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The Weather

Washington, Sept. 24.—Showers followed by fair weather Friday. Cooler and fair Saturday.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Our lives they are well worth the living. When we lose our small selves in the whole And feel the strong surges of being Throb through us, one heart and one soul. —Lucy Larson.

Buy a bale. Store a bale.

Petrograd has a steam roller kind of sound.

Men can buy liquor when they can't buy anything else.

Hobson should have run for the senate in Virginia.

The Swiss may think it is a good thing sometimes not to have a navy.

The allies won in the New Jersey primaries. They were for Wilson.

Some dispatches say that General von Kluck is being surrounded on the west.

Many a sutt who has burned a mansion can't make a fire in her own cook stove.

Japan hasn't been in the limelight but the light isn't out yet, not by a whole lot.

Persistence has won many a hard fought victory that was not worth the winning.

Because cotton is uncertain in price is no reason why it should be left in the fields.

Will it be more of the watchful waiting in Mexico or will it be a scarp to the finish?

A class of Bible students recently decided that there is no hell. But—just observe Mexico.

The Belgian government has taken over all food supplies, and is retaining them at cost price.

In time of war the state has first claim on ice, lint, bandages and all other hospital supplies.

Mary Garden has lost her theatrical wardrobes in Paris—but there are many spider-webs there, just the same.

Our national anthem is just 100 years old. If we live another hundred years we propose to learn at least the first verse.

Some of the "forward looking men" will soon feel a release on their eye strains. The new postmaster will take office on or about December 13th.

What is the selling for \$1 a pound in Berlin, there is no reason why the French should be in any hurry to get to the German capital.

Your manners will depend very much upon the quality of what you frequently think on, for the soul is dressed and colored with the complexion of thought.—Marcus Aurelius.

What a man cannot succeed in pleasing a woman with flattery it is a sign that she is a hopeless case or that he is a hopeless idiot.

USE MORE COTTON

We have called attention to the plans of western grain dealers to use nothing but cotton bags hereafter. This is due in part to the scarcity of jute, and further to the fact that the people of the United States as a whole have a sincere interest in the South and wish to help the cotton farmers of the South.

The Southern Textile Bulletin, published at Charlotte, goes even further and declares that if the government would put an additional tariff on burlaps, the users of bags would be forced to substitute cotton for jute, or burlaps. This publication states that over 16,000,000 yards of cotton goods were purchased for bags when it was supposed that jute could not be obtained, and as a consequence cotton went up in price 3-8 of a cent. The Textile Bulletin says:

The importing of burlap for the year ending June 30th, 1914, was 496,000,000 pounds or the equivalent of 1,000,000 bales of cotton. Expressed in yards the imports were approximately 1,200,000,000 yards, and if an additional tax the importers can be forced to substitute cotton goods for even half that amount, the consumption of cotton will be increased and the cotton mills of the South will be busy.

Many of the users of bags and bagging will not, however, require any legislation as they have shown a willingness to turn to cotton bagging. J. Allen Smith & Co., millers of Knoxville, Tenn., have written to Hiddages & Ragsdale of Polzer, that they are appealing to the manufacturers of flour, feed, meal and shippers of potatoes, beans, etc., to use cotton bagging. They urge the merchants of the South to call for the use of cotton packages for every article that can be put up and shipped in cotton bags.

This Knoxville firm presents the matter in a striking manner in statistics. "A little figuring," they write, "shows that every car of the commodities mentioned, if put up in cotton packages, will represent the consumption of nearly one-half bale of cotton, and we do not think it any exaggeration to say that 1,000 cars of the commodities named above are received and handled in the South every day."

If this is so, it will mean an average of 200 pounds of cotton represented by the packages in each car, which will amount to 4,000 bales per day, or 1,200,000 bales per year. This will help wonderfully and in addition to taking care of that amount of cotton will materially increase the work of the textile mills in turning out this additional yardage.

The Knoxville firm is proceeding along the right lines. We have seen with approval the effort to increase our trade in South America, but we believe that North America also offers an inviting field.

The man who has once been a soldier takes but little pleasure in reading of the horrors of the battlefield.

SAVING THE SOLDIERS

The English army has decided to vaccinate its soldiers with typhoid serum. The results in the United States army have been so remarkable that it is no wonder that other nations will follow the example. Disease carries away more men in war times than the bullets of the enemy.

The concentration camps during the Spanish-American war were, of course, nothing like the well regulated camps with the discipline of the regular army, but men from Anderson who were camped at Chicanauga remember well the division hospital and the rows upon rows of fevered patients. While, as we admitted, there is no comparison between the haphazard methods of supplying food and water to these regiments and the orderly system to be found in the camping places of the regular army, yet it is a commentary, though a sad one, that many a bright young life might have been spared in 1898 if medical science had at that time discovered the typhoid vaccine which today saves the lives of our soldiers.

From the Journal of the American Medical Association we learn that the record of the maneuver division in camp at San Antonio, Texas, during the one summer, an average strength of 12,800 men, all inoculated, occupied the same camp for four months, from March to July and in this command but one case of typhoid developed. This was a mild case in a hospital corps, a man who had not completed the inoculations necessary for protection. There were 49 cases of typhoid with 19 deaths in the city of San Antonio for the same months, among the civilians who had not been inoculated. Whereupon it is easy to deduce that the serum protected the health and the lives of our soldiers.

THE WOMEN OF BELGIUM

We, with our cotton troubles here are after all so much more fortunate than poor Belgium. Think of the women of Belgium! There has been organized in New York, with J. P. Morgan & Co., as treasurers, a fund for the relief of the people of Belgium. The appeal comes from the ministers of Belgium, backed up by some of the best people in the United States.

We fear that the people of the South have no means to spare, but just to show how much better off the South is at this time, we will quote a few extracts from the letter of appeal.

Belgium in trying to observe neutrality laws, was forced into a fight, and that country, being battered, plundered, burned and robbed of its growing and its garnered crops, is in a state of immeasurable destitution and misery.

"Prosperous Belgian cities have been practically destroyed, Belgian industries have been paralyzed, hundreds if not thousands of her wage earners have been killed, many thousand homes have been obliterated, and unnumbered wives and children have been made utterly destitute," is one of the sad passages in the letter of appeal.

"Seven of the nine provinces that go to make the Kingdom of Belgium have been devastated by the most dreadful war known to history. Thousands and thousands of people have nothing in the world left, not a roof over their heads, no money, no clothes, and no chance of earning a living of any sort.

"The sight of the poor refugees streaming into Antwerp from Louvain and Malines, women with babies in their arms, their older children clinging to their skirts, men wheeling their decrepit fathers in wheelbarrows or helping along a crippled brother or son, is more pitiable than any words can express."

"It scarcely would be possible to exaggerate the calamity which with overwhelming suddenness has fallen upon this peaceful, chivalry and self-reliant people."

Even Sherman in his devastation of the South was not as cruel to our people as the victorious Teutons have been in Belgium, and when we think of their suffering, it should make the people of America the more contented with their lot.

The laziest of persons is generally aggressive in practicing chemistry.

LET CONGRESS ACT

Governor Slaton of Georgia has declined to call an extra session of the legislature of his state. Governor Craig of North Carolina, has done likewise. Therefore it appears that the South Carolina legislature will have a hard proposition in its extra session. One state alone cannot solve the problem, although if South Carolina leads, others may follow.

Governor Slaton has just returned from Washington and is rather severe in his criticism of congress. He says that congress did not seem disposed to do anything for the Southern planter.

"Congress is now in session and it is wholly within the province and functions of congress to do something to relieve the distressing conditions," he said "But it appears that nothing will be done."

Congress inaugurated the great irrigation plan for the Western states and only recently remitted interest on a fifty million dollar loan. It has valorized silver in the interest of the muckys of the West. It appropriated money for the relief of San Francisco after her disaster. But when the South asks for relief we are given a respectful hearing with a view, it seems, of finding some grounds for refusing to help us.

We think that in a great measure Governor Slaton is right. Congress has already established a precedent. We have heard people fear that congress would be establishing a dangerous precedent to create a fund for retiring the surplus of the present cotton crop in the South. What right had congress to rebuild the city of Dayton, Ohio, destroyed by a flood? A precedent was created there. Grover Cleveland needed no precedents. He went ahead and did things, and then got up a law for them later. Congress can do the same thing.

The cotton farmer of the South should not be petted and pampered, but he should be helped in cases of necessity. If congress could put up the price of cotton by retiring the surplus crop it would make the South rich. South becomes rich the rest of the country will benefit proportionately for the South buys everything to wear and nearly everything to eat. "Don't be afraid of making precedents, gentlemen of congress. Do something to help your countrymen and let future emergencies be faced as the times demand."

PROMINENT LAWYER DIED AT HOSPITAL

COL. JULIUS E. BOGGS HAS PASSED AWAY

A LONG ILLNESS

For Years Solicitor of Eighth Circuit and One of Best Known Attorneys in South Carolina

Col. Julius E. Boggs, one of the best known attorneys in South Carolina, died last night at 7:30 at the Anderson county hospital. Col. Boggs was carried to the hospital Sunday afternoon, suffering from a kidney complaint and it was then seen that his condition was very serious. Members of his family were hurriedly summoned and they have been at his bedside since that time.

Col. Boggs' health had been poor for a number of years, but recently he had seemed to improve and had contemplated making the race for at-



COL. JULIUS E. BOGGS

torney general in the recent primary. His lack of physical strength at that time caused him to decide not to make the race.

He was probably one of the best known men in the State. During the time that he served as solicitor of this circuit he made a name for himself and his ability was highly respected. He was the prosecuting attorney in the Allen Emerson case and many times it has been said that his address to the jury on that occasion was among the best ever heard in the Anderson Court house.

Col. Boggs is survived by two sons, Mrs. H. H. Smith, of Easley, and Mrs. E. I. Torrey, of Columbia, and four children, LeRoy, of Cincinnati, Bruce, of Los Angeles, Miss Helen, of Pickens, and Julius E., of Easley. The interment will take place at 1 o'clock this afternoon in Pickens, the body leaving here this morning at 11:50 over the Piedmont & Northern line.

Col. Boggs had spent all of his life in Pickens up to about two years ago when he moved to Anderson and opened a law office. He failed in health five or six years ago and it was considered remarkable that he had ever been able to get upon his feet again, but in the last year or two he had been quite active, though not vigorous. The last case in which he appeared was in the prosecution of Poore, of Williamston, for killing Kelly. He was associated with the solicitor, K. P. Smith. Col. Boggs was then seen to be in a wretched state of health and his collapse soon followed.

Julius E. Boggs was born February 14, 1854, in Pickens county, where all of his forefathers had lived since the arrival there of Joseph Boggs from Ireland in the latter part of the 18th century. The line of descent was Joseph Boggs, William Boggs and George W. B. Boggs, the father of the distinguished lawyer, who died last night. The mother of Julius E. Boggs was Eliza K. McWhorter, descended from John McWhorter, who came to Pickens county from Ireland.

The mother of Julius Boggs was a woman of unusual intellect and character. She died in 1886. His father, Geo. W. B. Boggs, was a farmer. At the outbreak of the War of Secession he became a lieutenant in the famous Hampton Legion and was killed in battle near Williamsburg, Va., May 14th, 1862.

Julius E. Boggs was reared on a farm in Pickens county. His early education was received from Miss M. A. Clayton, and at Pickens Academy. He also spent a year or so under Rev. J. L. Kennedy, D. D., at the famous Thalian Academy at Slabtown, in this county. Mr. Ross Kennedy, one of the teachers at Slabtown, married Miss Willson, sister of Woodrow Wilson.

During his young manhood Julius Boggs gave some attention to mercantile pursuits, and between the ages of 18 and 28 he taught school several months each year. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 at the age of 26, after having read law under Carl C. Hollingsworth, of Pickens. He practiced his profession in Pickens from 1881 until 1913, when he removed to Anderson with the exception of a few months in 1882 when he was located at Marshall, Texas.

Julius Boggs was elected to the legislature in 1882, being the second to the youngest member in that body. He was elected solicitor of the Eighth circuit in 1900 and served eight years, when he retired to run for congress. He made a remarkable campaign against the very popular

Mr. Aiken and came very near winning out.

Mr. Boggs is an elder in the Presbyterian church, was a member of the grand lodge F. & A. Masons, being a member of Kwoee lodge, No. 79, at Pickens, and he was of the state bar association, being one of the speakers at more than one of their dinners.

On the 24th of December, 1882, he married Miss Minnie Lee Bruce, of Pickens, who died several years ago. Four children were born to them.

Mr. Boggs was quite successful as a business man. He was one of the organizers of the Easley Banking company, and of the Easley Oil and Fertilizer company, as well as of several enterprises in the town of Pickens. He was one of the promoters and the first president of the Pickens Railway, from Easley to Pickens. Mr. Boggs was a man who always saw the cheerful side of everything and there was always something humorous every situation.

He once asked the president of a big railroad system to exchange passes with him, and won his point with an unexpected argument. In a somewhat sneering manner the president of the railway system inquired "how long was the Pickens Railroad anyhow?" Mr. Boggs in his drawing way replied: "Well, mister, it may not be as long as yours, but it is every bit as wide."

Mr. Boggs was at one time a member of the State Press Association and delivered the annual oration at a meeting in Georgetown. He related many amusing experiences of his connection with the Pickens Sentinel as owner, editor, publisher, etcetera. He had become so accustomed to taking dictionaries, stones, desks and other articles in exchange for advertising, that upon his famous first trip to New York he found a lot of fun in getting rid of importunate solicitors by telling them that he would ride in their cabs or go to their hotels, or accept their excursion trips in exchange for advertising. And when after much debate they learned that the advertising medium was the Sentinel at Pickens, South Carolina, the cab drivers who had pounced upon him would learn that he had in turn been making fun of them.

Behind all of his love for fun and his fun making, Mr. Boggs was a man of deeply serious turn of mind, as evidenced by his success in business and in his profession. He was one of the most widely known raconteurs in the county and was a much sought after speaker for reunions, memorial days and other public occasions. He was quite successful as solicitor of this circuit and secured a great many convictions in hard fought cases.

As a personality, he was unique. In the prime of life he was the kind of man who was received with pleasure into any kind of company. For the old he ever had a word of cheer, for the young and active he was companionable, brilliant, lovable; for the children he was a real delight. His quaint and humorous manner of expression, in which he imitated the honest, splendid mountaineers of his beloved Pickens, put him in the front rank of story tellers, and his splendid natural talent gave marked literary style to his talk and his writings. He was frequently mistaken for the renowned Sol Smith Russell, in the latter's best days as an actor.

He was a close observer and a student quick to receive the spirit of a matter in which he was engaged, and his knowledge of human nature, combined with his legal ability, and his ability as a speaker and actor, gave quite a degree of success to his career as attorney at the bar and as solicitor and prosecuting attorney.

MR. WALTON'S DEATH

Resolutions Adopted by the Vestry of Grace Church. Whereas, our friend and associate upon the Vestry of Grace church, Dr. T. C. Walton, has been called hence to enjoy the rewards secured to one who has spent his life in useful endeavors for the good of his fellow-men, for society, the state and the church,

And, Whereas, by the passing of this gentle spirit Grace church has suffered a grievous loss. His services as a member of the Vestry, as treasurer, and in every call to duty have the church were given cheerfully and willingly, and were of incalculable benefit to the church.

Now, Therefore, Be it resolved by the Vestry of Grace church, First, That whilst we shall miss the presence and sweet companionship of our friend, and shall miss his wise counsel, and efficient aid, and must grieve because of his absence, yet we do not grieve as those who sorrow without hope; for we are assured that it is well with his soul.

Second, That the Vestry desires to convey to the family of our deceased brother the assurance of the profound sympathy of its members for them.

Third, That these resolutions be recorded in the minute book of the Vestry and published in The Diocese and the Anderson papers.

Fourth, That the secretary of the Vestry be directed to send a copy of the resolutions to the family of Dr. Walton.

M. L. BONHAM, PORTER A. WHALEY.

The Day in Congress

Washington, Sept. 24.—HOUSE—Met at 11:00 a. m. War revenue bill taken up under limitation of seven hours debate.

Adjourned at 5:50 p. m. to noon Friday.

SENATE—Met at 12:00 p. m. Senator Tamm, of the banking and currency committee, announced rural credits legislation would not be pressed at this session.

Returned consideration Alaska coal lands leasing bill. Secessed 5:35 p. m. to 11:00 a. m. Friday.

Advertisement for B. O. E. Stetson hats. Includes an image of a hat and text: 'For your head this fall, our hat department has the most favored autumn colorings in soft hats. Your style is among them. Stetson's \$3.50, \$4 and \$5. B. O. E. Special \$3. Evans' Special \$2. You'll find derbies here in many shapes and dimensions. B. O. E. Stetson \$3.50. Fall caps, 25c, 50c, \$1 and \$1.50. Order by Parcel Post. We prepay all charges. B. O. Evans & Co. The Store with a Conscience.'

Advertisement for Bristow and McCullough theatres. Text: 'THEATRES INAUGURATE TRIPLEX DAY CONTEST. Attractive Prizes Should Make It Interesting and Successful. Bristow and McCullough, of the Bijou and Electric Theatres, have closed a contract with the Photo Show Contest Co. to put on their popular voting contest at both theatres Monday and closing October 28th, at 9 o'clock p. m. Carl W. Molter, general manager of the company, will open the contest personally assisted by C. P. Hill, who will be here the full length of the contest. Mr. Molter has just finished his contests at Cairo, Ill., Paducah, Ky., Hopkinsville, Ky., and Evansville, Ind., and they have proven very successful. Mr. Molter comes with the reputation of square dealing to all, and says that any contestant, entering the race can be assured of an equal chance and simply holding to his record as proof thereof. The contest lasts only 30 days and the prizes are well worth working for. First prize of one round trip to Pan-American Exposition or \$200.00 in cash will be given to the lady securing the largest number of votes in the month's time. Ten votes given with every admission. Second prize of one round trip to New York of \$75.00 in cash to the lady securing the second largest number of votes. Third prize \$50.00 diamond ring to the lady securing the third largest number of votes. \$35.00 Lavalliere to the lady securing fourth largest number of votes. The jewelry will be on display at the leading jewelry store. Contestants get your nominations in early. See contest manager at Bijou for further information. You can get the news while its new in The Morning Daily Intelligencer.'

Advertisement for Dr. Sara A. Moore. Text: 'It's High Time To Advertise. The people of Anderson and its surrounding trade territory are now ready to buy. All they want is the suggestion, and news of goods and prices. The Daily and Semi-Weekly Intelligencer covers Anderson and this trade territory like the autumn leaves. The combined circulation of these two papers is over SIX THOUSAND. Why not use the most efficient and economical medium of publicity? Mobilize your trade through the quickest and greatest selling force—advertising. Call 321 and the Ad Man will call on you promptly. No obligation on your part whatever. SASSER, the Ad Man.'

Advertisement for Harcourt & Co. Text: 'Harcourt & Co. MANUFACTURING ENGRAVERS. LOUISVILLE, N. C. A. THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT. REVOLUTIONARY LOCAL AGENTS. FOR THIS EXCLUSIVE LINE.'