

Appetite Follows Good Digestion

Everyone realizes that the digestive organs are the most important in a congested and poisonous system that clogs the bowels and causes much misery and distress.

Will Not Decide Cotton Delivery Disputes

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Disputes arising between parties to contracts involving delivery of cotton under the federal futures act, will not be decided by the internal revenue bureau, according to a decision today by the commissioner of that bureau.

New Order Issued. WASHINGTON, March 19.—A new order issued by the department of agriculture today governing the federal foot and mouth disease quarantine, makes territory not within five miles of infected premises in Frederick and Henrico counties, Virginia, "exposed area" after March 22.

Defeat Georgia Tech. ATLANTA, Ga., March 19.—The Buffalo Federals defeated the Georgia Tech baseball team here today, 8 to 0, in seven innings. Schulz and Woodman pitched for Buffalo.



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to the eye needs of school children. In most cases the proper glasses provided will save their eyes in years to come.

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Good Roads Department

Proposed Bond Issue \$750,000 Election to be Held March 30, 1915.

Road Commissioners Provided in Act:

- B. M. Aull, Chairman, Anderson; J. S. Fowler, Anderson; J. M. Broyles, Anderson; Ross Mitchell, Anderson; H. F. Croy, Townville; C. E. Harper, Honca Path; Paul R. Earle, Anderson; R. F. D. W. Frank McGee, Belton; Iva Anderson, Belton.

BONDS FOR HIGHWAYS

Valuable Official Suggestions For Everyone Interested in Good Roads. (From the Manufacturers Record.) A most practical publication is Bulletin No. 136 of the United States department of agriculture, contributed by the office of public roads, being a compilation by Lawrence L. Hewes and James W. Glover of data and an analysis of economic features affecting construction and maintenance of highways financed by bond issues, together with the development of the theory of highway bond calculations. In introduction the statement is made that the practice of issuing bonds for highways and bridge construction by counties and their subdivisions has become quite prominent, and this statement is reinforced by the following:

"In 1200 counties or 41.1 per cent of all the counties in this country, there were outstanding highway bonds on January 1, 1913. The total amount of such bonds voted, as ascertained by the office of public roads up to that date, was \$286,556,073, of which township bonds alone amounted to \$57,153,718. The amount of outstanding local highway bonds on January 1, 1913, was approximately \$202,007,766. This amount was increased during the year 1913 by current issues noted below, but was also slightly decreased by maturing payments.

"The county highway bond is essentially a municipal bond; that is, a bond issued by a public corporation. Statistics indicate that all municipal bonds are regarded as excellent investments, and are frequently used by banks as a second reserve. The amount of highway bonds issued is indicated by comparison with the \$79,741,688 of irrigation and drainage bonds authorized in the interval from 1907 to 1912, inclusive.

"The progress of the local highway bond movement is further indicated by the diagram of first issues for the interval 1900-1913. Dates of first issues were reported, however, for only 579 counties. First issues for 1912 and 1913 are practically complete.

"During the past three years county, district and township highway and bridge bonds were voted as follows: 1911, \$29,200,022; 1912, \$22,022,703; 1913, \$50,445,756—making a total of \$111,668,481.

"There have also been voted State highway bonds which total \$158,590,000. The grand total of all highway bonds voted and reported to the office of public roads to January 1, 1914, is, therefore, \$445,147,073."

The bulletin presents diagrams, half-ton illustrations and statistics in illustration of its text dealing with the economic value of the market road, the cost and township highway and maintenance, the methods of issuing bonds and the total cost of highways. It dwells upon legal restrictions on bond issues and the need for highway engineer, and discussing the advantage of bond issues, says: "The issuance of highway bonds is essentially a method of capitalizing the resources of a community for the purpose of creating improved highways. The fundamental advantage of the bond plan is the construction of a good system of roads at once, but there are secondary advantages in building roads in long stretches and in the planning of the maintenance of such roads.

"The question is not merely whether a community shall incur a debt, but it is also a question as to whether the maximum economic efficiency and the full development of the public wealth will be best promoted by using public credit.

"Emphasis has been placed in this publication on the strictly measurable economic benefits to a community from road improvement. There are many additional economic benefits and very great social benefits which are not measured. Increased school attendance, increased health, and increased efficiency of business are shown in recent instances to be an immediate consequence of better roads. The general stimulus to business is difficult to evaluate. It is evident, however, that business and professional men of all classes are among the first to be benefited. This is especially true of physicians. The cost of upkeep of automobiles, particularly of fires, is becoming yearly a large item, and the road condition is a most serious factor for the automobilist and the user of motor trucks.

"It should be understood at the outset that the question of debt itself is relatively less important than the question of sound planning and good management of the loan. The very presence of the improved system increases the value of the county property, and therefore the resources supporting the loan. It is a well-established business principle that extension of credit within safe limits is necessary for maximum results. The financing of all private enterprises by bond issues has increased very greatly. In 1908 statistics show that during the preceding decade bonds were issued as a method of capitalizing public and private enterprises at the rate of \$33,000,000."

"Meeting an argument which is sometimes advanced the bulletin says: 'In planning the highway system of the main market roads, as mentioned above, it will be found necessary to omit many roads the improvement of which is greatly desired by abutting landowners. The fact that such property holders must pay a tax for the bond issue is only an apparent injustice, for if the highway system is well

planned the entire county will feel the benefits of the improvement. As a rule, main market roads reach the majority of producing areas, and when they are improved, all land values tend to increase.

"The fact that cities and larger towns are frequently taxed for bond issues to build highways outside of their own limits is sometimes made a point of debate in bond elections. It is argued that because a large part of the county wealth is within the corporate limit of such cities and towns, highway bond money should be used to construct their streets. It is even urged that the expenditure should be made proportionate to the assessed valuation within the city limits. If the proceeds of highway bond issues were distributed in this way their purpose in many cases would be defeated. The primary object of the county highway bond issue is to build county market roads, and not to improve city streets, although a high percentage of the assessed valuation may be city property. It is now known that the expenditure of city taxes on country roads is a sound principle, and that it is one of the best features of State aid for highways. In Massachusetts the city of Boston pays possibly 10 per cent of the total State highway fund, but not a mile of State-aid highway has been built within its limits. New York city also pays about 60 per cent of the cost of the State highway bonds. Some State laws prohibit the expenditure of proceeds of State highway bonds within corporate limits of cities or towns. The improvement of market roads results in improved marketing conditions, which benefit the city. Most cities are essentially dependent upon the surrounding country for their prosperity and development. The development of suburban property for residence purposes is also dependent upon highway conditions, and it is becoming evident that whatever makes for an increase in rural population must be encouraged. Since the introduction of motor traffic, country highways have been used to an increasing extent by city residents. In fact, the cost of maintaining many country highways has been greatly increased by the presence of city-owned motor vehicles. The general advance of facilities for doing country business from town headquarters when roads are improved is no inconsiderable factor in the commercial life of a community."

PARALYSIS SEALS LIPS OF LOWDENVILLE NEGRO

Who Would Reveal Name of Person Sealing Bullet Through His Brain.

While the body of Mrs. M. E. Scott, victim of a midnight assassin, who slipped into her home near Lowndesville late Tuesday night and crushed her skull with a blunt instrument, was being lowered in the grave in the cemetery near there Thursday afternoon, between 12 and 1 o'clock, another chapter, fraught with baffling mystery, was added to the tragedy, when Earl Burton, suspected of having had some connection with the murder of the old lady, was shot through the head with a pistol in a clump of woods some 500 yards from his home on the Scott place.

The negro is not yet dead, but the wound in his head has paralyzed his tongue, and being bereft of the power of speech, and unable to write, he cannot give the name of his assassin, who he evidently knows, since he nods his head in assent to the question whether he can tell who shot him. The attending physician states that there is no hope for the recovery of the negro, and unless some way is found by which he can make known the name of his assassin, he will go to his grave with the secret on his lips.

Among the Suspects. Ben Massey, who was carried to Abbeville jail last Wednesday together with Charlie Logan, self-confessed slayer of Mrs. Scott, and Earl Burton, the negro who lives at his home at Lowndesville, speechless from the effects of the bullet sent into his brain by an unknown assailant, claim that the night Mrs. Scott was attacked they were in Anderson and spent the night here with a negro named Will Davis, a brother-in-law of Burton.

While the funeral of Mrs. Scott was being held at the grave Thursday afternoon this Earl Burton was shot through the head with a pistol in a patch of woods some 500 yards from his home. The negro was felled by the shot, but later regained his feet and walked to his house unaided. He makes his home with his mother, Bessie Burton. This old negro, it is said, is the one to whom some of the bullet sent into his brain by the assassin upon grand mother and the one who detained the girl to her house an hour and half before she would consent to go to the house of an uncle of the child and tell the news of the attack upon Mrs. Scott.

Pistol Ball in Head. Earl Burton was shot with a pistol the ball entering the left side of his head and stopping just under the skin of the right side of his head. Dr. Thomas Kitzpatrick was summoned from Lowndesville to attend the wounded negro, and he has stated that there is no hope of recovery for the patient. The wound in the negro's brain has paralyzed his power of speech. When asked if he knew who shot him, the negro nodded his head in assent. He says that he and Massey were in the woods at that time and he can make

known to his questioner the name of the person who shot him. Why these questioners have not tried the plan of calling off a list of names to the negro and asking him to make some signal if the right name was called, is not known. But if such a plan were tried and an affirmative answer given by the negro, it is doubtful if such evidence would be competent in a court of justice.

Are Many Rumors. Earl Burton is the negro concerning whom reports were current in Anderson Thursday night to the effect that he had been shot and beaten, and brought to the Anderson County Hospital for treatment. The negro was not beaten, and he was not brought to the hospital. A Mr. Speer of Lowndesville was rushed to the hospital here Thursday night for an operation and persons confused this fact with the shooting of Earl Burton, spreading the report that the negro had been brought to the hospital for treatment.

Reports were also current in Anderson Thursday night that a second negro had been shot at Lowndesville. This report was also erroneous insofar as the statement that the shooting occurred at Lowndesville. The fact is that a negro was shot in the leg on the plantation of a white man living between Iva and Storer. This was the result of a personal difficulty between the negro and the white man who is said to have shot him, and has no connection whatever with the Lowndesville affair.

No Whites Arrested. Reports were rife on the streets yesterday that there had been other arrests, including white people, in connection with the murder of Mrs. Scott. As a matter of fact but one arrest has been made since Charlie Logan and Ben Massey were placed under arrest the day of Mrs. Scott's murder, and this person is Will Johnson, who was arrested yesterday and carried to Abbeville jail by Magistrate J. G. Huckabee and assistants. Will Johnson is the negro who spent the night with Charlie Logan the night Mrs. Scott was murdered.

In conversation over long distance telephone late yesterday afternoon Magistrate Huckabee told The Intelligencer that no white people had been arrested in connection with the affair, and no other arrests had been made with the exception of that of Will Johnson.

Ugly Rumors Abroad. As is usual in all cases of this kind, various ugly rumors are afloat. In fact, one can hear almost anything he wants to hear about the murder. Stories are going the rounds that white people are mixed up in the killing of Mrs. Scott, and that the negro, or negroes, who did her to death were paid to do so by negroes. One report went so far as to say that one of the negroes had confessed that white people had paid him \$50 to put Mrs. Scott out of the way.

So far as evidence bearing upon these reports is concerned, the reports are as empty as the idle wind. There are number of people in close touch with the case who believe that the death of Mrs. Scott was the result of a conspiracy, and there are some who believe that all the facts in connection with her death have not yet been uncovered. But so far as there being any evidence in hand so far to bear out these rumors, there is nothing to it.

Theories of Shooting. Of course, every one has his theory of the shooting of Earl Burton. Some have advanced the theory that Burton was shot by some person who was afraid that the negro might talk and tell something about the murder of Mrs. Scott that would implicate him; the person firing the shot. There are scores of other theories advanced concerning the mysterious affair, but theories are not solving the puzzle, and a great many of them are so ridiculous as to be almost disgusting.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR JUDGE FOWLER

Jury Awarded Him Verdict in Second of Insurance Cases.

(From Saturday's Daily) A verdict for the plaintiff awarding him the full amount of \$2,500 owed for, together with interest of \$129.95, was the outcome of the case of Judge J. S. Fowler against the Georgia Home Insurance company, trial of which was completed yesterday in the spring term of the court of common pleas for Anderson county.

This is the second case tried of the six which this plaintiff brought against a number of insurance companies carrying policies on his automobile garage which was burned several months ago, entailing a loss estimated at \$24,000. The aggregate amount sued for in the six cases was \$22,000. This is also second victory for Judge Fowler in this matter for the jury in the first case awarded him a verdict. Suit in the first case was for \$2,000, but in this instance interest was not allowed.

The Remaining Cases. The four remaining cases have been carried over to a future term of the court, and will be taken up hereafter, unless a settlement of some kind is reached in the meantime. It is presumed that the two cases tried in the court just ended will be appealed to the higher court, and the outcome of these appeals will doubtless determine in a large measure the ultimate disposition of the four remaining cases.

The trial of these cases attracted wide interest, despite the fact that they were long drawn out and decidedly intricate and technical in detail. The defendant companies were represented by both local attorneys and a contingent from Atlanta. The plaintiff also had a brilliant array of counsel, and both cases were closely and ably argued.

They Safe for Death. NEW YORK, March 19.—As the result of various wars and with a sword in his hand and the result of a long fight, Harry K. Thaw is so dazed of being surprised by the result of the trial that he is unable to be present for the trial at New York for at least a month.

EQUITY MATTERS ONLY AT APRIL COURT HERE

No Jurors Will Be Drawn For Term Convening April Twelve

(From Saturday's Daily) No jurors will be summoned for the term of the court of common pleas scheduled to convene here on Monday, April 12, as the time will be devoted to the hearing of matters in equity. An agreement to this effect was reached yesterday at a meeting of the Bar Association, and the jury commissioners instructed not to proceed with the drawing of veniremen.

Habeas Corpus Matter. The last few minutes of yesterday's session of court of common pleas was devoted to the hearing of motions for new trials, the taking of orders and disposing of other matters of like nature.

Judge Gary filed an order in the matter of Minnie McConnell Ballard versus Joe Ballard, which is a habeas corpus proceeding for the recovery of a child, Annie Belle Ballard, who is in the custody of the defendant. The court ruled that the custody of the infant be awarded to the defendant, without prejudice, however, to the petitioner's right hereafter to renew an application for custody of the child if its best interests should require a change in its custody.

New Trials Refused. The court overruled a motion for a new trial in the case of J. E. Boyce against the Charleston & Western Carolina Railway company. It will be recalled that this matter was tried during the first week of court, resulting in a verdict for the defendant company.

A motion for a new trial in the case of H. H. Griffin against E. W. Gregory was also overruled. This case was also tried during the first week of court, resulting in the plaintiff being awarded damages.

Third Arrest in the Lowndesville Murder Case

(From Saturday's Daily)

The only development of importance so far in the case of the murder of Mrs. M. E. Scott at her home near Lowndesville close at midnight of last Tuesday, aside from the mysterious shooting of Earl Burton, was the arrest yesterday morning of Will Johnson, who was carried to Abbeville and placed in the county jail. Magistrate J. G. Huckabee of Lowndesville, told The Intelligencer that he arrested Will Johnson about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, placed him in an automobile and carried him to Abbeville jail, where he was turned over to Sheriff Lyon. The magistrate was accompanied on this mission by his constable, J. M. Huckabee, and a special deputy, Alvin Harper. A fourth white man, a Mr. Boles, brother of Mrs. M. E. Scott, accompanied the trio of officers to Abbeville with the prisoner, but Mr. Boles went on personal business.

Will Johnson is the negro who spent the night with Charlie Logan on the night Mrs. Scott was murdered. Charlie Logan's regular bed-fellow was Ben Massey, but it is claimed that on the night of the murder Ben Massey and Earl Burton, (the former being in Abbeville jail on suspicion in connection with the case, and the latter lying speechless at Lowndesville from the effects of a pistol shot in his head at the hands of a party unknown to anyone but the speechless negro) were in Anderson, where they spent the night with Will Davis, a brother-in-law of Burton.

Testified at Inquest. At the inquest over Mrs. Scott's body Will Johnson testified. He lives on the Scott place. On the night of the murder of Mrs. Scott, he stated, he came by Charlie Logan's house, and in the absence of Ben Massey, was invited to spend the night, which he did. He testified that he saw Charlie Logan making a short ladder. This is the ladder which was used by the person who crawled through the window of Mrs. Scott's house and murdered her. The ladder was found after the murder in Logan's house. Johnson further testified that he did not know what time Charlie Logan went to bed, and knew nothing of the murder of Mrs. Scott until he was awakened by the general alarm, which was raised after the discovery of the dastardly deed.

Logan Implicates Johnson. It is reported on good authority that while Charlie Logan was enroute to the State penitentiary for safe keeping he confessed to the deputy sheriff at Greenwood county that he had murdered Mrs. Scott, and was assisted in the act by Will Johnson.

It was on the strength of this alleged statement of Logan, and upon the strength of other evidence uncovered by Magistrate Huckabee that the official yesterday morning picked Will Johnson under arrest and carried him to Abbeville jail.

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Timely Advice to Farmers

(Bolton Journal.)

The farmers of our country have had so much advice given, offered and poked at them they are sick and tired. In most cases it comes from people who know absolutely nothing about the practical side of the business. That is why it is heeded so little. Our country is, and has been, confronted with the most serious condition ever witnessed by the most of us. The war in Europe, to a great extent, paralyzed business and changed the wheels of commerce. This Southland has suffered by far more than any other part of our country—and why—because we had nothing to sell but COTTON. It has proved conclusively to all thinking people that the ONE CROP idea of our Southern States is wrong. Look at the price of beef cattle, hogs, corn, wheat, flour, oats, peas and in fact everything, with the exception of "Poor old Cotton"—What do we find?—Record prices for all these articles in almost every instance. And the one thing that is such a stinging rebuke to us all—is the fact that all the things mentioned above, and many others, can be grown as successfully in our Southern Country as any place under the Sun. I believe this section holds the record in the production of corn, oats, hay, potatoes, etc., as to the yield per acre. Then why won't we raise something to sell besides COTTON? You often hear to that question, this answer: There is no use trying to raise the things mentioned above for there is no market for such.

I know of nothing to be so conclusively to all thinking people that the ONE CROP idea of our Southern States is wrong. Look at the price of beef cattle, hogs, corn, wheat, flour, oats, peas and in fact everything, with the exception of "Poor old Cotton"—What do we find?—Record prices for all these articles in almost every instance. And the one thing that is such a stinging rebuke to us all—is the fact that all the things mentioned above, and many others, can be grown as successfully in our Southern Country as any place under the Sun. I believe this section holds the record in the production of corn, oats, hay, potatoes, etc., as to the yield per acre. Then why won't we raise something to sell besides COTTON? You often hear to that question, this answer: There is no use trying to raise the things mentioned above for there is no market for such.

First Baptist Church. All the members of the First Baptist church who expect to give systematically and who have not done so in their pledge cards are requested to bring them to the service Sunday morning and place in the collection basket.

Banners, pennants and badges, attractive designs for field days, exercises and commencement; medals to order. Also diplomas, certificates, medals, class pins. Teachers' Supply Co., Greenwood, S. C.

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