

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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The Intelligencer is delivered by carriers in the city. If you fail to get your paper regularly please notify us. Opposite your name on label of your paper is printed date to which your paper is paid.

The Weather. Washington, Aug. 13.—Forecast for South Carolina: Local thunder showers Friday and probably Saturday.

Give advice and borrow trouble.

Debatable—"old settlers." Do they?

Live game. It's easy enough to "die game."

Loud persons are the onions of humanity.

If we owned a bank, we would nationalize it.

Skirmishes—lovers quarrels. Long engagement follows.

After the election some folks will look like green persimmons taste.

Whenever you write, send an Anderson College post card.

The man who is popular is generally a victim of other people.

Summer flirts—a little learning is a dangerous thing.

Superstition never keeps anybody from accepting 13 eggs for a dozen.

Martin Luther's escapade of the diet of Worms vorter reminds us of war.

Too many people in this world wish to monkey with other folks' buzz saws.

Capitol at Washington covers an area of 163,000 feet. Has to do it on account of the size of congressmen's feet.

Bring some boys to Frazer Academy this fall. Let's make a big success of this.

Those who never do anything naughty, seldom do anything very effectively good.

Knowledge is a good servant and the long green is also handy around the house.

When a head decides to become bald, it will abide by the results of the primary.

Me and Gott. Perhaps the senior member of that firm thinks he can go it alone now.

A good excuse is rather to be chosen than being caught up with—after a "big night" supper.

Here's some advice we give away, because we don't want it—walking is good exercise.

To keep your enemies from knowing any harm of you, never let your friends know any.

Meat going up, flour going up and the south a buyer. Cotton going down—and the south a seller.

Just after the war pepper grass and poke weed were articles of table diet in this state. This may be the year for history to repeat.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

We are glad to note the confidence expressed in the ability of this country to cope with the war situation. We cannot see any good cause for alarm and we feel sure that there will not be any dire calamities following in the wake of the war, in so far as this country is concerned. Why should there be? We are far removed from the seat of the conflict, and can make everything we need at home. We have abundance of capital for financing our enterprises, and for further development. For any crisis to arise in this nation at this time some of our most powerful forces must play traitor. Either the government will lose its grip on conditions or the great money power will endeavor to crush out the small man for further exploitation. We cannot believe that either event will transpire, but that the great good sense of our people will assert itself and prevent any sacrifice of property or business interests.

That which causes most anxiety and interest in the south is the price of cotton. The meeting held yesterday in Washington, and the great interest manifested by the leaders in finance and in legislation, to say nothing of the positions taken by the government officials of the country, would indicate that there is nothing to cause alarm in the south. That a way will be devised to meet the demands of the cotton seller has not caused us a moment's thought. We feel sure that a good plan will be evolved to save the money crop of the south.

On this matter the Augusta Chronicle has the following to say: There is at least one encouraging feature to the problem of financing the south's cotton crop, and that is, the leading senators and representatives at Washington are now fully determined to do all in their power to provide government relief for the situation, so far as it can be done within legitimate bonds.

The panicky feeling that was prevalent everywhere a week or ten days ago has subsided to a certain extent; or, at least, is giving way to calmer, more dispassionate consideration of the problem and plans for its solution. This does not mean that there is any less anxiety, or any less willingness and determination to find a remedy; but, rather, that the able men in Washington and elsewhere who have the matter well in hand have simply settled down to a careful analysis of the case and are applying themselves studiously and earnestly to the development of practical plans for relief.

First of all, they seem to feel that too hasty action may make for mischief; therefore they have set about their task in a business like way, thoroughly digesting the numerous plans that were so hurriedly presented for their consideration, eliminating those that seem, on their face, to be impracticable, and diligently weighing those that offer greater promise of a successful solution.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion that everything must wait a few weeks, at best, in order to see if the European situation may not clarify itself to a certain extent; either through a decisive naval engagement, or a practical bottling up of the German fleet; thereby leaving the English mills free to use our cotton without further interruption. The best opinion is that this is a practical certainty.

The argument is put forth that the south still has from four to six weeks or even a little longer, before coming face to face with the situation, inasmuch as no great amount of cotton will move before October 1st; and that the measures of relief already, or that are about to be provided, will take care of the situation up to that time without any great harm being done.

ATTEND FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

One of the things hard to understand is why the attendance upon conventions, institutes, and gatherings of an educational nature is usually so small. For several years Clemson College and the United States department of agriculture have been engaged in conducting farmers' institutes over the state and furnishing some of their ablest talent for the purpose of giving valuable instruction to the farmers upon questions of vital interest. It is a rare thing for these institutes to be attended by large crowds. Why is this? Do not our people wish to receive instruction in matters pertaining to their life and living? Let it be a political gathering and they will be there and make the welkin ring with their enthusiastic shouts of approval for their favorite. Is the science of government as it is conducted in South Carolina, for example, so ennobling and elevating that thousands feel it their duty to attend whenever there is to be a slugging match on the hustings? Let the

object of the meeting be educational and uplifting, and important business will keep the majority at home. Will Anderson county people attend the forthcoming farmers' institutes as eagerly and largely as they have attended the political speakings this summer? We trust they will.

The following from the Progressive Farmer is so good and so much to the point that we ask its perusal:

We wish to urge, too, that you begin right now to jot down the points you wish discussed, and then, if the speakers do not cover them, ask questions freely. Bear in mind, however, that most of the institute workers should be and are specialists, and that it may take three or four of them to answer all your questions. Just now winter soil improving crops—clovers and vetch particularly—are topics of intense interest to the wide-awake farmer, and we would suggest that you make the institute the occasion for getting all necessary information for success with these crops. There will be the veterinary and live stock men, who will discuss hog cholera and how to prevent it with the serum treatment; how to eradicate cattle ticks, animal diseases, and feeds and feeding; the general field crop men, who will discuss corn and cotton, fertilizers and cultivation; and possibly men who will tell how to combat insect enemies and plant diseases. In fact, the store of good things awaiting us at these meetings is so great that we simply cannot afford to stay away. Still another point we would emphasize is that these meetings are more and more becoming a source of instruction and entertainment for the entire family.

Only one month. Only about a month now until the children take up their work at school. Parents and guardians, do your duty. See that the children get what is due them.—Gaffney Ledger.

Good Advice. Teach your boys not only loyalty to you but to the home and to the town. If you think the city is a better place to buy in they will soon think the city a better place to live in.—Abbeville Medium.

THE WAR AS AN EXCUSE.

The Intelligencer learns that many folks who are approached by the ubiquitous bill collectors, and they are essential to business success, put them off by saying that they cannot pay now on account of the war. Then again there is a feeling that nothing new should be undertaken till we see what the war is doing and how it turns out. Such views are all wrong. It is all right to be conservative, but sometimes there is such a thing as being too conservative, and retarding progress. The way to keep the war in Germany and France is to prevent any of the effects of the war from coming home. Why should we in Anderson county, the leading agricultural county in South Carolina, if not in the country, begin thus early to cry hard times, and bring home the effects of the war on another continent?

Let the merchants advertise as usual, and the people buy as they have been accustomed to buying, and build as they have been building in Anderson, write as many letters and invite company as usual. Then on the first of the month pay all bills when presented if possible, and we can laugh at the war.

EITHER POLITICS OR WAR.

It is a hard matter to write anything for a newspaper now, especially an editorial, without mentioning politics or the war. And, judging from the interest manifested by the readers it is useless to write on any other subjects. Woman's suffrage has to take a back seat, and even Mrs. Pankhurst is a back number. Well, politics is politics, and war is hell, to repeat Sherman's view. Suppose we let it go at that.

Newspapers as Educators.

There is no doubt but that if we could get teachers and pupils in all our country schools to reading good farm papers, we would have an agricultural revolution in a mighty little while. The educational value of news papers indeed is by no means appreciated as it should be. Three good newspapers in a home, in the course of a year, will be worth a month's schooling to the children. We only recently came across this testimony given by Daniel Webster:

"Every parent whose son is away from home at school should supply him with a newspaper. I remember what marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had and who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal the first were always superior to the last in debate, in composition and general intelligence."

And of course if your boy is at home he ought to read the best papers regularly.—The Progressive Farmer.

Watch the Candidates.

"When a man wants to go to the legislature he ought to want to go to do something for himself. A man who does not know what he wants to do or does not know what he ought to do when he goes to the legislature, generally does what the 'crowd' wants him to do. That means he some times does things he ought not to. A man who has no program of his own is generally persuaded to take a minor part in the program of some other fellow."—Wilmington Star.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Opening of Eyes.

To us the quiet, orderly and seemingly thoughtful audiences attending the county campaign meetings indicate that the people are beginning to open their eyes and are going to select their servants this year according to ability rather than manufactured prejudice.—The Laurens Advertiser...

Due West Also.

If the rest of Abbeville county follows the example of Donalds and divide up between Greenwood and Anderson, we are quite sure that Due West will prefer coming this way.—Greenwood Journal.

Isn't It the Truth?

If Mr. Richards is ashamed of his vote in 1912, doesn't it also mean that he will be ashamed of his 1914 vote in 1916?

Only One Month.

Only about a month now until the children take up their work at school. Parents and guardians, do your duty. See that the children get what is due them.—Gaffney Ledger.

Good Advice.

Teach your boys not only loyalty to you but to the home and to the town. If you think the city is a better place to buy in they will soon think the city a better place to live in.—Abbeville Medium.

Will Not Dance the German.

It is not true that in social circles whose sympathies are pro-French or British, they have decided to quit dancing the german.—Greenville Daily Piedmont.

Keep It Down.

The Orangeburg Times and Democrat says: "The one question before the voters is not the overthrow of Bleasdale but the prevention of its recurrence." Yes, but you must catch the rabbit before you can skin it.—Greenville Daily Piedmont.

No More Fun at Grape Juice.

You may poke fun at grape juice diplomacy if you want to, but look at what has happened to beer diplomacy, and abstinence diplomacy, and plain Scotch diplomacy, observes the Washington Herald.—Columbia Record.

Not So in Spartanburg.

We see by the Anderson Mail that new building has recently been erected in Anderson.—Spartanburg Journal.

The Sacred Secret.

The State agrees with Mr. John G. Richards that he is under no obligation to declare how he voted in 1912. There is no necessity for it.

The State was confident in 1912 that Mr. Richards voted for Judge Jones. Undoubtedly friends of Judge Jones were permitted so to believe. Under that impression they supported Mr. Richards. The State refuses to dispute disingenuously to Mr. Richards. The State is satisfied now as it was satisfied then that Mr. Richards was as devoted a "Jonesite" as he is a devoted "Bleasdale."—The State.

Made in Germany.

I make war mit all der world 'Cause der world makes var mit me Und just because dot label reads—"Made in Germany"—see?

Belgium und England, und Russia und France

Dot label has got in a fix But I hed der world elefen to ten Dot "Made in Germany" sticks.

Der vaterland got 5,000,000 of men Und blendy uf ships on der sea To fight for der Vaterland label dot "Made in Germany"—see?

Und England, Belgium, Russia und France

Vill soon learn a lesson new— Dot dose 5,000,000 men und plenty uf ships

Vas "Made in Germany"—oo. —D. G. S.

GERMAN TROOPS MEET DEFEAT FROM BELGIANS

(Continued from Page One.)

and French armies. The Austrian army has begun to move on Russian-Poland. No news has come from the Russo-German frontier, but much the same is going on there as in the other theatres of war. The German and Russian cavalry are busy trying to discover what the main armies are doing.

Navigation Open.

The British navy now virtually has cleared the trade routes of German and Austrian ships, or has, at least, got them so closely watched that the admiralty advises ship owners to send out their vessels as usual. Ships from all parts of the world arrived at English ports today and, what is more important, steamers with provisions are coming from Scandinavian ports.

It's really amazing to watch the eagerness with which our bargains are being grabbed. You'll see the reason for it when you come in; there are plenty of reasons left. We still have a big stock of the choicest merchandise to clear. If you can use some clothing, oxfords, shirts, etc., at almost unreasonably low prices, better get in now.



Men's and Young Men's Suits

- \$25.00 values now \$19.75, 22.50 Values now 17.25, 20.00 values now 14.75, 18.00 values 13.75, 15.00 values now 11.50, 12.50 values now 9.75, 10.00 values now 7.50

Boy's Suits

- \$3.50 and \$3.00 Boys' Suits \$2.50, 4.50 and \$4.00 Boys' Suits 3.25, 5.00 Boys' Suits 3.75, 6.50 and \$6.00 Boys' Suits 4.50, 8.00 and \$7.50 Boys' Suits 5.00, 9.00 and \$8.50 Boys' Suits 6.00, 10.00 Boys' Suits 7.50

You can make the same saving on a pair of Odd Trousers as on a Boy's Suit. An unlimited assortment—trousers for all occasions—at all prices and in all sizes.

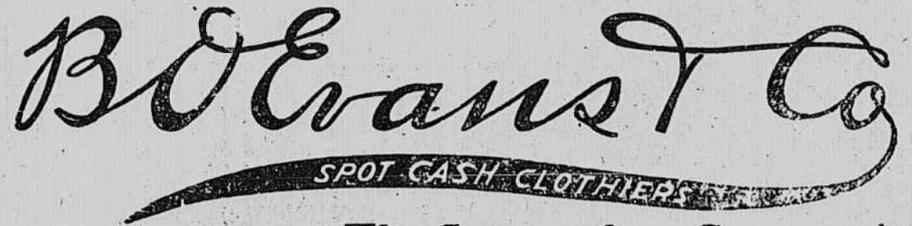
Men's Oxfords at very Low Prices

- \$6.00 Hanan Oxfords, in tan calf, tan vici, black leathers \$4.75, 5.50 Hanan Oxfords, in dull calf and black vici 4.25, 5.00 Howard & Foster Oxfords, in tan calf, gun metal and vici 3.75, 4.00 Howard & Foster Oxfords, in tan calf, gun metal and vici 3.25, 3.50 Snow Oxfords, in tan calf, gun metal and vici 2.75

Highest Class Shirts at Reduced Prices

- All \$1.50 Manhattan Shirts now \$1.15, All 2.00 Manhattan Shirts now 1.50, All 3.50 Silk Manhattan Shirts now 2.65

Order by Parcel Post. We prepay.



SYNDICATE BOUGHT BEUNA VISTA PARK

COMPANY COMPOSED OF LOCAL MEN

TO BE DEVELOPED

Southern Public Utilities Co. Sold Property on River Street For \$17,000.

Representing a syndicate of local business men, John W. Linley has purchased from the Southern Public Utilities Company the park property on River street, known as Buena Vista Park. This property consists of 27 acres and it is understood that the price paid was about \$17,000.

When asked yesterday as to the plans of the people he represents, Mr. Linley said that he and his associates had not finished mapping out their plans. He said that they would hold the property for a time but it is probable that eventually the park will be improved, will be divided up into lots and sold. However, no immediate action is to be taken.

It is understood that the party purchasing the land consists of John W. Linley, T. S. Crayton, J. H. Casey and Mrs Rufus Fant.

This piece of property was developed by the street railway company some years ago and they made it into an ideal pleasure resort. For a time it was a paying investment and Anderson people have seen much pleasure here. The news that it is to be abandoned as a park will carry with it considerable regret because the hope has always been entertained by Anderson people that in time to come the park might again be opened as a pleasure ground.

This is one of the most important deals put through in Anderson within the last few weeks and many con-

ANDERSON TALKS TO AUGUSTA, GA.

Toll Line Will Be Established to Georgia Town From This City via Greenwood

On April 18 of this year the Anderson Chamber of Commerce took up with Manager W. S. Beatty, of the Southern Bell Telephone Company the matter of a toll line from this city to Augusta, Ga., via the Charleston & Western Carolina Railway. It is understood that Manager Beatty stated then that the line would hardly be a paying proposition but he promised that he would do his best.

Yesterday it was circulaied on the streets of Anderson that the telephone company has hit upon the idea of having their line between this city and Greenwood put into perfect condition and arrange to handle service from this city via Lowndesville, Barnes and intermediate stations, so that excellent service will be maintained between this city and Augusta.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the territory traversed between this city and Augusta by the most direct route would not be able to support a toll line. However, via Greenwood the telephone company will be able to furnish the very best service, at the same time saving thousands of dollars in additional expenditure.

The secretary of the Chamber of Commerce said last night that he was well pleased over the half-way measure and if this goes through he will be content, as will the other business men of the city.

tures are heard as to just what the new company plans to do with this property.

FAMILY FEUD IS GIVEN A JOLT

Carswell People Arraigned And Fined in Magistrate's Court Yesterday

The outbreak at the picnic at Carswell Institute on July 5, between representatives of two families there, seems to have been due to something approaching a family feud. Some eight or ten people were mixed up in the affair and considerable excitement was occasioned.

Yesterday Magistrate Broadwell had a number of the combatants before him on charges of some importance and it is understood that others are yet to be apprehended. The following were those tried by the magistrate yesterday morning: John Hanks, for carrying a pistol, was fined \$20; Bert Ferguson, for carrying knuckles, was fined \$20; the remainder of the party stood charged with disorderly conduct and they all entered a plea of guilty. Those were: Charles Ware, John Ferguson, Lawrence Fleming, Peter Shaw, J. W. Shaw, Eugene Shaw and Carl Shaw. Magistrate Broadwell told the defendants that he had already made up his mind to find them severely, but since they had entered a plea of guilty, he would let them off on a conditional fine of \$5 each, provided no more disorder occurred in their community. He warned them that if they appeared again they would have to pay the remainder of their fines and each and every one of them promised that next Sunday morning would find them at Sunday school and at church.