertain the facts.

The Secretary of Labor has been entrusted the duty of conducting the inquiry, and he has decided to begin work in New York City, where conditions of unemployment are represented to be worse than at any time in the Nation's history. The Secretary of Labor will ask the New York authorities to instruct the police, in conjunction with the work of taking the city census this year, to ascertain the number of persons unemployed in New York City.

If such an arrangement cannot be made, the Department of Labor will send an additional force of agents to New York to do the work as well as they can. These agents will endeavor to check up on the figures furnished by the police, and in that way seek to determine the situation as accurately as possible, in the absence of an adequate force of Government enumerators.

GERMAN BATTLESHIP SUNK.

British Fleet Scores Another Victory in North Sea.

London.—An attempt by a German cruiser squadron to repeat the recent attack on Scarborough, the Hartlepool and other British coast towns, was frustrated by the British patrolling squadron, and in a running fight the German armored cruiser Blucher was sunk and two German battle cruisers seriously damaged.

The British ships suffered only slight injury. So far as is known only 123 of the Blucher's crew of 885 were saved.

A battle also occurred between the light cruisers and destroyers accompanying the bigger ships, but the result of that engagement has not yet reached the admiralty.

The British were superior in ships engaged, weight of armament and speed and the fight of the German ships into the mine and submarine infested field possibly saved them from further losses.

Battleships May Not Be Able to Pass.

Washington.—Colonel Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, reported to President Wilson that hard work on the slides at Gold Hill and Cucaracha gave no promise of a guarantee that battleships could pass through the waterway for the opening ceremonies in March. The presidential party may be taken around the slides by train.

Cargo Certified.

Wilmington.—With her hatches sealed and cargo certified by the collector of customs the American steamer City of Columbus, Captain Johnson received her clearance papers and sailed for Rotterdam with a cargo of 10,000 bales of cotton for trans-shipment for Germany. The ship has been under constant observation of a custom official since her arrival for the purpose of certification. The City of Columbus is the third from this port this season with cotton for Germany through Rotterdam.

Root Fears Ship Bill.

Washington.—Grave fear that the pending government ship-purchase bill, if carried into effect, would involve the United States in serious international controversies was expressed in the senate by Senator Root of New York. Addressing himself largely to the legal aspects of the measure and what the administration plan to do under it the senator also charged the Democrats with attempting to rush the bill through by "brute force and weight of votes" and warned his colleagues against the danger.

GARZA AND TROOPS FLEE CAPITAL CITY

WILL ESTABLISH NEW SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AT CUERNAVACA NEAR BY.

CARRANZA TROOPS ARE NEAR

Commanded By General Alvarado the Carranza Forces Are Expected to Enter Mexico City Soon.

Mexico City.—The Provisional President Garza and his Government left the Capital for Cuernavaca where a new seat of Government will be established.

The last contingents of the army of evacuation have passed out and the army of occupation lingers on the outskirts of the city, but is expected to enter soon.

All the commercial houses and banks and even private dwellings are barred and shuttered, although no disorder has attended the fleeing of Zapata and Villa forces.

The National Palace, the Federal telegraph and postoffices, and other Government establishments are closed. The incoming Carranza forces are commanded by General Alvarado, former post commander here.

Food prices have soared beyond the reach of the needy. The supply of food is low and unless the railway line to Vera Cruz is opened soon it is believed there will be much suffering.

The Government's decision to quit the Capital came after a heated discussion at the session of the convention. It was decided President Garza, his Government and members of the convention should proceed after midnight to Cuernavaca. Colonel Garza and Gen. Ernesto Santocoy are reported to have departed on a special locomotive.

The deputies who have not left already will be forced to proceed from the city in automobiles as there is no fuel for the locomotives.

Zapata's troops are entraining in 30 electric trains in Xovhimitco and Morelos.

There is a rumor in circulation that the vanguard of General Obregon's troops is four miles from the Capital, advancing.

In a secret session of the convention some of the deputies demanded that General Zapata be called upon personally to take command of his troops and fight the forces of Carranza. However, it was decided afterwards that the Capital be abandoned and the municipal council left in charge. Previously the convention voted to dismiss General Falafax, Minister of Agriculture, because of his alleged incapacity in directing operations.

TURK INVASION OF EGYPT.

First Skirmish of the War in Suez Canal Region Occurs.

London.—The advance guard of the Turkish army undertaking an invasion of Egypt has reached the British in this region took place. Official reports say the clash was a small affair, only one British officer being wounded, but dispatches from Cairo declare the invaders suffered severely from the British machine guns.

The dispatches do not disclose the size of the Turkish force engaged, but say the fight took place east of El Kantara which is on the Suez Canal and is the terminus of the caravan route from Rafat, the border station between Egypt and Syria. The distance from Rafat to El Kantara is 143 miles and, as the British had filled in all the wells along the caravan route, the invaders would have had to carry their own water. Even El Kantara is supplied by a pipe line from a fresh water stream which runs under the Suez canal.

No Records of Blease's Administration

Columbia, S. C.—Governor Manning in a special message to the senate asked that the general assembly appoint a committee to examine into the fact that there were no records of the previous administration. All of these records are said to have been removed. The message was referred to the judiciary committee for action.

James H. Parker Dead.

New York.—James Parker, president of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company and prominent among business men in the city, died after an illness of several weeks from blood-poisoning. A slight cut, caused by broken glass in a swinging door, was responsible. Born in Johnston county, North Carolina, 72 years ago, Mr. Parker served throughout the Civil War as a lieutenant of cavalry. During his residence here he had been president of the New York Cotton Exchange and prominent in other business.

Thaw Pleads "Not Guilty."

New York.—Harry K. Thaw pleaded not guilty to the charge of conspiracy under which he was brought here from New Hampshire. His trial was set for February 23. Meanwhile he is to remain a prisoner in the Tombs his counsel having agreed not to apply for bail. No attempt will be made by the state to have Thaw committed to the Mattewan Asylum, pending his trial, unless his lawyers change their decision not to apply for bail. Deputy Attorney General Franklin Kennedy is in charge of the state's case.

Taft Favors One Term.

Charlottesville, Va.—Former President William H. Taft in an address delivered at the University of Virginia emphasized his belief in the one-term idea as applied to the office of President of the United States. "I am strongly inclined to the view," he said, "that it would have been a wiser provision, as it was at one time voted in the convention to make the term of the President seven years and render him ineligible thereafter. Such a change would give to the executive greater

FERTILIZER DAY FEBRY 13

Meetings at Each County Seat With Appropriate Addresses on Kind of Fertilizer to Use.

Clemson College.—Fertilizer and economy day" will be held at each county seat in South Carolina on Saturday, February 13. This announcement is made by W. W. Long, state agent of demonstration and director of extension at Clemson College. At each county seat a meeting will be held and there will be addresses on the two topics mentioned in the name of the occasion. Mr. Long urges that all farmers note the day and make inquiries, of their county agents or other, for the particulars of the meeting, in order that they may attend and join in the exchange of ideas on these two very important subjects.

The extension and demonstration forces of Clemson College had planned to hold "economy day" in South Carolina at an earlier date and it was announced that such a day would be held the latter part of December.

Mr. Long saw, however, that unexpected increase in the burdens of the organization were going to make necessary the postponement of this occasion. Just at that time, also, there began to pour into various offices at Clemson College requests for information about what fertilizers to use under present abnormal conditions. Farmers by the hundreds have been seeking information from the college on the fertilizer practices to be followed in 1915. The demand became so large that Prof. J. N. Harper, dean of the agricultural department, prepared a special bulletin on the subject and copies of this bulletin, extension bulletin B, are to be had upon application to the extension division.

Because of the conditions existing Mr. Long decided to put off the "economy day" program and to combine it at a later date with a program in which information on fertilizers would be given to farmers. This date is February 13 and the occasion has been named "fertilizer and economy day." The meetings will be addressed by speakers who will confine themselves to short, practical addresses. "We can promise those who attend that there will be no long speeches," said Mr. Long.

Postmasters Appointed.

Washington.—The following reappointments of fourth class postmasters in South Carolina have been announced here: At Crete, Pickens county, John W. Head; at Long Creek, Oconee county, Lizzie M. Singleton; at Madison, Oconee county, William J. Walters; at Murphy, Pickens county, B. F. Murphy; at Sunset, Pickens county, William E. Alken; at Tomassa, Oconee county, S. Emma Rankin; at White Oak, Fairfield county, K. H. Patrick; at Fortner, Pickens county, D. N. Barker.

PALMETTO NEWS NOTES.

L. Anderson & Co., lumber manufacturers at Martin suffered a loss by fire recently amounting to \$20,000. The editors of the daily papers in South Carolina were guests of Clemson College for two days at an agricultural meeting.

A company is being formed at Aiken to provide farms for immigrants.

On account of the strike of weavers the Equinox mill at Anderson has closed down indefinitely.

Newberry will invite the Sunday School Association to meet there in April.

Mrs. B. B. Valentine, president of the Virginia Equal Suffrage League, addressed the House of Representatives at Columbia recently.

The "build now" movement which was launched in Chester has already proved productive in encouraging a number of people to begin building and repairing.

J. E. Cheatham, recently superintendent of schools at Comer, Ga., has been appointed farm demonstrator for Abbeville county and has entered upon his work.

Citizens of Lancaster are having all the public roads leading out of that place thoroughly dragged.

Since assuming office Gov. Manning has appointed more than 100 notaries public.

According to the census report 1,538,085 bales of cotton had been ginned in South Carolina prior to January 16.

Richard I. Manning has made a personal inspection of the State Hospital for Insane.

James Henry Rice, Jr., field agent of bureau of biological survey of the United States department of agriculture, spent a day in Columbia recently.

The town of Cayco, just across the Coaugare river in Lexington county, was shocked, the side of a blacksmith shop was ripped off and a supply house was badly damaged recently, when 200 pounds of dynamite exploded while being "thowed out" by a steam press.

Mr. Ira Hardin, aged 84, prominent citizen of Blacksburg, died at his home recently.

The Kamoor, J. E. McQuade's finely appointed yacht houseboat, was destroyed by fire at Georgetown recently.

A large and interesting meeting of the Florence County Teachers' association was held a few days ago. The chief feature of the meeting was an address by Lueco Gunter. He spoke of the work that should be done in the teacher's own study and his advice was listened to with the most gratifying attention.

Sheriffs from various counties met in Columbia recently to discuss legislation pertaining to railroads issuing free passes to the sheriffs. The legislature will be asked to modify the law so as to permit sheriffs to accept free transportation.

Miss Lucy C. Cabanis, who was a missionary of the Southern Baptist mission board in Mexico from 1888 to 1911, her last experience in that country being to pass through a six weeks' siege of Durango by the revolutionists, died recently at a Columbia hospital, in the 63rd year of her age.

WILLIAM CURRELL IS INAUGURATED

NEW PRESIDENT UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA FORMALLY INDUCTED INTO OFFICE.

TELLS POLICY IN ADDRESS

Scholarly Speech Embodied High Ideals For S. C. University With Keynote of Love and Service.

Columbia.—William Spencer Currell, Ph. D., was formally inaugurated president of the University of South Carolina. The state ceremonies were also a celebration of the 110th anniversary of the founding of the institution.

Dr. Currell's inauguration was attended by learned men from several great universities and colleges. The governor and the lieutenant governor of South Carolina and other distinguished visitors. In the afternoon the grand old chapel at the university failed to accommodate all the people and in the evening the hall of the house of representatives was filled to overflowing.

The ceremonies were impressive. The academic costumes, worn by the degree men added touches of color and at the same time lent dignity to the occasion.

Dr. Currell's inaugural address was delivered in the hall of the house of representatives. When introduced by Gov. Manning, he was given an ovation lasting several minutes. "Choosing as his subject 'The University and the State' the new president presented a scholarly address in a most forcible manner. Clearly and beautifully expressed, it was a fine literary creation, embodying high ideals for South Carolina and her university and ringing with the keynote of service and love.

Referring first to the university's history and its splendid traditions, Dr. Currell discussed the University of South Carolina of today, its assets and its needs. He pointed to the service which the university should give to the State, and told how the university should love the state to which it owes its very existence. He also pointed to the state's duty to the university, the advantages to be derived, the fine scope of extension work that can be done with adequate means and to his ideals for the university.

In his closing remarks the new president said that in the Louvre there is a beautiful picture by Murillo called "The Covent Kitchen." Angels are assisting in the usual culinary operations and the whole picture is aglow with a kind of celestial light. Dr. Currell said that it has been well suggested that "it is the angel and standard that consecrates the work." "If I can serve the university and the state in this spirit," he said, "even so-called drudgery will become a delight and every form of service a labor of love."

Fire-Bug in Columbia.

Columbia.—A "fire-bug" was at work in Columbia one night recently. There were five fires between 12:30 o'clock and 2:40 o'clock. All five originated in vacant houses. Six two-story frame dwellings and one warehouse, all vacant, were totally destroyed, and four dwellings were partially burned. The loss is roughly estimated at \$30,000. Although all the policemen on duty and the city detectives were rushed to the northwestern section of Columbia where four of the fires occurred no trace of the incendiary has been found.

Alumni Athletic Association.

Columbia.—Alumni of the University of South Carolina held a meeting at the smoker at Flinn hall and formed an alumni athletic association. R. K. Foster, M. D., of Timmonsville, better known as "Little Pos," one of the best ends the South has ever known, was elected president; Reed Smith, Ph. D., of the university faculty, was elected vice president, and Albert Ehrlich of Columbia was elected secretary and treasurer. At the night meeting was presided over by C. T. Graydon.

Will Teach Farming.

Aiken.—Arrangements have been made by Cecil H. Seliger, county superintendent of education, with the United States department of agriculture whereby for the school year of 1915-1916 an agricultural teacher will be provided for the free schools of the county. Four of five schools in which agriculture will be taught another year have been decided upon and they are the schools at Windsor, Bethcar, Kitchings Mill and New Holland. Other progressive schools may be added to the list.

Sumter Distributes Tobacco Seed.

Sumter.—The Sumter Chamber of Commerce has distributed free tobacco seed for 5,234 acres of tobacco among the farmer customers of the Sumter tobacco warehouse. That is the number of actual acres the farmers say they will plant as indicated by each one when obtaining free seed. In each instance the local commercial secretary gave nearly double the quantity of seed required to each farmer so as to assure plenty of plants. The demand for seed still continues.

Campaign For Better Biscuits.

Spartanburg.—"Better biscuits" is slogan of a campaign just launched in Spartanburg county by the members of the several bread clubs organized by Miss Louis Ervin, head of the girls' tomato club work in Spartanburg. The culmination of this "better biscuit" campaign will come with an exhibit and contest to be held here on April 16. Bread clubs have been organized at Landrum, Gramling, Disputants, Dunean and Wellford with a membership of more than 60 young ladies.