

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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The Weather

Washington, Sept. 15.—Forecast—South Carolina. Unsettled Wednesday and Thursday, probably rain on the coast.

DAILY THOUGHT

When from some noisy haunt of man I step into the quiet night And, coolly contemplating, scan The lamps of heaven all alight, Remorse is mine that e'er I trod In ways where man's mean tumult jars, Then loud my spirit cries to God, Grant me the calmness of thy stars! —Gilbert Thomas.

Talk peace. Stop talking war.

Mexico is peaceful and uninteresting.

Anderson is My Town. All ye college girls. Welcome.

The army of small boys is mobilizing—at recess.

It is easier to say "Buy-a-Bale" than it is to buy one.

"Drive 'em over the line"—No. That's no war. Just football.

Our idea of a ghink is a man who stays in Europe to see the fun.

Cotton would be so much more desirable if it would make good waffles.

Eggs selling for \$2.50 per dozen in Reno, Italy. Who wants to be a tourist now?

It is easier to persuade people to cut the melon crop than to cut the cotton crop.

It takes but the dash of the pen of a few war correspondents to make corpses out of crops.

This war in Europe is so big that William Randolph Hearst has taken personal note of it.

There were eight heavy morning fogs in August. What does that mean weather prophet?

That surely was a funny game at Boston. Had to take Nap Rucker out to let the bean-eater win.

We haven't seen General Rittret mentioned among the German commanders, but we know he is there.

John J. McMahan will be a militant fore alright. And we opine that he is somewhat of a suffragette also.

Why doesn't the kaiser let somebody come in and get him out of this affair gracefully. He may lose—but he can't win.

More people killed in a day in Europe than in Mexico in a year—and yet the European powers wanted the United States to stop that awful war.

The secret orders in this country are appealing for peace. Perhaps they think that any man who joins sees enough of that Sherman thing.

That Dutch weather prophet in Columbia predicted a cool spell beginning the 12th of September and said that there would be several snows this winter. Note—this is not a boost for the wood and coal man.

A prophecy was published in an almanac last January to the effect that the war would come to an end in November and that a great emperor would lose his crown. But what emperor is there that is great?

CONVERT SURPLUS INTO CASH

The plan for financing the cotton crop which is submitted by B. F. Mauldin, president of the Bank of Anderson, is one of the most interesting yet offered. Mr. Mauldin does not claim that it will be flawless, and he does not claim that it will do better than some others yet to be devised.

But, looking at the matter from a successful financier's point of view, he does feel that it will do more than bring relief and remedy. He thinks that it offers a CURE.

The problem is to handle the surplus cotton of this season. If this surplus is not financed properly, and if the acreage is not reduced next year, the result will be another year of starvation prices on cotton. The issue must be faced, and Mr. Mauldin thinks that to evade it or postpone it for another year is merely to pile up trouble.

It is Mr. Mauldin's intention if this proposition meets with sufficient favor from the thinking men of the state, to go to New York and lay it before the financial heads there. The money may not be readily available, but he believes that it can be obtained upon such security as he would suggest. At any rate Chicago should soon have a great deal of money as the grain crops will be on the move as soon as it can find a way to get to Europe.

The conditions now are unprecedented and call for titanic remedies. The immensity of the proposition is almost staggering, but also is the crisis insistent and vast in its reaches. It will require something like \$24,000,000 for South Carolina alone to handle her crop.

The surplus cotton crop of South Carolina for the year will be half a million bales. If entire surplus crop of the South could be thrown away, it would yet leave a sufficient amount of cotton to operate the spindles and otherwise to meet the demand for a year.

This demand is curtailed, with respect to other years, because of the idle spindles in Germany, in Belgium, and in other countries where American cotton is woven. It is true that laws placing restrictions upon labor have been annulled and women and children are trying to keep the mills actively at work, but the further question arises that, with the present embargo on shipping, certain foreign countries will be without cotton—perhaps for months.

The normal surplus of 2,600,000 bales came over from last year, and the present crop of 15,000,000 bales will exceed expectations by 1,350,000 bales. As Mr. Mauldin says,

the question to be settled is what to do with the expected surplus of the 1915 crop.

The size of the crop would in itself affect seriously the price of cotton downward. But with the foreign countries likely to be several million bales short in their takings, the probability is that the surplus of the present crop—over and above the normal surplus—will be at least four million bales.

The paramount question is not what to do with cotton thrown upon the market, but what to do with the surplus. The situation is taxing the best thought of the South.

Mr. Mauldin's reasoning is that sporadic efforts to "boost" the price will be useless unless that surplus is provided for. Because when that surplus is thrown upon the market, it will put the price down to at least five cents. By getting rid of the surplus, storing it for a year, the cotton mills will not be injured nor will the grower suffer. For the price of cotton will be given stability, permanency and definiteness and mills and producer alike, will have some basis for dealings.

The plan which Mr. Mauldin proposes will relieve the banking houses of the strain which will become almost too heavy for their resources next year when planting time comes. The state can borrow the money and handle the situation, can save the day in fact, and can make the crop of this year worth something. And eventually the state will never lose a cent.

If that 4,000,000 bale surplus is not taken care of, it will be a constant menace. It is not wise to be calling upon the legislature to take up the people as babes. Paternalism can become offensive and burdensome. But this is no ordinary misfortune. It is well nigh a disaster that is universal.

When a child is ill sometimes it is well to take it off of a heavy diet. When a country is suffering with a crop which it cannot digest, the thing to do is to give it a change of diet. It is recognized as a self-evident fact that the cotton crop must be cut in half next year. But even then there must be money for planting and it is out of the financing of the surplus of today that Mr. Mauldin would find a way to keep the South from suffering.

There may be details which would make his plan impossible of accomplishment, but the fact remains that if the Southern States will agree at once upon this or some other plan, the details will be shaped to fit the conditions.

Not a Remedy Alone But a Cure is Needed

Extraordinary Times Demand Big Work To Save South's Money —Mr. Mauldin's Plan to Take Care of the Surplus

Editor The Intelligencer:

Extraordinary times call for extraordinary measures; war times demand war measures. Happily for this country we are at peace with all the world, and happily for us we have a president who is wise enough, courageous enough and diplomatic enough to keep us out of war if it is possible to do so.

But, as we know, the great nations of Europe are engaged in a war unparalleled in its magnitude and its direful consequences, and so closely linked together are we with these nations in business interests that the effects of this war have almost paralyzed our business life for the time being, falling with heaviest weight upon the south.

For our principal crop is cotton and the markets of Europe and of the east by reason of this terrible war are closed against this commodity, and the price is depressed to a point that seems ruinous, and unless a remedy is found the danger is that this price will be still further depressed, for we are confronted by the undeniable fact that we are making from four to five million bales more of cotton than the world can consume in the next twelve months.

Government aid to the banks' plan is helpful. The "Buy-a-Bale" plan will also contribute some relief but neither of them is far reaching enough. We need not only a remedy but a cure for a very unusual and unfortunate situation and this situation, as intimated in the beginning of this article, demands quick and drastic action.

I, therefore, venture to suggest that the cotton growing states of the south call extra sessions of their respective legislatures and pass first a bill authorizing the purchase by the states of say forty per cent of the cotton produced in each state at ten cents per pound, paying for it in half cash and the other half in state scrip, payable next fall, taking the crop grown in 1913 as a basis; and provide that this cotton shall be withdrawn from the market for at least twelve months.

Then pass a second bill restricting cotton acreage for the year 1915 to 50 per cent, taking the crop of 1914 as a basis. The purchase of the cotton by the states will, of course, necessitate the borrowing of a very large sum of money, and if I thought this would add to the burdens of our already overburdened creditors, the merchants and the banks, in New York and other business centers, I could not advocate it, but this money will have to be provided, not all at once but gradually, as the cotton is purchased and will go right back to our creditors, and thus it would be practically but a shifting of credit on a more perfect security basis.

For what could be better security than cotton warehoused and insured on a low price basis? I do not know that either of the bills suggested for relief would stand the test of the courts, as I am not a lawyer, but the matter is of so much importance that this should be investigated.

The writer is not in favor of state paternalism nor class legislation, but the calamity which has come upon the south when the people least expected it, and when they were least prepared for it calls for state protection, and we believe that every citizen and every business interest in the state would be benefitted, directly or indirectly.

B. F. BAULDIN,

Anderson, S. C. Sept. 16, 1914.

NO EXTENSION NEEDED.

With reference to the extra session of the legislature extending the time for the paying of taxes, there is one point that is worth considering. The legislature has never yet failed to provide some relief measures for the distressed or for the poor who have trouble in meeting their taxes. But the bulk of the tax money coming into the state treasury before the 1st of January comes from the corporations.

Let us take Anderson county for instance. As shown in the report of the comptroller general for 1913, the total amount of taxes paid in this county amounted to \$285,000. Of this amount the banks paid \$18,037, the cotton mills, oil mills and fertilizer mills paid \$74,600 and the railroads and telephone and telegraph companies paid \$19,000, or a total from corporations of 11,637. Leaving \$173,363 paid by the individuals. As there were something like 16,000 individual taxpayers, the per capita was but \$10 on an average.

However, as the property in towns and cities is assessed higher than in rural communities, it is likely that the average per capita tax paid in Anderson county is less than \$5 per annum.

Evidently there is little to be gained by extending the time. The corporations would appreciate it, for it would save them the interest on their money if the small tax payer gets into a hole, he already has relief at law, which extends the time until March 1st, and the addition of a small penalty. Before March 1st the new legislature will be in session and will have the opportunity to give further help, if needed.

It is unnecessary and unwise for the present legislature in extra session to pass any law extending the time for paying taxes.

A NATION'S ENDURANCE.

Matchless Demonstration in South During Civil War. (From The Philadelphia News Bureau.)

The endurance of nations in war time is beyond human understanding. There are already predictions of famine in Germany and other belligerent states which have little means of communicating with the outside world, but it can be said that it will be a long time before there is anything more than inconvenience with consequent suffering to the German people, the Austrians, the French, the English, or to their armies in the field.

During the Civil War the Southern States were almost wholly isolated from the outside world, the Atlantic and Gulf ports having been block-

aded by the union fleets from the opening of the conflict. After the early part of 1863 the Confederacy was cut in two by Grant's operations at Vicksburg which gave the North the possession of the Mississippi river, General Lee's army was in the habit of going through the Shenandoah Valley into Maryland and on one occasion into Pennsylvania for rations and supplies, but the battle of Gettysburg ended these incursions north of the Potomac, and a little later General Sheridan descended the Shenandoah Valley to the extent that "a crow flying over it would find it necessary to carry his rations."

Occasionally a blockade runner succeeded in bringing some Southern port with outside supplies, but these vessels were of small tonnage and their cargoes, after the first year of the war, were so valuable that only a few wealthy people were able to enjoy the luxuries in the way of coffee, salt, wines and spices, which they were able to carry. As a consequence, the people of the South did without the most common and ordinary articles of the table, Sherman's forage parties always expected to furnish the women and children with coffee and salt in small quantities as partial recompense for bacon and corn meal and other supplies which they were compelled to take to feed the army in Georgia and North and South Carolina.

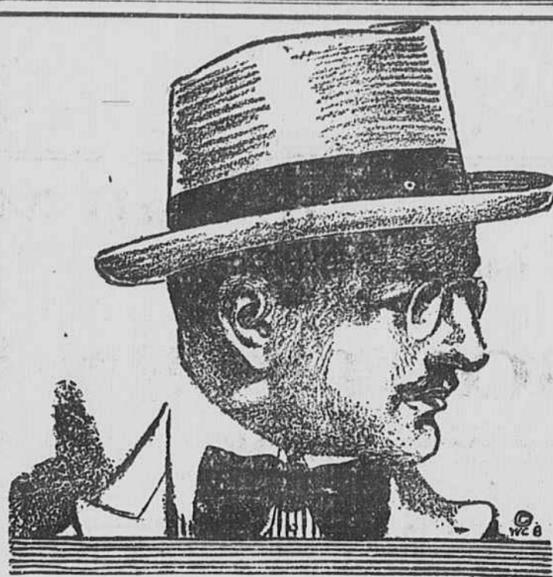
It can be said confidently that no household in the interior of the South on the line of march, was more known to have coffee or salt. With millions of dollars worth of cotton all over the land the Southern people were without leather, cloth and metals manufactures and other articles of necessity for three or four years, yet they lived through it.

The women were even deprived of their men. Sherman's army marched more than 500 miles through the South cutting a swath of 60 miles front without encountering any able-bodied white civilians under 60 years of age. Possibly there were some in hiding but the only human beings the Northern soldier came in contact with were white women, children and patriarchs, and colored people. In the spring of '65 these people were living fairly comfortably after fully four years of war. They had not only been without the luxuries and many of the necessities of life, but they had had no money during most of the time that was worth anything and practically no credit.

These facts, as to the conditions of the Southern interior life indicate what the capacity of a patriotic people is for privation in war. If the European countries show any such qualities as the people of our Southern States did and as their armies did, it would be useless to speculate as to when exhaustion will end the war.

Twenty-Eight Bodies Recovered

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—Twenty-eight bodies were recovered late today from the St. Louis and San Francisco wreck near Lebanon, Mo., and fifteen were identified.



Dignity and style combined with a range of selections to cover all tastes are the key-notes of our Hat Service to the men of Anderson this fall.

Stetson Soft and Stiff Hats \$3.50, \$4, \$5.

Evans' Special Hats \$3.

Evans' \$2 Special.

Order by parcels post. We prepay all charges.

B. O. Evans & Co.

"The Store with a Conscience"

When you want ENGRAVED VISITING CARDS WEDDING INVITATIONS STATIONERY THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT HARCOURT & CO. Louisville, Ky. MANUFACTURING ENGRAVERS Prices Quite as Reasonable as Consistent with Quality.

HE DIDN'T BELIEVE IN Advertising— SUPERFICIAL Mr. Doe didn't believe in advertisements. "Never read 'em, didn't believe anybody paid much attention to 'em" and questioned seriously if advertising paid anyone." Here's a brief chronicle of Mr. Doe's actions on Thursday last: Arose 7:30—Shaved with his Gillette, used Williams' shaving Stock, a Rubber-Set Brush and finished with Kats & Besthoff's Shaving Lotion. Bathed—using Fairy Soap. Dressed—Donning B. V. D. Underwear. Holeproof hosiery. Paris Garters, Claret Shirt, Arrow Collars, Solid-Silk Necktie, High Art Suits, Stetson Hat and Florsheim shoes. Breakfast—Grape Nuts, Fried of Porto Rico Coffee, Swift's Premium Bacon, New-La Eggs, Little General Bread. Rides to office in Hudson Automobile, enjoying his "Insurgent" cigar cigarette. At office sits at Durby desk; checks mail with Waterman's Fountain Pen; looks at Waltham Watch; dictates mail to stenographer who uses Underwood typewriter; calls for letter from Globe-Werkick files. Telephones for two appointments; sends several Day Letters; looks in the Amusement Column to determine where to send his wife that night, as reference to the Time-Table advertisements show him that he must leave on the 7:10 train for the West. And so he moved along—try hour of the day using and depending upon the things that are advertised. Advertising has made for better living and better business. It places goods where everyone can reach them conveniently, and places them at a price within reach of all. The business that can't be successfully advertised today had best be advertised for sale. —New Orleans Item. What is true of New Orleans is true of Anderson. SASSEEN, the Ad Man.

SOMETHING NEW--AND OLD

The war in Europe is causing people to think. Heretofore newspapers have urged rotation of crops. Clemson college has taught diversification and the farm demonstration agents have talked boll weevil and the need of leguminous crops. Some farmers have been wise into their generation, but others have pursued their stubborn way. "And as for intrachance, there ain't no sich," is just about the way some have expressed their feelings.

But this war has put people to thinking in a new way. They are more ready to give heed to the warning and appeals of men who know. The cry of cutting the cotton acreage in half is meeting with favor now in some sections, and the legislatures of Southern states are being besieged with appeals to put this plan into effect.

And yet as old Editor Solomon once wrote, "there is nothing new under the sun." We think of the rotation of crops as something new, and some farmers through indolence or other cause seek to excuse their lack of thrift by being suspicious of and actually scoffing at experiment station ideas. These might be surprised to learn that the plan of rotating has been practiced scientifically and with success in South Carolina for a hundred years.

Our agricultural schools are doing a great work to educate our people, but the principles which they teach are, after all, but bringing the farmer face to face with things that have been tried and have been proved a success for many years.

In Toumey's "Geology of South Carolina" published in Columbia in 1848 by A. Sidney Johnston, this statement is made on Page 243:

A DIFFERENT CAREY.

The esteemed Newberry Observer is in error in the following statement:

The authors of the "Cary-Cothran law" will be in the legislature again in January—J. P. Cary of Pichens and T. P. Cothran of Greenville.

This is not Jas. P. Carey, the old

Besides the agency of manures other means of improving the hard soils have been introduced, and none with greater success than the rotation of crops.

To those countries whose staple crops and whose climate permit them to practice rotation in its full extent, scarcely any improvement in agriculture has been taught with greater blessings.

The reason for this was not generally understood then. The people had no farmers' institutes, no government publications, no earnest newspapers to try to get the facts before them: Dr. Toumey says:

Before the functions of plants and their relations to the soils were fully understood, many attempts were made to explain the fact that when land had become exhausted, by successive crops of the same plant, it may be restored after the intervention of two or more crops of different plants.

The people at large had the idea that it was because of the "rest" given to the land.

He then goes into a scientific discussion of rotating and shows that while by simply resting a soil may become new, yet there is not enough arable land to let it "lie out" that way, and the science of rotation is that one plant puts back into the soil the mineral ingredients which were being taken out by the other crops.

This was in 1848, some 65 years ago, and it appears that the experiments in rotation had been going on a long time. There is nothing new under the sun and the farmer of today is showing a willingness to learn scientific notions because the good sense of them has been proved.

held eagle, but his son, Jas. P. Carey, Sr., might have had some difficulty in getting into the legislature, as he was not of the political faction that gave a majority to Fortner, et al. It is the same Mr. Cothran, however, that Greenville sends to the legislature.