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16-Day Tour  
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1914**

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Also High, Art, Domestic Science, Millinery, Stenography, Preparatory Department  
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Send for Catalogue.

**Bringing the Home.**

"How's the baby?" inquired the neighbor of the new father.

"Fine," said the proud parent.

"Don't you find that a baby brightens up a household wonderfully?" pursued his friend.

"Yes," said the parent with a sigh: "we have the gas going most of the night now."

**THOS. D. JONES  
WITHDRAWS**

**AFTER BITTER FIGHT, ASKS  
WILSON TO WITHDRAW  
NOMINATION**

**WILSON IS BITTER**  
Scores Parties Who So Unjustly Fought the Nomination and Defends Jones

(By Associated Press)

Washington, July 23.—President Wilson late today ended the bitterest fight of his administration by withdrawing the nomination of Thomas D. Jones, of Chicago, to be a member of the federal reserve board. Mr. Jones had written urging this action.

The message of withdrawal reached the senate just as Senator Reed of Missouri, one of the democratic opposing confirmation of the appointment, was concluding a vigorous denunciation of the International Harvester company, of which Mr. Jones is a director, and those responsible for its existence and operations. It created a mild sensation and cut short a debate that promised to run indefinitely.

With the brief message, the president sent copies of Mr. Jones' letter and his reply. Opposition to the nominee had been based on his connection with the Harvester company, which is under indictment as a trust. The senate banking committee had submitted a majority report adverse to confirmation, signed by all the republican and two democratic members. Mr. Jones wrote that this report was "based on a distortion of facts and perversion of the truth."

In his reply, President Wilson accepted Mr. Jones' suggestion with reluctance and scored those who, he said, had treated his nominee with "gross and manifest injustice." He disclaimed any embarrassment in standing by a man he believed in, but declared he was unwilling to allow Mr. Jones to be a "football" in the contest that had sprung up.

Correspondence between the president and Mr. Jones made public at the White house today follows in part:

"Chicago, July 20, 1914.

"My Dear Mr. President:

"I have reached a definite conclusion that it is my duty to ask you to withdraw my nomination as a member of the federal reserve board. You are aware that I was in no sense whatever an applicant for the office. It was with the gravest reluctance that I agreed to accept the honorable but heavy burdens of that office in case my nomination were sent to the senate and confirmed by it. I did not then anticipate a protracted and bitter contest. At the invitation of the committee on banking and currency, I willingly appeared before it and endeavored to answer with entire frankness all the questions that were asked and my testimony was made public at my request.

"It is not for me to surmise motives or to complain of results. That my nomination and the controversy that has arisen over it in the committee on banking and currency is seriously embarrassing your administration and is causing injury to the party of which you are the leader is too clear to admit of any doubt. And in view of the character of the report made by the majority of the committee on banking and currency, much of it based on a distortion of facts and perversion of truth—I feel convinced even if the nomination were confirmed by the senate my usefulness as a member of the federal reserve board will be seriously impaired.

"I am not willing longer to remain the cause of embarrassment to you and to your administration, and in view of the considerations above stated, I now ask that you withdraw my name from consideration.

"Faithfully yours,  
"Thomas D. Jones."

At the white house it was said that the president's actions did not indicate that there had been any change in his determination to insist upon the confirmation of Paul M. Warburg, whose nomination to the reserve board also is being opposed.

The senate contest over the Jones case, which threatened partial obliteration of party lines and a free for all struggle was at its height when the president determined to abandon through. Feeling in the Senate ran high.

Senator Reed took the floor and for several hours he held the Senate with an attack on the Harvester Co. Mr. Jones' connection with the concern was the principal basis for the opposition to his confirmation.

Senator Reed began with a review of President Wilson's position against monopoly, as expressed in the President's writing, his expressions as to the personal guilt of officials of offending corporations, and Democratic declarations on the same subject. Through the history of the Harvester company, the senator swept with a whirlwind of invectives and sarcasm, reciting from arguments in the government suit against the concern and the records of Congressional investigation. "This pirate ship whose keel was laid down by Morgan and Perkins in 1902, said Senator Reed, is sailing in the same sea today, manned by the same crew, except for an occasional dummy crew member to fill a vacancy, and those who tread her decks are just deserving of punishment and those who launched her on her buccanering career."

**ASSIGNMENT MADE**

New York Firm Makes Failure For Many Thousands.

New York, July 24.—Hoessneck, Brosel & Company, importers and dealers in dry goods, made a general assignment today for the benefit of creditors. Attorneys for the firm declared that liabilities were approximately \$1,250,000 and assets in excess of that sum. The assignment, according to the attorneys, was caused by the curtailment of the firm's foreign credits.

**WILL ESCAPE TRIAL**

Man Who Shot Roosevelt Reported as Hopelessly Insane.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 24.—John Schrank, who attempted to assassinate Col. Roosevelt in Milwaukee in October, 1912, probably never will be tried for the assault with intent to kill. Judge A. C. Buckus of the municipal court received word from physicians in the criminally insane department of the state prison at Waupun. Schrank is steadily growing worse from a mental standpoint.

**COURT'S DECISION CLARIFIES  
PURE FOOD LAW**

On June 13, 1914, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting at Cincinnati in the Sixth Federal District, rendered down a decision confirming the judgment of the lower court in the Coca Cola case. The case was originally brought before Judge Sanford of the District court of the United States for the eastern district of Tennessee on March 13, 1911 and was tried at great length before a jury at Chattanooga, Tenn. A score of scientists, including the most eminent chemists, pharmacologists and physicians of America, testified as expert witnesses. At the conclusion of the trial the government withdrew all the charges except two and on these two the Court instructed the jury to return a verdict in favor of The Coca Cola Company.

The case was then appealed, and the recent decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati, confirming the judgment of the Lower Court, sustains the claim of The Coca Cola Company that its product is neither adulterated nor misbranded within the meaning of the Pure Food Act.

The following quotation from the official court record will prove interesting alike to the manufacturers and consumers of food products as it gives a clear exposition of one of the most important sections of the Pure Food Law and also defines the character of Coca Cola, the popular soda fountain beverage.

It reads as follows:

"There is a middle view, which is sufficient for the purposes of this case and which will recognize the composite meaning of 'added deleterious' rather than the separate meaning of each word. This view is that in using the word 'added' with reference to a possibly deleterious food ingredient, Congress had in mind an addition above and beyond the quantity in which such ingredient was normally found in usual and customary articles of food, and that no such ingredient should be considered as 'added' if it was present only in the quantity in which it existed in these common articles of food with which every member of Congress was familiar, and which had generally been thought wholesome. For example: Creams and other products of destructive wood distillation are, independently considered injurious, but they have always been present in smoked hams. Can the addition of the same preservatives to the same extent to the same meat be something that Congress intended to prohibit? The boric acid, found in apples, is a preservative. If certain apples which are to be preserved are not up to the maximum in this element, did Congress intend to forbid supplying the deficiency by the same element from another source? Acetic acid may, of course, be injurious, but if, by its use, an artificial vinegar is made which is chemically and in every way equivalent to the natural vinegar familiar to the members of Congress in many compounds, would they have thought of it as a deleterious addition? No example is so clear as the very one here involved. Every member of congress had found familiar, from childhood, with tea and coffee; perhaps most of them drank it. The average cup of coffee contains more than two grains of caffeine; the average cup of tea, one and a half grains. A glass of Coca Cola, as consumed, contains one and one-fifth grains of caffeine. The chemical qualities and the physiological effects of the caffeine which is in the tea or coffee and of the caffeine which is in the Coca Cola are precisely the same. We are quite convinced that the use in an artificial beverage of a certain element which had been one of its characteristic elements for many years, and when such use was in a less proportion than the same element was known to make up in different natural beverages than in universal use and generally thought wholesome—that such an element so employed could not have been within the meaning of Congress when it chose the words 'added deleterious ingredient'."

**IRISH HOME RULE  
IS DISCUSSED**

**Hibernians Approve Steps Taken  
To Force English Recognition**

(By Associated Press.)

Norfolk, Va., July 23.—The question of home rule for Ireland occupied the attention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at today's session. President James J. Regan discussed the home rule bill, stating that while it is far from being as broad and comprehensive as it should be, it was an important step in the right direction, and the people of Ireland and their leaders were to be congratulated on forcing an English parliament to thus recognize the principle of home rule.

On motion of Father O'Donnell of Massachusetts, the following cablegram was sent to John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish nationalists:

"The Ancient Order of Hibernians, 200,000 strong, in national convention assembled, extends its greetings to you and to the Irish volunteers. We pledge our assistance. Ireland must not be dismembered."

This afternoon the delegates were entertained at a shore dinner at Cape Henry.

**SHOWS RECORD  
IN RICHEY CASE**

**Governor Blease Read the State-  
ment From the Examining  
Physicians**

(Special to The Intelligencer)

Columbia, July 23.—Governor Blease gave a summary of his Abbeville speech about the Richey matter, naming several statements he had read there and reading a letter as the letter signed by Dr. McIntosh. This letter, directed to Governor Blease and dated Columbia, Jan. 19, 1912, reads as follows:

"At the request of Mr. W. R. Richey of Laurens, and with permission of Capt. D. J. Griffith, superintendent of the state penitentiary, and of Dr. R. T. Jennings, surgeon of the same, we have this day visited and examined Mr. R. A. Richey, now confined in the hospital of the penitentiary.

"We would report that we find Mr. Richey suffering from a marked neurosis, that the same closely simulates a true paralysis. We are informed that Mr. Richey has had some such trouble for the past ten years or more and close confinement is rendering it more marked. We do not believe this condition will be improved so long as Mr. Richey remains a prisoner in the penitentiary.

"We do believe, that freedom, outdoor exercise, etc., would restore him to as good a state of health as he has enjoyed for the past ten years."

This statement was signed by A. B. Knowlton, M. D., and James H. McIntosh, M. D.

"I am sorry," said Gov. Blease, "that Dr. McIntosh is not here today. I would have asked him if he signed the statement."

Dr. Knowlton, died on Sunday preceding the meeting at Columbia.

**AID SHIPPERS  
OF ANDERSON**

**Chamber of Commerce Trying To  
Give Assistance to Producers  
of This Territory**

In an effort to lend whatever assistance that may be possible to the shippers and producers of this territory, Porter A. Whaley, secretary of the Anderson chamber of commerce, has issued the following bulletin:

"At the suggestion of some of our shippers we desire to call your attention to the necessity of proper packing, weighing, marking and description of shipments in order to insure prompt delivery and have shipments reach out-of-town customers in good order.

"We wish to quote a bulletin on this subject:

"We desire to emphasize the importance and necessity of co-operation by the shippers with the transportation lines; the shippers cannot reasonably expect the railroads or water lines to transport goods without damage unless they are properly packed and to make delivery unless the packages are legibly marked and correctly described on a legibly made out shipping ticket.

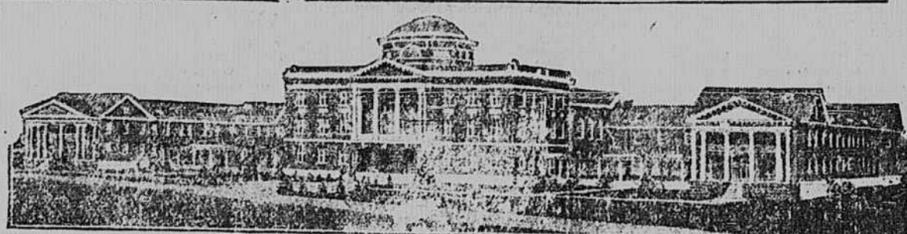
"The marking of packages is especially important for the reason it has been held by the courts, and we believe, confirmed by the courts, that where the destination shown on the shipping ticket and bill of lading, the carrier was justified in forwarding to destination shown on package. Rules being enforced by the carriers which are understood by the approval of the commission are substantially as follows:

"Packing—Must be in containers sufficiently strong to withstand the ordinary risks of transportation and that contents will be protected against pilferage while in transit.

"Weighing—If weight is stated on the shipping ticket, it must be correct. If incorrect, shipper is liable to fine or imprisonment.

"Marking—Must be plain and legible and any old marks must be completely removed.

"We desire also to emphasize the importance of an absolutely correct description of goods tendered for shipment. Misdescription is absolutely forbidden by the law and violations are being treated very severely by the courts."



**Columbia College**  
Columbia, South Carolina.

One of the few Class "A" Colleges for Women in the South, a rank of honor given it by the Board of Education M. E. Church South, on account of the high character of work done by the institution.

In faculty, equipment, buildings and location, Columbia College offers the young women of South Carolina educational advantages unequalled elsewhere in the State and surpassed nowhere in the South. Nowhere else in the State can young ladies see, hear and learn so much as at Columbia, one of the leading educational centers of the South, and the seat of the legislative, judicial and executive departments of South Carolina.

The comfort, health and safety of the student have been carefully provided for. The handsome fireproof buildings located in a beautiful campus of twenty acres overlooking the City of Columbia, are thoroughly ventilated, heated by steam, lighted by electricity and abundantly supplied with the purest water.

The faculty is exceptionally strong and competent, being drawn from the leading Colleges and Universities of the North and East as well as from France and Germany.

The course of study is carefully graded and thorough at every point. It is arranged on the University plan, allowing students to enter the class they are prepared for, as far as possible, in every department. Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Literature and Bachelor of Science are conferred. 1914 Term begins September 24.

For Descriptive Catalogue and 1914-15 Announcement, Address  
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Columbia, S. C.

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**Rev. J. Henry Harms, D. D.,  
President,  
Newberry, S. C.**

**BIG DITCH OPEN  
ON AUGUST 15TH**

**Secretary Garrison Announces the  
Official Opening For the  
Date Named**

Washington, July 23.—Opening of the Panama canal to the worlds commerce on August 15 next was announced tonight by Secretary Garrison. Probably the first vessel to pass through the great waterway will be the Cristobal, a war department steamer now at Colon.

There will be no more formalities in connection with this epoch-marking event, all ceremonies being left to the official opening when the International fleet passes through the canal in March, 1915. Mr. Garrison's announcement follows:

"The Panama canal will be open to commerce for vessels not using more than thirty feet of water, on and after August 15, 1914.

"The official opening of the canal, as heretofore announced, will be in the month of March, 1915. An appropriate announcement will be made when a greater depth of water than thirty feet has been assured."

"On the 15th of August, Col. Goethals will inaugurate the commercial service by sending a government boat through the canal. There will be no ceremonies incident to the occasion, but American newspapers who may desire to have representatives present may do so. The others who will be present on the boat will be determined between now and the time mentioned.

"Lindley M. Garrison."

**Task Completed.**

When the Cristobal steams from its slip to the entrance of the canal it will mark the conclusion by American enterprise of the greatest engineering task ever undertaken which has severely taxed the abilities of the army engineers under Colonel Goethals.

Some things remain to be done to perfect the waterway. The channel through the Cuatrecasas cut must be deepened and widened so that it will not be necessary for the great liners and battleships to pass through the tricky "alides" at Cuatrecasas and Bold Hill, in single file.

While with the thirty feet of water in the canal, some of the dreadnaughts might pick their way through after August 15, yet Secretary Daniels says that he would not be likely to order any such movement except in an emergency. He will wait until there is more water in the great ditch.

**For You to Answer**

"Today  
Is Your  
Opportunity  
Tomorrow  
Some  
Other  
Fellow's."

*Good Penmanship*  
"The key to success, more and more, is good penmanship."

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Bookkeeping, Banking, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, and their allied branches, qualify you to hold the best positions available.

**WE ARE OFFERING A SPECIAL DISCOUNT UNTIL AUGUST 15,** and now is the time to make your arrangements to enter this school; if you cannot come now, make your plans for this fall and winter. Our school is in close touch with the business interests of this section, and we have more calls for graduates than we can supply. Catalogue free.

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**CECIL'S BUSINESS SCHOOL,  
ANDERSON, S. C. OR SPARTANBURG, S. C.**

**BROTHERS LIVELY RIVALS.**

Oppose Each Other for Nomination for Congress.

New York World.

There is prospects of a lively, but friendly fight this fall for the republican nomination for congress from the Long Island district between former Congressman William W. Cocks of Westbury, Long Island and his brother, Frederick Hicks of the same place.

Hicks' name originally was Cocks, but he was adopted years ago by Benjamin D. Hicks a resident of Westbury and his name was changed.

Mr. Cocks has long been a staunch supporter of Col. Roosevelt and he will have the former President's indorsement and support; it is expected.

**Keep Your  
Animals  
Free from Fleas**

Cows give less milk, horses do less work, turkeys are less profitable, chickens are less productive, and all animals are more liable to disease when infested with fleas. Keep your stock free from these insect breeding pests by spraying them with

**Conkey's Fly Knocker**

Gives animals immediate relief and saves you money and trouble. Does not taste, smell, or injure animals.

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