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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1915.

Cotton having reached twelve cents, Groundhog Ed Smith may now come out of his hole.

The allies will have to give up the Dardanelles campaign. Three kings can't beat a strat.

All Gaul is divided into three parts—those who have it, those who want it, and those who lie beneath its sod.

Commission form of government for cities may not be a failure, but sometimes the men the voters put in charge of it are.

It looks as if Columbia were doing its best to win the championship from Charleston in a certain brand of municipal politics.

The man who borrows trouble always pays more than the legal rate of interest, but it is mighty hard to convict the lender of breaking the usury laws.

The war is said to be costing \$1,400 a second. How would it like to spike the guns for half a minute while we thrust an itching palm into the war chest!

A recent Michigan case held that a turkey is an animal. The decision will be generally accepted as correct as Judge Bird wrote the opinion of the court.

The German word for starter is hauptabgaststelleaufschichtsvorsteher. If that is what they hurled at the Russian army, we can begin to understand some of the reasons for the retreat of the whiskered hosts.

When the frost is on the pumpkin, and the tang is in the simmon beer, there're no mere melancholy days, b'gosh— They're the choler in the year.

In a little Pennsylvania town there is but one ice cream dealer and his name is Timothy Hell. And they say the folks are very fond of going to Hell for their ice cream.

When President Wilson cast his ballot the other day it was heard around the United States, but it didn't count for any more than the vote of the nod carrier who followed him to the polls.

THE COST OF WAR

After all, the soldier is but the pawn of war. The power that directs his movements and pulls the strings for him to advance or retreat is the almighty dollar. The dollar is the genius that moves armies and causes thrones to quake and tremble.

Money shoots as well as talks. Money makes the war horse go, and the statisticians are very busy marshalling figures to tell us how much the war is costing. All the belligerents, it has been estimated, are spending not less than \$75,000,000 a day.

In South Carolina we have about 40,000 farmers who rent the land they cultivate. If this war would stop just one day and its cost be applied to starting these struggling citizens to easier living by giving them land of their own, each one of them would get a \$3,000 farm free of debt with a little money thrown in for improvements.

War is waste. War is the most destructive agency in the world, and the people of the warring countries—the plain, producing, hard-working men and women—will go on for ages piling up war taxes in the sweat of unremitting toil.

Lives are precious, but the cost of war is measured in money. If the measure were less selfish and sordid, the world would have fewer wars.

TO EQUALIZE TERMS OF OFFICE

It is understood that there is a strong sentiment among the members of the Anderson delegation to equalize the terms of office of the county officials, and some action along this line will probably be taken at the next session of the general assembly.

The eight county officials, the clerk of court, the probate judge, the sheriff, the superintendent of education and the coroner hold office for a term of four years—the term of the superintendent of education having been increased by action of the last legislature—while the treasurer, the auditor and the supervisor still continue in office for a period of two years.

In the interest of efficiency and fairness, the three two-year terms ought to be increased to four years so that all county officials might be placed on exactly the same equality. To get the best service from an official, it is highly necessary that he be not hampered by too frequent campaigns and that his energies and his time be not absorbed in a continuous effort to get votes and thus win reelection.

The four-year term is in line with the plan that has been adopted in practically all counties of the state, and Anderson is among the few counties that still cling to the old order of things. That the change is needed none will deny, and that the delegation will have the support of the people in making it is generally conceded.

ALFALFA CLUBS

Among the many activities of the county farm demonstration agent, Mr. Byars, none has more promise of splendid results than the alfalfa clubs established over the county. That alfalfa can be successfully grown has been demonstrated by several progressive farmers of Anderson county, but heretofore the movement has never had the stimulus of any man or agency to push it generally among the farmers.

It is estimated that this county ships from the west, and other portions of the county a half million dollars in hay for feed. In a way, this is all a waste of good money as every bale of hay needed for home consumption can be produced at home if the proper effort is made. Our soil is capable of producing a wide variety of products, and a practical demonstration of this fact ought to be impressed upon the mind of every farmer in the county.

Now that cotton has reached a fair price, the old danger of overproduction for another year again becomes acute. Perhaps never in the history of the county has there been a more

general desire to diversify crops on account of the uncertainty attending the fortunes of the all-cotton farmer, and it would be a mistake to take back water now that the lesson has been learned.

In this connection, the work of the county farm demonstration agent is to be commended. His activities have been many and varied. But if he had done nothing more than introduce the growing of alfalfa as a practical money-making and money-saving crop, his work would have been repaid many times over for the small salary he is getting from the county.

Two hundred acres in a new crop of immense value to farmers is a good start, and it means eventually thousands of dollars kept where it ought to remain—at home.

OBEEDIENCE TO LAW

A common failing of many people throughout this country is to flout openly those laws that they do not approve. This fact is one of the underlying causes of lawlessness, and the pity of it is that often good people are so blinded by prejudice or so unconsciously impelled by self-interest that they lend their influence, in a negative or impassive way, to the forces that mock the law.

At times we still hear growlings and grumbings to the effect that prohibition cannot be enforced in South Carolina. It can be enforced, and it will be enforced. With a chief executive like Governor Manning, there is no reason to have any fear of general lawlessness in the enforcement of the new prohibition act or in the enforcement of any other statute.

This from The Manufacturer's Record is peculiarly pertinent to conditions in this state just now:

"It is preeminently important that respect for law and order should be developed to the utmost extent in the south, and wherever prohibition prevails, it is incumbent on the state officials to enforce the law with the utmost vigor, for every violation of law lessens respect for all law, and those who violate a law because they do not believe in its wisdom are helping to break down respect for all law."

THE PENDLETON CELEBRATION

The Pendleton Farmers' Society is one of the few old organizations of the kind in the United States that has been maintained as an active body for a century. The celebration that has been planned for October 12th, 13th and 14th deserves the hearty support of every progressive citizen of the county.

The celebration, when one measures the real value of the society to the community to the county and to the state, is an event of great importance. It is not simply because Secretary of Agriculture Houston and other notables will be there to make addresses that the celebration is entitled to support, but the underlying truth that gives it dignity and importance is that in the minds and hearts of the gentlemen who composed the membership of the society during a former generation the idea of establishing a great agricultural college was carefully fostered until it bore fruit in the building of Clemson College. For this reason the celebration takes on a state-wide interest, and those who pay tribute to the old society by contributing their membership to make it a success are doing a good and worthy deed.

Every rural community would doubtless be much better off for maintaining an active farmers' organization. It acts as a clearing house for general discussion; it builds up and broadens the community spirit; it develops cooperation and builds up a brotherly spirit in the big and little events of every day life. And to the old society that has made Pendleton historic, that has contributed so much to the agricultural awakening in South Carolina, our people owe at least a debt that should be liquidated in part by rallying to the support of the men in charge of the celebration and helping them to make it a success.

A LINE O' DOPE

Weather Forecast—Fair in western portion; showers in eastern portion Wednesday; cooler Thursday fair.

Our editor, Mr. L. M. Glenn, was seized with an attack of appendicitis yesterday morning and had to be taken to the Anderson County Hospital for an operation. The operation was performed yesterday afternoon shortly after 6 o'clock and the attend-

ing physicians stated last night that he was successful and that Mr. Glenn was resting well. His many friends trust that his recovery will be speedy and that he will soon be out again.

Mr. F. F. Darby stated yesterday that he had occupied the garage on East Orr street known as Sadler's garage and was ready for his friends to come to see him. Mr. Darby was formerly located in the old Sullivan Hardware building on East Whitner street. Before then he was foreman for Mr. Sadler at the garage on Orr street and later was with the Gibbs Machinery company of Columbia. Mr. Darby stated that he will have only first class mechanics and that all work will be done promptly.

A letter received in the city from Mr. and Mrs. D. P. McBrayer, formerly of this city, but more recently of New Orleans, La., states that their house was partially damaged in the severe storm in New Orleans last week, the roof being blown off and two chimneys being blown down. Their many friends in this city will be glad to learn that the damage was confined to the building and that none of the family were injured.

At a recent session of the Paving commission, the commission decided to reimburse the city for the amount paid by the city to the city engineer for his services to the paving commission in connection with the street paving, and directed the treasurer of the commission to pay the city the sum of \$200 for that purpose. It will be recalled that the city was allowed the Paving commission the services of its engineer, which has saved the commission quite a considerable sum on the paving work, and it was thought that the city should have reimbursement to the extent of \$200, which is a very small part of the value of the city engineer's services.

"I feel like I have done a day's work," stated Mr. Smith of the Smith, Garrett and Barton concern yesterday. "I have taken the measures of 22 suits for the city firemen and police. I would like to have a few more though."

A telegram from the attending physician of Mr. Lee Ballentine, who is in a hospital at Baltimore, states that Mr. Ballentine is getting along nicely and that his temperature is normal.

The following real estate transactions have been transacted through the Anderson Real Estate and Investment company recently: Dr. J. E. Watson's place at Iva sold to Mr. George Belcher, 107 acres, for \$80 an acre; Henry Wilson's place near Williamston, 65 acres, to McAllister and Holcomb at \$40 an acre.

It was brought to the attention of the city council that it was advisable for the city engineer to have an automobile as the various work in which the city is engaged and the paving requires him to cover a great deal of territory in as little time as possible. It was found that a considerable saving could be made by having an automobile and it was decided to purchase one for \$468.50 for the use of the city engineer. The machine of course, is the property of the city.

The city directories for the year 1915, which were compiled by the Piedmont Directory company at Asheville, and printed by the Oulla Printing and Binding company, were distributed yesterday. A new feature noticeable in the new directory is the telephone directory of the local exchange. The book is very neat and is a credit to the printers. According to its figures the city and suburban population is 17,600.

Mr. Furman Smith has secured the agency of the American Ballast company of Knoxville, Tenn., for eight counties in South Carolina. For the past several weeks there has been a great demand in Anderson for lime and Mr. Smith has been disposing of this product to a great extent.

CAUGHT PAINTING OLD FISH

(New York Sun.) A new method of doctoring decayed fish was discovered yesterday by Inspector Leiber of the bureau of food and drugs in the health department. In the market under the Williamsburg bridge he came upon a woman who was dyeing the gills of an old fish with a red liquid from a bottle.

The woman acknowledged that the process was intended to make the fish look fresh. The inspector reported the case to Dr. Lucius P. Brown, chief of the bureau and sent the bottle, which he believed held a red dye of aniline dye, to the department's laboratory. The fish was ordered destroyed, and inspectors throughout the city were instructed to watch for similar violations of the sanitary code.

FORWARD MARCH CRY OF SOUTH

Not since the panic of October, 1907, has the situation looked so promising for the South as at present, writes Mr. Richard H. Edmonds in The Manufacturers Record.

During the last eight years we have had no period of broad general prosperity in this country. We have had brief spurts in some particular lines of industry, and we had five or six years of exceptionally good conditions in the production and price of cotton, but in all this period there has been a lack of enthusiasm and snap. Railroads were feeling the full effect of the hampering restriction against capital and corporations and therefore, could do but little improvement of extension work. New railroads were scarcely to be thought of, except where here and there some daring attempt was made to build a small line.

In all that long period the iron and steel industry of the South was more or less depressed, and for a great part of the time was very seriously depressed and operated at little or no profit. The dullness in railroad construction work brought about great dullness and depression in lumber, one of the South's largest industries. While the cotton was high during a considerable part of that time, cotton goods were for most of the period low in price, and cotton mills were run without much profit, except in rare cases.

One of the most depressing and at the same time most noticeable features in connection with a broad study of the whole South was the lack of that optimism and enthusiasm and determination to achieve things which had been so pronounced for many years prior to the panic of 1907.

Scene Shifts. Now the whole scene has been shifted. The stage apparently has been set for a new order of things. The mighty panorama of broad Southern development which has been moving so slowly for the last eight years begins once more to unfold with increasing rapidity.

The spirit of optimism is spreading. Quickened by the very situation which the South faced last fall, determined that this section should not be downed by one year of adverse conditions in trade, nor be made to stand before the world as impoverished, unable to meet a temporary difficulty, the people of the South are arousing themselves and preparing to march forward to a victory over every unfavorable circumstance.

No one can pick up a Southern paper anywhere from Maryland out to Texas, and Oklahoma without catching the note of optimism which is being struck by everybody in every direction.

The iron and steel industry is crowded as it has not been since the early fall of 1907. Some furnaces out of blast for 10 or 12 years are being made ready as rapidly as possible to blow in again. Advancing prices in iron are giving a broader margin of profit to the ironmakers than they have known for years.

Cotton mills are fully employed, and there are more signs of activity in the enlargement of existing mills and the construction of new mills than for eight to 10 years.

The lumber industry shows a reviving tendency, with advancing prices and a heavy increase in demand.

The phosphate rock industry, almost dormant since last fall, begins again to show signs of life, and with increasing activity, mines long idle are now being started up.

Vast expenditures are being made for the development of shipping facilities and port improvements along the entire Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Maryland to Texas.

Expenditures for municipal and road improvements work, and especially for the latter, are on a scale never known before in the South.

The South's wonderful grain crop of 1,600,000,000 bushels, or 346,000,000 bushels in excess of last year's yield has been an illumination to the entire country as to the grain-growing potentialities of the South. Coinciding with this is the heavy increase in the production of meats and the greater attention that is being given to livestock raising, horses and cattle alike commanding more attention in the South now than ever before.

And added to all this improvement is the remarkable change which has taken place in the cotton market. With a crop of 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bales now being picked added to the stock of 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 bales brought over from last year, the market is eagerly absorbing the supply at advancing prices—at prices which indeed, would have been considered very profitable only a few years ago before the South was able to sell one or two crops at higher figures than for many years.

Running over the whole range of agricultural and industrial and railroad activities, the situation is hopeful in the extreme. While some few industries have not yet benefited by the change that is taking place, they are very limited in extent as compared in the aggregate with those that are on an altogether different plane of activity as compared with last year, and many of them as compared with any period since 1907.

The South now only needs faith in itself and the right kind of energy, well directed, to bring about a more far-reaching and widespread and universal prosperity than it has



If You're Busy—

CLOTHES buying is rather a nuisance isn't it?

Well, sir, we have no doubt that you can come in here, slip into a

MICHAELS-STERN Suit or Overcoat

and wear it right away.

No time wasted on try-ons—no correspondence,—just a simple business transaction.

And remember, whether you pay

\$10.00, \$18.00, \$20.00

or more, you are protected by our guarantee and the Michaels-Stern warrant too, that you will be thoroughly satisfied, or your money will be returned.

B. O. Cranst Co. "The Store with a Conscience"

had since the palmy days of 1906 and the early part of 1907, when every railroad was crowded to its utmost capacity and when every industrial enterprise was running to the limit of its available supply of men.

"As a man thinketh in the heart, so is he," is as true of a country as it is of an individual. If the South things broad world thoughts, if it thinks in terms of material development based on its limitless resources, if it things of its heaven-given opportunities and sees that it would be a laggard if it did not turn these resources into employment and wealth-creating realities, then there will soon come a broad sweep of prosperity which will lift the South to a higher plane than it has ever known.

Forward, March!

Getting into Action at Last.

(The Houston Post.) According to an agreement agreed upon between Major General Funston and Governor Ferguson, state rangers and sheriff's posses are not to approach close enough to the Grande to be fired on by Mexicans from the opposite side of the river, while federal troops will undertake to prevent the crossing to the Texas side of any Mexican male person capable of bearing arms who cannot satisfactorily explain his purpose.

This arrangement, General Funston explains, was desired in order to avoid possibility of international complications. Texas authority has all along been perfectly willing for the federal government to afford the necessary protection to the international border, but its chief complaint has been that the federal patrol has signally failed in affording ample protection as its duty bound, which statement is clearly supported by the troubles of the past six weeks in the lower Rio Grande district caused by invasions of bandits from the Mexican side. Now, however, that the federal authorities have shown a more determined attitude in the matter the indications are that the situation in the disturbed district will rapidly improve and will stay improved until the present federal vigilance is relaxed.

Recipe for Long Life.

"To what do you attribute your remarkable health?" "Well," replied the very old gentleman, "I reckon I got a good start on most people by being born before germs was discovered, thereby having less to worry about."—Washington Star.

DRY LAWS AFFECT 52,000,000

New Jersey W. C. T. U. Convention Hears of Prohibition's Growth.

(Montclair, N. J., Dispatch.) "Many a man today is a total abstainer and believes the Honor traffic should be outlawed because the question has touched his pocketbook," said Miss E. H. Elfreth of Haddonfield, president of the New Jersey W. C. T. U., in her address to the delegates at the W. C. T. U. State convention at the opening session today.

"More than 52,000,000 of the people of the United States are under prohibition law," Miss Elfreth said. "More than 71 per cent of the area of the United States is prohibition territory. That area will be increased nearly 20 per cent when prohibition adopted by five states in the fall of 1914 become effective. One-fourth of all the people in the United States who live in saloon territory live in six cities—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston and Cleveland. One-half of the people living in license territory live in four states—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and New Jersey.

This afternoon the 200 delegates to the convention and members of local organization joined in a parade.

Honor to Whom Due.

(The Norfolk Virginian Pilot.) Governor Craig of North Carolina, in a recent public interview, rightly attributed to the financial policy of the administration the place among the influences which have imparted a healthy tone to the cotton market. "I believe," said the governor, "the declaration by Secretary McAdoo that he was ready to put into the Southern banks \$20,000,000 for the protection of the cotton crop had much to do with the present healthy condition of the cotton market. That one act of the administration and the attitude of the administration towards the south has saved us millions of dollars and brought comfort and plenty to the homes of our country. This administration stands by the farmer and by the producer in all legitimate ways. This was not always so, but it will be as long as Woodrow Wilson is president and as long as the president of Democracy controls this country."

"Do you believe that there is really something which can truthfully tell when a man is lying? I know it." "Ah! perhaps you have seen one of the instruments?" "Seen one? I married one."—Houston Post.

Geisberg's Potato Chips Fresh and Crisp Daily, Phone No. 733.