THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

Founded August 14, 1860

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ANDERSON, S. C.

WILLIAM BANKS - - Editor
W. W SMOAK - Business Manager

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The Weather.
Washington, May 19.—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

I know there's a blossom somewhere near,
For the soft wind tosses in my room
A hint of summer, a vague perfume;
And it sets me dreaming of birds and bees
And the odorous snow storms of apple trees.

—Eben E. Rexford.

By the way, was the flag ever saluted?

—o—

Everbody's doing it. Doing what? Boosting Anderson.

—o—

The ad club has proved a good thing for the bachelor members.

—o—

A man's worth is reckoned in the good he does with his dollars.

—o—

Who will pay the expense of sending the United States navy to Vera Cruz?

—o—

This day proves the wisdom of the state convention. What will the answer be?

—o—

Roosevelt is sicker than we thought—He has malaria and that is as bad one can be.

—o—

North Anderson gives a variety of life, even to hunting possums by electric light.

—o—

There is a town in Mexico named Modesto, but you may expect extremes in Mexico.

—o—

Any old "belgian block farmer" should know that this is no weather for growing crops.

—o—

John Lind set a bad example in Mexico. Those peace visitors from the South refuse to be quoted.

—o—

Just think of all those Pullman cars in Atlanta. Anderson would even enjoy the photograph of one.

—o—

Speaking of bee stings, does the Columbia State think that Colonel Roosevelt wears his bonnet on his foot?

—o—

Merchants in Spartanburg are giving interviews to the local papers urging that good town to put in a white way system.

—o—

One of our Shriners "got in bad" in Atlanta because he tried to tango in brogans. They squeaked so it drowned out the music.

—o—

Latest reports from the department of agriculture are to the effect that the blackberry crop is promising. Thanks for that much.

—o—

Woman's suffrage would be all right if the women would turn out and vote. But after they got it they wouldn't care for the ballot more than one season.

—o—

Anderson expects to make the Press Association feel very much at home here, but we wouldn't want our assumed contems from all over the state to settle here in the same business.

—o—

When this paper predicted on the first of the year that there would be 19 new store buildings erected in Anderson this year, some folks thought that was just newspaper talk. But just look!

IT IS UP TO THE P and N.

We would like to se an extension of the electric car lines of the State. We would like to see every city in the State connected with every other with trolley lines. There is no means of transportation which does more to stimulate trade. The evidence is before us.

The Piedmont and Northern has not crippled the steam roads, but has probably helped them by giving a stimulus to business in a general way, and there is hardly a town along the lines of the interurban that has not been helped in some way—although some more than others.

The following from the Florida Times Union and Citizen shows that the call for interurban railway systems is coming from all over the country.

Florida needs electric railroads to connect up her cities and to transport her produce from the farms and hamlets to the cities. Several plans have been talked over and considerable has been printed about the coming of these necessary arteries of trade, but little has been accomplished. Jacksonville should be in interurban communication with the cities down the State and the lines thus would bring direct to the market the produce of the country dwellers and make possible the salesman and merchants in their trade selling and buying. With the coming of the interurban will come increased population in the rural districts like in the States where quick transit to the village and town is possible, for people will live on the farm if they can also mingle freely with their fellowman. Therefore the coming of the country trolley lines will be welcomed in Florida.

And now that Anderson has made good with reference to the interurban, giving that line a splendid business in passenger travel and freight traffic, we think it is about time that steps were being taken for the extension of the road west. Apparently, this road must have some outlet.

The indications are that the Piedmont and Northern and the Clinchfield road are on very close terms, and if there was an extension of the line from here to Atlanta it would be of immense benefit all the way around. The Clinchfield is also looking for a port. Brunswick, Ga., might not be bad, and there is a line from Atlanta to Brunswick that wishes to find a buyer.

THE SOUTH AND WHEAT.

For some time we have been advising our readers that the South is the section for the production of wheat. We have had so much to say about it in fact, we have feared at times that our readers might think that we were baying at the moon and discussing a strictly abstract question. Such however, is not the case, for in a bulletin just issued by the United States government we learn that not only the rigorous winters but other things are causing the deluded settlers of the Canadian northwest to look back to the United States. The following extract from a bulletin from the department of agriculture should be of great interest here.

American wheat growers and farmers will be interested in a report of a commission appointed by the government of Saskatchewan "to examine into the ways and means for betering the position of Saskatchewan grain in the European markets." Incident of this investigation the commission looked into the cost of producing wheat under present conditions in that Province of Canada. The wheat producers of various sections of the United States will be interested to know that under present conditions the cost of producing wheat as determined by the commission is reported to be 55 cents per bushel on the farm and 62 cents per bushel f. o. b. cars at country points. According to the report, the cost of production has increased 12.15 per cent since 1909, while on the other hand, the price of wheat to the Saskatchewan farmer has decreased from 81 1-2 cents per bushel in 1909 to 66 1-8 cents per bushel in 1913, leaving a net return, on this basis of 4 1-8 cents per bushel to the farmer.

It is possible that the interesting figures which have been developed by this grain commission will account for the fact that a large number of American farmers who have, in recent years, left the states to engage in farming in this territory are now asking for a certificate which permits the return of household effects to the United States. If the economic situation suggested in the above statement is not the cause, perhaps it may be found in the long and rigorous winters characteristic of this section as compared with those of the leading farming districts of the States.

Ask any man who has traveled to any extent and he will tell you that the greatest asset for any town is paved streets.

One good thing about not having baseball at home. The box score is hard for the printers.

SENECA SCHOOL ENDS GOOD YEAR

Baccalaureate Address Monday Night by Prof. D. W. Daniel Of Clemson College

(Special to The Intelligencer)

Seneca, May 19.—The auditorium of the Graded School was filled to overflowing on Monday night to witness the graduating exercises of the Senior Class in the Seneca High School.

The class consisted of seven young ladies and one young man. The salutatory was delivered in well chosen words by Willis Dendy and the valedictory was touchingly said by Miss Suance Daly. The address to the graduating class was delivered by Prof. D. W. Daniels of the chair of English literature in Clemson College. Dr. Daniel's subject was "The Militant Life." It was a very strong and practical appeal for the exercise of the militant spirit in the fight for the highest and best things in life and society. The diplomas were delivered by Dr. A. E. Hines, chairman of the board of Trustes of the school. Diplomas were delivered to the following: Misses Suanee Daly, Maka Harper, Emma Langston, Louise Lawrence, Edith Lindsay and Mr. Wilkes Dendy, and certificates to Misses Laura Perritt and Glenelia Sitton.

The following medals were delivered by Prof. Bramlett, superintendent of the schools: The Brock Declaimers' Medal for Grammar School boys, to Master Clarence Ellison The Mrs. W. J. Holliday Prize to the Elementary grade boys, to Master L. D. Stribling; Mrs. V. C. McCrary's medal for the best recitation from Elementary Grade girls, to Miss Nina Harper; the Wood Oratorical Medal to Mr. Charles Stribling; the Doyle Debaters' Medal, to Wilkes Dendy; the Hines Hygiene Medal to Miss Sarah Davis; the Stribling Medal for Gentility to Wilkes Dendy; the Gignilliat Essay Medal to Miss Suance Daly; the Gignilliat Scholarship Medal to the Misses Winifred Adams and Irene Walker, a tie; the music medal to Miss Mary Hines.

The Baccalaureate sermon was preached by the Rev. D. Witherspoon Dodge of the Central Presbyterian Church of Anderson. Mr. Dodge proved himself a very delightful and inspiring pulpit orator, and the large audience that gathered to hear him was greatly impressed by his sermon.

TEDDY HAS JUNGLE CHILLS

(Continued Fram Page One)

55 pounds, part of which he had regained.

The colonel told friends and newspapermen that he would make only one address before sailing for Spain.

To Speak to Scientists.

"I will give this," he said, "before the National Geographic Society. At that time I will answer any questions that any reputable person wishes to ask me about my trip. More than this I do not care to say now."

In the baggage brought by the colonel were a number of alligator skins and other trophies which no one but the customs house officers saw. The only exception which the colonel took to the procedure of these officers was their handling of a manuscript which lay on one of the trunks.

"Please don't touch that" warned the colonel, "I shouldn't want to be separated from that." He would not say what it contained.

As Mr. Roosevelt talked with the collector of the port and the newspaper men his illness did not show either in ha face or in his manner. His dominant feeling seemed to be one of tremendous gladness at getting home, and it was plain that for a while at least rivers, political situations and all else lay in the shadow for him.

Mr. Cherry and Mr. Miller reiterated the colonels statement that there was not a particle of doubt about the existence of the disputed river. They said they had come across 300 miles in the interior and no one had ever heard of it. Curious looking red mounds upon Mr. Cherry's hands were evidence that the poisonous insects had not confined their bites to Mr. Roosevelt.

Half an hour after Aidan had entered quarantine, Mr. Roosevelt stepped down the companionway into the tug which took him to Oyster Bay.

NO CLUE YET

To Identity of the Safe Browers at Seneca Recently.

Seneca, May 19.—A number of the Southern Express officials have been here ever since the breaking into the safe in their local office last Thursday night, running down every possible clue to the perpetrators of the deed, but so far they have not given out any thing. And it is still not known just how much the robbers got away with.

If the presence of new automobiles is an evidence of prosperity, Seneca is entitled to the distinction. Something like a dozen new cars have been added to the already rather long list in the last few months. Messrs. R. K. Livingston, W. P. Simons, C. H. Ellison, Boyce Hawkins and B. A. Lowry are some of the more recent.

meeting of Piedmont Presbytery in Rev. L. E. Walace attended the call Anderson, Tuesday.

Mr. W. O. Hamilton went to Anderson on business Tuesday.

The Oconee delegation of the State democratic convention, consisting of Tim Stribling and Walker, and Mr. Paul Stribling left for Columbia, Tuesday.

Charles S. Gall, clerk of the Paterson, N. J., aldermanic board, got a black eye in a fight with T. S. Sandoven, city clerk, in a fight over the right to draw up resolutions on the death of an alderman.

SUN ECLIPSE ON AUGUST 21

PARTIALLY VISIBLE NORTHWEST PART OF UNITED STATES

TOTALLY DARK 1918

Some Interesting Data On Event Compiled By World's Great Astronomers

Washington, May 19.—The eclipse of the sun on August 18, next, total in part of Europe and Asia and partial in northwestern America, is now attracting the widespread attention of astronomers and scientists, various expeditions being arranged to witness the phenomena. In view of the public interest in the event, Prof. G. C. Abbott, head of the astronomical branch of the Smithsonian Institution, and a recognized authority on solar phenomena, gives the following popular account of the eclipse, and the scientific results sought from such events.

On August 21, 1914 the moon will pass exactly between the earth and the sun, and there will be a total solar eclipse. It will not be observed in America except as a small partial eclipse at sunrise in the northern states and in Canada, but in Persia, Russia and Scandinavia the full effect will be seen.

As Great Orbits Appear.

Although the moon looks about the same size as the sun it is very much smaller very much nearer. The sun is 865,000 miles in diameter and 93,000,000 miles away, while the moon is 2,163 miles in diameter and 239,000 miles away. On account of the moon's small size as compared with the sun the shadow cast by the moon is a cone and the point of the cone just barely reaches the earth.

In the August eclipse the diameter of the cone at the earth's surface is only about 85 miles, so that the eclipse is visible as total only in a belt about 85 miles wide stretching over the countries named above. The important cities of Bitlis, Trebizond, Kief and Riga lie near the center of the belt. It passes about a hundred miles north of Stockholm and Trondheim. The eclipse will be seen as partial over a very wide area, including northwestern America, Greenland, Europe, half of Asia and half of Africa. Within this region only a part of the sun's disk will be hidden by the moon.

Wherever the solar eclipse is seen as total, the sky will become nearly as dark as full moonlight, and a few of the brighter planets may be seen. The duration of the totality is longest near Kief in Russia, where it is 2 minutes, 13 seconds. Some times the moon and the sun occupy such positions that although the moon passes directly between the earth and the sun the shadow cone does not quite reach the earth. Such solar eclipses are called "annular" and are nowhere total eclipses. In the most favorable a total eclipse may last over 7 minutes at a station, but such occasions are very rare.

Eclipses of this Century.

The very long total eclipses of this century are as follows:

1919—May 29, 6.9 minutes, Peru, Brazil, Central America.

1937—June 8, 7.1 minutes, Pacific ocean, Peru.

1955—June 20, 7.2 minutes, South America, Africa.

1991—July 11, 7.1 minutes, Pacific Ocean, Hawaii, Central America.

There will be total eclipses visible in the United States on June 8, 1918, Sept. 10, 1923 and Jan. 24, 1925.

As the glare of the sun in the sky is removed, and yet the moon hardly more than covers the sun, it is possible at times of total solar eclipse to see all the celestial objects near the sun. These cannot be seen at other times because they are most in the bright skylight. It is this which now makes astronomers so eager to observe total eclipses. The most striking thing seen is the solar corona, a beautiful pearly light stretching away from the sun in all directions, something like the aurora borealis seen in the northern countries.

The corona extends from one to three solar diameters away from the sun. It forms changes from year to year in connection with the number of sun spots which prevail. As the present year will be one of comparatively few sun spots the corona is expected to have short but well marked polar rays and long equatorial streamers. In 1918 a total eclipse will be visible in the United States and as the sun spots will then be numerous the corona will probably extend nearly equally in all directions.

CLOSING EXERCISES

Commencement Will Begin Sunday, 31, and Continue Through June 2.

Due West, May 19.—The commencement exercises of Erskine college will embrace May 31-June 2.

The sermon to the graduating class and also to the graduating class of the Woman's College will be preached by Dr. David J. Burwell of New York city.

The literary societies will have their joint annual celebration Monday night, June 1. One feature will be the contest for debating for the winning of the Darlington cup trophy.

On Tuesday in addition to the delivering of diplomas to the graduates it is planned to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the founding of the college. Brief messages will be heard from representatives of the colleges in the state. Class reunions will be held and the celebration will close with an alumni banquet Tuesday night.

SAYS U. S. DOLLAR MAKES BIG NOISE

Senator Williams Enlivens the Mexican Discussion in Senate With a Caustic Letter

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, May 19.—The senate for the first time in many days of calm was enlivened today over a phase of the Mexican situation.

Senator John Sharp Williams aroused colleagues when he read a letter from "A gentleman in the government service at Vera Cruz," whose name he had town off which among other things declared that "The noisiest thing in Mexico is the American dollar," and predicted that it would cost 200,000 lives and five billion dollars to "take Mexico and hold the Mexicans in subjection."

"It would be a great deal better," read another part of the letter, "if the United States were to bear the loss of those who have come down here to take a gamblers chance and lost, than to go to war with Mexico for purposes of conquest."

Senator Borah insisted that Senator Williams reveal the name of the government official who wrote the letter. The Mississippi senator refused to divulge, however, stating that he had "entire confidence in the writer's judgment."

Senator Gallinger declared he had letters he would put in the record showing an opposite condition in Mexico.

DOUBLE SPRINGS

Townville, May 19.—Double Springs gave an entertainment Friday night, May 15. The decorations were lovely. The chief flowers were roses, begonias and ferns. The first on the program was a piece by Mr. Edward Cromer, entitled, "The Ways of a Woman."

The second was a play entitled "The New Woman." There were nine characters in this play, Josie Cromer, the president, Pensacola Branyon, Secretary; Sadie Presher, an old maid; Myrtle Cromer, a lawyer; Claudia Sullivan, the financial secretary; Lucile Sullivan, a servant; Jack Cromer, the ice man; Andrew Cromer the plumber; and Mr. Bruce, the principal, a rich young heir.

The third on the program was a play entitled "Coon Creek Courtships" by Counts Cromer and Wayman Presher. They represented negroes and very good negroes they made.

The fourth was a lecture on "Alcohol" given by Mr. Bruce Presher. These also represented negroes, Mr. Bruce was the parson, and Eddie Presher "Smoaks."

The last thing on the program was some dancing by George Compton, music by Paul Maret.

A large crowd was present and the program was enjoyed by all.

The membership includes representative life insurance men of South Carolina and each member has been asked to submit the name of at least one new member before June 12.

Officers of the association are as follows:

President, F. H. Hyatt, Columbia; Vice-Presidents, G. C. Edwards, Chester and J. C. Dillingham, Charleston; Secretary and Treasurer, W. S. Hendley, Columbia; Executive committee: Carrol H. Jones, chairman, Columbia; T. W. Bethea, Charleston; Fred J. Parham, Columbia; W. J. Bodley, Rock Hill and Ellison Capers, Summerton. National committeeman, M. M. Mattison, Anderson.

TOWNVILLE NEWS

Townville, May 19.—Mr. L. C. Shears with his assistant Miss Lula Bunn has closed a very successful school at Pine Grove, May 15, with a picnic dinner.

Mrs. Dr. Wideman and two children who have been visiting her mother in Spartanburg has returned home.

Miss Gertrude Mahaffey who has been teaching at Pendleton is at home to the delight of her many friends.

Mrs. Lutia Bennett who has been teaching in North Orangeburg is at home where she will spend the summer with her father Mr. J. S. Mahaffey.

Mr. Woodson Giles and wife and three children have been visiting the latter's mother Mrs. Collins of Spartanburg.

Mrs. Sarah Giles of Anderson is visiting her sons W. E. and W. P. Giles of this place.

Mr. E. P. Erice and assistants Miss Brasyr and Mrs. Sullivan closed a very successful school Friday May 15 with a picnic.

Mr. J. L. Burgess is seriously ill at this writing.

Mrs. W. B. Hawkins is on the sick list.

Miss Veta Bruce and brother Willie are visiting their uncle J. H. Bruce for a few days.

Mrs. J. A. Wootten has returned home from Lavonia, Ga., where she has been visiting her daughter Miss Joan Hicks.

While walking along the street in the Bronx, New York, Mrs. Daniel Smith and Mrs. James Matlay, sisters, recently recognized an old man as their father, who had disappeared following business reverses nine years ago.

You realize that the portly, dignified business man doesn't always want the "young" style in clothes; and the young fellow is just as particular.

Our designers must suit both; and many others.

They make a study of the wearers station as well as his figure; and they are artists in the work.

$10. to $25. is the price range for our suits.

Special values at $15. and $20.

Order by parcels post. We prepay all charges.

B. O. Evans & Co.

"The Store with a Conscience"

Greenville, Spartanburg and Anderson Railway

and

Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railway

First Summer Excursion and Saturday Outing to ALTA PASS, N. C., and RETURN, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1914.

Via the Great Electric System of the South and the Picturesque route of the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio to Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina at the following round-trip fares:

Leave Greenwood, S. C.	6.30	$2.75	Leave Piedmont	7:45	2.00
Leave Hodges, S. C.	6:50	2.75	Leave Greenville	8.30	2.00
Leave Shoals Junction	7:00	2.75	Leave Taylors	9.00	2.00
Leave Donalds	7:05	2.50	Leave Chick Springs	9:05	2.00
Leave Honea Path	7:15	2.50	Leave Reeves	8 a.m. at	1.75
Leave Belton	7:30	2.50	Leave Greer	8:15	2.00
Leave Anderson	7:00	2.50			
Leave Williamston	7:35	2.25	Leave Duncan	9:25	1.75
Leave Pelzer	7:40	2.00	Leave Tucapau	9:30	1.75

Arrive Alta Pass, N. C., 12:00 Noon. Leave Alta Pass N. C. 5:30 p. m.

Fares for children between the ages of five and twelve years will be one half the fares named. Fares from all flag stations will be the same as named above from the next more distant station. Tickets will be sold on the train by conductor from stations having no agent.

This is your first opportunity to visit the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains at such low rates. The Clinchfield is known as the "Scenic" route of the East, passing through the heart of the mountains of Western North Carolina, "The Switzerland of America." This line is also given up to be the greatest piece of railroad construction of the age, passing through SEVEN MILES of tunnels hewn through solid rock. Two of the Clinchfield's New Vestibule Coaches will be provided and there will be no change of cars at Spartanburg. This excursion will be operated by the Greenville Spartanburg and Anderson Ry. and the Carolina Clinchfield and Ohio Ry. and is not a chartered train. You may feel safe in carrying your wife and children on this excursion and have the assurance that it will be properly conducted. Every provision has been made for your pleasure and a refreshment car will be attached to this train where good things to eat will be served. You will reach Alta Pass in time to go to Alta Pass Inn for luncheon if you prefer not to carry your picnic baskets with you.

THIS EXCURSION will run "rain or shine" so remember the date, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1914.

C. S. ALLEN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

A Golfer's Verdict.

"Pop," said the son, who had cadded one afternoon at one of the golf clubs, "is a man a pretty good golfer if he knocks the ball 125 yards?"

"Just a novice, my son."

"Suppose he knocks the ball 175 yards, is he pretty good?"

"Yes, pretty good, son."

"Well, pop, what if he knocks it 250 yards?"

"Right good! He's right good if he can do that, my boy."

"Well, pop, what if he knocks it 275 yards?"

"He's awful, awful good, Tommy," replied pop, as he once more fastened his eye on the story of the Titanic disaster.

"Well, pop, what if he knocked the ball 325 yards—what would he be then?"

"Running a lake, son. Now, you had better run up and kiss mamma and go to bed."—Indianapolis News.

Experiments made at Clemson College have shown that the best time at which to plant sweet potatoes is eighteen inches apart in the rows, with rows three to four feet apart.